This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

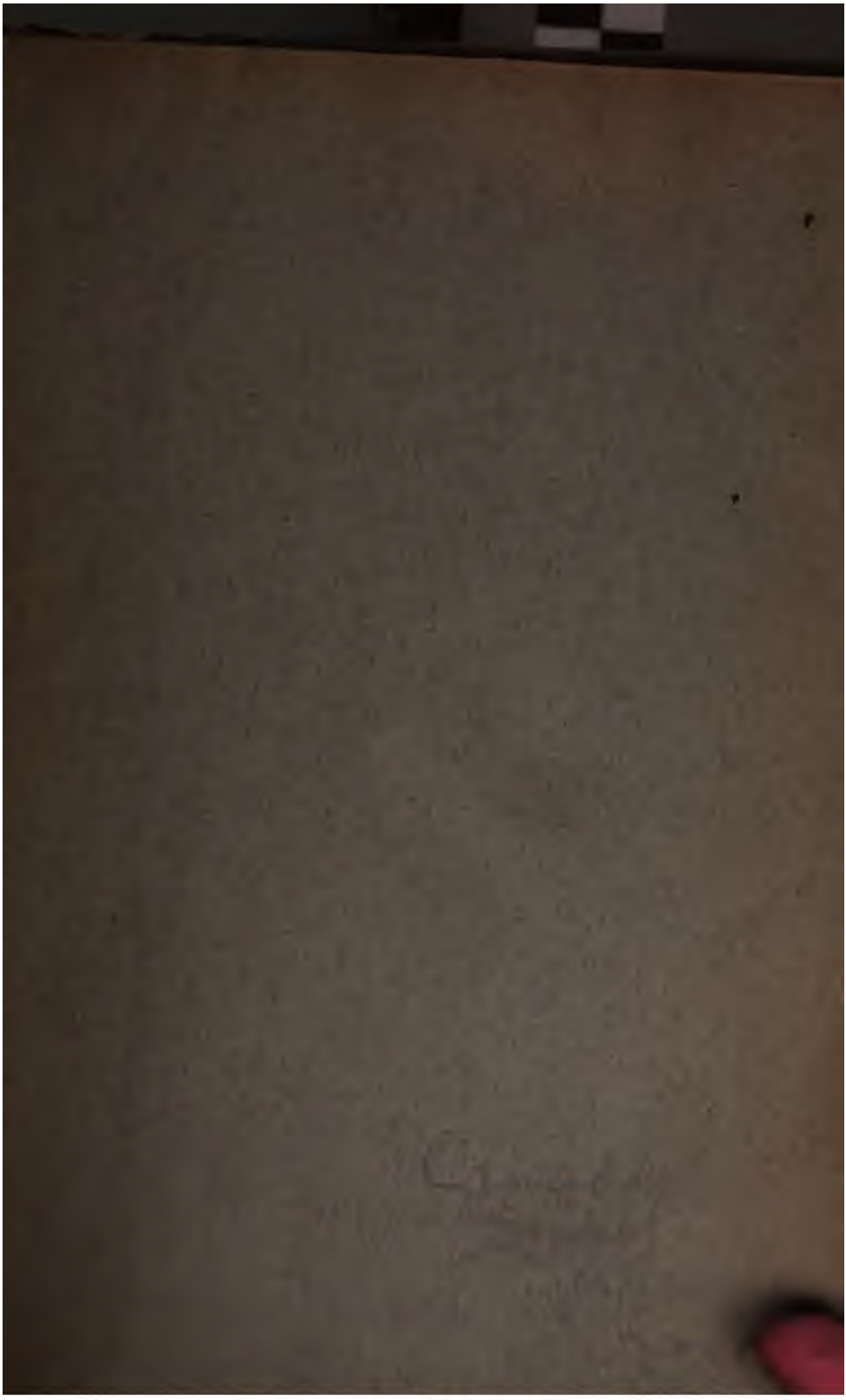
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



862315

THE

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

OF CANADA

FOR

1892

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1893

THE

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

OF CANADA

FOR

1892

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1893

AR-BOOK

A

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

AGRICULTURE

NTING BUREAU

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
362319
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN
1907
L

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

			PAGE
Introduction			v
Addenda			vii
Statistical Summary			ix
Preliminary Remarks—			
		Area and Natural Features	1
		Climate	5
		Lumbering	18
		Dominion Lands	19
		Industries of Canada	22
		Newfoundland, Description, etc., of	35
		Principal Events in Canadian History	39
Chapter	I.	Constitution and Government	45
do	II.	Population and Vital Statistics	91
do	III.	Finance	131
do	IV.	Trade and Commerce	179
do	V.	Post Office and Telegraphs	286
do	VI.	Agriculture	306
do	VII.	Railways and Canals	360
do	VIII.	Mercantile Marine and Fisheries	398
do	IX.	Minerals and Metals	428
do	X.	Social and other Statistics—	
		Religion	458
		Education	463
		Law and Crime	480
		Canada Temperance Act	498
		Charitable Institutions	506
		Patents and Copyrights	508
do	XI.	Banks and Savings Banks	511
do	XII.	Militia and Defence	534
do	XIII.	Insurance	541
Appendix	A (Tariff)		559
do	B (Land Regulations)		635

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

INTRODUCTION.

Every page of the present issue has been carefully examined for the purpose of detecting errors and removing inadvertent traces of political party bias.

The Year Book for 1892 will be found to be the most complete of the series.

GEORGE JOHNSON,

Statistician.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
STATISTICS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June, 1893.

ПРАВНА
МЕД

ADDENDA.

The following are the names of the Arbitrators, Counsel and Agents at present engaged in Paris in the discussion respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea :—

Arbitrators.	*Appointed by*
Lord Hannen	Great Britain.
Sir John Thompson	
Judge Jno. M. Harlan	United States.
Senator J. P. Morgan	
Baron A. de Courcel (President).	France.
Marquis Visconti Venosta	Italy.
M. Gram	Norway and Sweden.
Counsel.	
Sir Richard Webster	Great Britain.
Sir Chas. Russell	
Mr. Christopher Robinson	
Mr. J. S. Carter	United States.
Mr. E. J. Phelps	
Mr. F. R. Coudert	
Agents.	
Hon. C. H. Tupper	Great Britain.
Hon. J. W. Foster	United States.

On the 24th of May, 1893, Hon. John Carling was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

ERRATA.

In paragraph 41, for 78 million acres read 73 million.

In paragraph 286, amount of duty collected per head in 1892, for $4.24 read $4.20.

In paragraph 39, year 1889, for 584 read 854, and for 536 read 556

In paragraph 41, read 160,097 acres.

Domi-
n of
nada.

in of
name
nada.

sical

THE

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA

FOR

1892.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-west Territories, which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland,* on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska† and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. The Dominion of Canada.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier, hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country. Origin of the name "Canada.

3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Territories and the great inland lakes. Physical features.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head The great lakes.

---

*As the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation has been renewed, some particulars concerning that Island are given on a subsequent page.

†The boundary line between the Dominion and the Territory of Alaska is now the subject of an international survey.

of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purpose of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other principal lakes.

5. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles); Great Slave (10,100 square miles); Athabasca (4,400 square miles); Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 828 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains.

6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are: the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length; the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries,

the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick, the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

Gulfs and bays.

8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso; and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical features, Eastern Canada.

10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for some years to come. Underlying this forest, when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds.

Physical features, North-western Canada.

11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-west Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Win-

nipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. The first plateau lies entirely within the province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. The three plateaux, while varying considerably in character, are all most favourably adapted for agriculture of all kinds, including dairying and stock raising. Settlement is proceeding at a very rapid rate; numerous and prosperous homesteads and cattle ranches having been established.

Physical features, the Mackenzie Basin.

12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas were upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the

Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.

13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last six years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal :— Fur-trade, Hudson's Bay Company.

Receipts of Furs by Hudson's Bay Company.

Kinds of Fur.	Number of Skins.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Bear	1,399	1,528	2,037	1,900	1,800	1,760
Beaver	22,848	22,174	18,787	20,000	16,000	16,300
Fisher	1,197	1,120	1,377	1,500	1,100	1,360
Ermine	.....	.....	.....	1,000	800	1,500
Fox	669	756	1,150	1,900	1,400	2,270
Lynx	2,655	3,830	4,107	4,400	3,200	3,570
Marten	19,264	18,986	16,708	17,000	11,000	15,500
Mink	10,002	7,757	6,420	7,000	6,000	8,870
Musquash	81,103	74,572	55,285	72,000	79,000	81,000
Otter	2,768	2,550	3,010	3,000	2,800	2,380
Skunk	228	420	478	600	200	260
Wolverine	24	21	27	30	14	28
Wolf	.....	.....	.....	16	30	16
Total	142,157	133,714	109,386	130,346	123,344	134,814

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress. Physical features, British Columbia.

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada, is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 Climate

degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-west Territories, cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average seasons.

16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July; and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp, cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is equally unhealthy and detrimental. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada; along the Atlantic coast the Gulf stream exerts a beneficial influence to such an extent that, on Sable Island, there are troops of wild ponies, the progenitors of which, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, and there, successive generations, without shelter of any kind, have lived and multiplied. Along the Canadian shores of the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese current produces the same effect on the climate as the Gulf stream does in England. Vancouver Island is like the south of England, except that it has a greater summer heat with less humidity. In the vicinity of Victoria the highest temperature in the shade in July and August ranges from 80 to 90 Fahr., while in winter there are rarely more than 10 degrees of frost.

Opening and closing of navigation.

17. The following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, will afford the best evidence of the actual length of the winter. In considering these figures it must be remembered that, although

navigation is reported as closing or opening on a particular day, the rivers, lakes and canals are probably navigable for several days in addition, as the steamers and other vessels have to leave or go into winter quarters before the frost commences, and navigation does not actually begin until several days after there is open water.

CLOSING and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1892, inclusive.

YEAR.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71	December 18	April 8	December 24	March 11.
1871-72	do 1	May 1	do 21	April 12.
1872-73	do 8	April 25	do 10	do 14.
1873-74	November 26	do 25	November 26	March 16.
1874-75	December 13	May 3	December 18	April 16.
1875-76	November 29	April 27	November 30	do 11.
1876-77	December 10	do 17	December 18	March 25.
1877-78	January 2, '78	March 30	do 19	do 9.
1878-79	December 23	April 24	do 26	do 25.
1879-80	do 19	do 17	do 19	February 19.
1880-81	do 3	do 21	November 22	April 16.
1881-82	January 2, '82	do 11	January 2, '82	February 13.
1882-83	December 9	do 27	December 9	April 14.
1883-84	do 16	do 22	do 21	do 8.
1884-85	do 18	May 5	do 19	do 25.
1885-86	do 7	April 24	January 8, '86	March 20.
1886-87	do 4	May 1	December 4	April 12.
1887-88	do 23	April 29	do 24	do 11.
1888-89	do 14	do 14	do 20	March 15.
1889-90	do 29	do 14	March 1, '90	do 15.
1890-91	do 3	do 14	December 28	do 20.
1891-92	do 17	do 13	January 5, '92	do 31.

Latitudes and elevation of principal places.

18. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Charles Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared expressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :—

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
Prince Edward Island.	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	°
Georgetown	46·11	62·35	30	62·2	19·9
Charlottetown	46·14	63·10	38	62·1	19·1
Kilmahumaig	46·48	64·2	.....	61·0	16·9
New Brunswick.					
Grand Manan	44·42	66·48	49	62·1	24·7
St. Andrews	45·5	67·4	47	60·0	22·3
St. John	45·17	66·3	116	58·6	21·5
Dorchester	45·55	64·32	116	58·2	19·1
Fredericton	45·57	66·38	164	62·0	17·3
Chatham	47·3	65·29	36	61·2	15·1
Bathurst	47·39	65·42	35	63·4	15·8
Dalhousie	48·4	66·22	45	59·2	13·0
Nova Scotia.					
Yarmouth	43·50	66·2	57	58·8	27·4
Liverpool	44·2	64·42	30	61·2	27·4
Digby	44·38	65·46	150	60·6	25·6
Halifax	44·39	63·36	122	61·5	30·2
Windsor	44·59	64·6	87	62·3	23·9
Truro	45·22	63·18	77	60·7	21·1
Antigonish	45·38	61·59	77	59·6	18·3
New Glasgow	45·36	62·39	77	62·3	20·2
Pictou	45·42	62·41	25	62·6	21·9
Baddeck	46·6	60·44	25	61·0	21·3
Sydney	46·10	60·10	56	60·4	21·3
Glace Bay	46·12	59·58	34	59·9	22·6
Guysborough	45·22	61·30	34	61·0	22·2
Quebec.					
Huntingdon	45·5	74·10	.....	63·1	16·3
Brome	45·10	72·36	.....	61·9	15·5
Richmond	45·40	72·8	437	61·3	14·9
Sherbrooke	45·24	71·55	.....	61·0	13·3
Danville	45·47	72·1	.....	61·9	14·6
St. Francis	46·12	70·50	.....	61·4	12·6
Cranbourne	46·22	70·43	.....	58·2	12·5
Montreal	45·30	73·35	187	65·1	16·7
Quebec	46·48	71·12	315	62·2	15·0
Chicoutimi	48·25	71·5	159	58·8	8·7
Father Point	48·31	68·28	22	54·4	13·3
Cape Magdalen	49·16	65·20	.....	56·8	12·1
Anticosti, S.W.P.	49·24	63·25	20	54·5	14·4
Belle Isle	51·56	55·25	426	47·9	9·6
Cape Norman, Nfld.	51·40	55·50	.....	50·3	11·0
Cape Rosier	48·52	64·12	39	56·0	14·5

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
Ontario.	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	°
Point Pelee	41·50	82·38	570	67·8	22·9
Windsor	42·19	83·2	604	69·0	25·9
Port Dover	42·47	80·13	635	66·1	23·9
Welland	42·59	79·17	.....	65·3	23·7
Sarnia	42·59	82·24	586	64·2	20·9
London	43·59	81·13	832	65·0	23·5
Ingersoll	43·2	80·57	877	63·9	24·7
Woodstock	43·8	80·47	980	64·7	22·4
Brantford	43·10	80·21	750	66·8	23·2
Hamilton	43·16	79·54	372	68·0	25·6
Stratford	43·23	81·0	1182	63·8	20·9
Galt	43·23	80·22	870	63·4	21·9
Guelph	43·33	80·16	1157	64·4	19·5
Cornwall	45·1	74·43	194	65·0	17·8
Parry Sound	45·19	80·0	635	62·4	17·0
Huntsville	45·19	79·8	.....	61·4	14·4
Ottawa	45·26	75·42	236	64·8	14·3
Pembroke	45·50	77·7	389	64·3	14·6
Port Arthur	48·27	89·12	644	57·4	10·4
Toronto	43·39	79·24	350	67·5	24·6
Brampton	43·41	79·45	703	65·8	21·8
Goderich	43·45	81·43	728	65·5	23·3
Belleville	44·10	77·23	321	66·8	20·6
Kincardine	44·10	81·37	684	65·5	24·1
Kingston	44·13	76·29	307	66·8	20·6
Peterboro'	44·17	78·19	722	66·4	20·0
Barrie	44·23	79·41	779	65·0	20·0
Owen Sound	44·34	80·55	.....	61·9	20·4
Brockville	44·26	75·44	278	64·8	17·0
Newmarket	44·2	79·29	.....	63·4	20·9
Oshawa	43·53	78·52	.....	63·1	18·9
Manitoba.					
Emerson	49·1	97·13	784	62·3	12·7
St. Boniface	49·52	97·9	.....	59·9	−1·3
Brandon	49·51	99·53	.....	58·1	−1·8
Winnipeg	49·53	97·7	764	60·3	1·0
Stony Mountain	50·5	97·12	803	60·1	1·7
Rapid City	50·2	100·1	.....	62·2	2·7
Minnedosa	50·10	99·48	1665	55·3	−2·0
Gimli	50·37	97·0	723	58·9	2·6
Russell	50·42	101·11	.....	55·8	−3·8
Hillview	49·54	100·32	.....	58·4	−2·5
Portage la Prairie	49·57	98·10	.....	61·8	−2·6

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
N.-W. Territories.	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	°
Fort McLeod	49·49	113·17	.....	62·2	21·0
Medicine Hat	50·1	110·37	2136	62·9	13·2
Regina	50·27	104·37	.....	59·2	—2·4
Qu'Appelle	50·30	103·51	2115	57·1	—0·1
Gleichen	50·52	112·54	.....	58·3	12·2
Calgary	51·2	114·4	3389	55·6	12·2
Pheasant Forks	50·45	102·52	.....	56·0	—3·6
Battleford	52·44	108·16	.....	60·0	12·5
Edmonton	53·32	113·29	2285	55·2	11·3
York Factory	57·0	92·28	55	48·7	—12·6
Fort Chipewyan	58·43	111·19	.....	54·0	—3·4
British Columbia.					
Esquimalt	48·26	123·27	42	57·2	40·4
Victoria	48·24	123·19	10	57·8	39·0
New Westminster	49·12	122·53	33	60·1	36·9
Lillooet	50·42	122·2	690	63·8	28·1
Vancouver	49·21	122·52	.....	62·0	33·8

Temperature and rainfall in Canada, 1888.

19. The next table, compiled from Mr. Carpmael's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1888 (the latest issued), gives the highest, lowest and mean temperature, as well as the snow and rainfall and the total precipitation, at 92 places in Canada. Ten inches of snow have been considered as equivalent to one inch of rain.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888.

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
Ontario.	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Birnam	93·0	—23·0	42·79	23·63	81·81	31·81
Biscotasing	90·0	—45·0	33·87	10·81	79·5	18·76
Bala	90·0	—31·0	38·53	25·16	68·5	32·01
Beatrice	88·0	—31·0	37·69	27·86	162·4	44·10
Brampton	93·0	—23·0	43·18	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	97·0	—20·0	43·57	21·50	14·7	22·97
Buda	92·0	—45·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	94·0	—11·0	45·08	26·03	31·4	29·17
Conestogo	91·0	—26·2	41·53	21·57	40·7	25·64
Deseronto	94·0	—30·5	42·87	19·92	38·6	23·78

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888—*Continued.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
Ontario—(*Concluded*).	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Durham	89·0	—22·0	41·85	25·35	94·2	34·77
Egremont	87·0	—22·0	49·03	23·49	50·4	28·53
Elora	88·0	—19·0	41·38	21·28	40·1	25·29
Guelph	95·0	—18·5	41·53	19·31	37·5	23·06
Gravenhurst	94·0	—32·0	39·65	18·64	95·8	28·22
Ingersoll	93·9	—23·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	89·8	—19·5	41·23	25·90	68·1	32·71
Lakefield	91·0	—26·0	39·85	17·67	57·1	23·38
Lindsay	98·0	—30·6	39·81	19·90	72·0	27·10
London	88·2	—16·5	43·91	25·90	51·7	31·07
London 2nd	92·4	—17·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	92·2	—42·4	37·36	25·86	83·4	34·20
North Bay	86·0	—35·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood	93·0	—31·4	.....	19·31	62·0	25·51
Ottawa	94·9	—32·9	40·30	24·34	73·3	31·67
Owen Sound	90·0	—20·0	.....	23·53	71·0	30.63
Port Arthur	91·0	—39·0	32·11	20·12	62·4	26·36
Parry Sound	88·7	—34·6	38·36	24·16	84·6	32·62
Peterboro'	.....	.....	40·89	.....	.....	.....
Petrolia	95·0	—18·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Clark	86·0	—13·0	41·46	22·98	69·0	29·88
Point Pelee	98·0	— 4·0	46·18	.....	.....	.....
Port Stanley	91·4	—15.3	43·07	27·18	36·2	30·80
Port Dover	87·9	—19·0	42·10	31·03	16·0	32·63
Rockliffe	91·7	—46·0	36·19	16·72	79·9	24·71
St. George	92·0	—15·0	43·44	20·70	31·0	23·80
Stony Creek	93·0	—12·0	44·89	30·25	31·0	33·35
Saugeen	87·0	—16·1	40·20	21·32	102·2	31·54
Savanne	85·0	—49·0	.....	15·89	96·1	25·50
Sharon	90·5	—21·1	41·00	20·55	54·3	25·98
Sprucedale	94·0	—46·0	35·46	22·84	79·6	30·80
Sudbury	93·0	—45·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	92·0	—16·1	42·70	22·82	34·6	26·28
Wanstead	91·8	—17·5	43·47	23·01	35.5	26·56
Woodstock	92·0	—24·0	42·68	20·63	58·4	26·47
Zurich	94·0	—18·0	42·80	25·87	70·4	32·91
Quebec.						
Anticosti, S.W. Point	70·1	—17·6	35·28	22·49	114·8	33 97
do W. Point	73·0	—14·0	35·58	.....	.....	.....
Brome	83·0	—34·0	38·28	30·07	96·5	39·72
Bird Rock	75·2	—17·6	37·61	24·54	50 9	29·63
Belle Isle	65·0	—18·0	39·67	.....	.....	.....
Cranbourne	84·8	—38·4	32·54	37·24	219·8	59·22
Chicoutimi	89·2	—36·5	.....	23·03	96·8	32·71
Cape Magdalen	79·0	—17·0	35·70	20·44	189·0	39·34
Cape Norman	65·0	—17·0	32·76	16·62	227·7	39·39
Father Point	81·5	—22·0	33·31	31·18	161·3	47·31
Huntingdon	90·0	—36·4	38·65	37·03	77·3	44·76
Montreal	88·1	—24·4	41·38	31·08	132·3	44·31
Point des Monts	80·0	—26·4	34·66	34·81	320·0	66·81
Quebec	84·7	—31·7	36·37	31·91	163·1	48·22
Richmond	88·5	—41·4	37·88	35·72	133·2	49·04

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Nova Scotia.						
Glace Bay	88·0	— 9·0	39·74			
Halifax	93·4	— 5·1	41·76	60·29	61·4	66·43
Pictou	84·0	—13·5	41·63	35·56	60·0	41·56
Sydney	80·9	— 6·0	40·68	36·31	81·3	44·44
Sable Island	69·0	7·0	43·38	41·45	73·0	48·75
Truro	82·3	—17·8	40·95	35·47	60·3	41·50
Yarmouth	76·5	3·9	41·87	61·80	96·4	71·44
White Head	73·0	— 1·0	40·63	34·26	32·0	37·46
New Brunswick.						
Bathurst	91·5	—26·0	40·14	25·43	111·2	36·55
Chatham	88·1	—30·8	39·07	31·50	136·6	45·16
Fredericton	87·7	—22·0	40·11	38·33	102·4	48·57
Grand Manan	85·6	— 9·8	41·60	49·48	67·8	56·26
St. Andrews	86·8	—11·4	40·14	40·81	100·6	50·87
St. John	81·9	—11·5	39·81	44·38	70·6	51·44
Point Lepreaux	68·0	— 8·0	38·34	54·21	70·5	61·26
Manitoba.						
Minnedosa	93·8	—50·6	29·62	11·05	45·0	15·55
Russell	94·0	—49·5	29·51			
Stony Mountain	97·7	—44·7	32·44	10·36	24·2	12·78
Sourisford	103·0	—50·5		6·16	42·5	10·41
Winnipeg	96·0	—46·4	32·35	11·85	51·9	17·04
British Columbia.						
Victoria	85·0	8·0	49·07	23·23	6·7	23·90
Prince Edward Island.						
Kilmahumaig	83·0	—17·1	38·25	31·57	74·5	39·02
The Territories.						
Edmonton	87·5	—42·0	34·34	15·78	39·3	19·71
Medicine Hat	100·4	—39·9	38·64	11·98	25·9	14·57
Qu'Appelle	91·8	—44·9	32·44	13·52	35·3	17·05
Grenfell	94·0	—47·0	31·46			
Parkland	97·3	—46·3	30·53			
Fort Chipewyan	78·0			9·58		
Pheasant Forks	98·0	—48·5	29·43			
Regina	96·0	—51·0	31·63	7·02	37·3	10·75
Newfoundland.						
St. John's	76·0	—3·0	39·16	45·37	108·2	56·19
Point Rich	71·0	—15·0	35·94	18·36	151·0	33·46

20. According to the above figures, the extremes of mean temperature in 1888 in the several provinces were as follow: Extremes of mean temperature, by provinces, 1888.

	Max.	Min.
Ontario	49·03	32·11
Quebec	41·38	32·54
Nova Scotia	43·38	39·74
New Brunswick	41·60	38·34
Manitoba	32·44	29·51
British Columbia	49·07	49·07
Prince Edward Island	38·25	38·25
The Territories	38·64	29·43

The highest mean temperature was at Victoria, B.C., and the lowest at Pheasant Forks, N.W.T. The maximum temperature recorded was at Sourisford, Man., viz., 103·0; and the minimum at Regina, N.W.T., viz., 51·0.

21. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow recorded as having fallen in the several provinces during each year since 1870. Rain and snow fall, 1870-1888.

RAIN AND SNOW FALL IN CANADA, 1870-1888.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island		Manitoba.		British Columbia.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	29·14	123·9	21·36	92·8	46·25	96·0	43·24	143·5	.....	....	....	....	....	....
1871	19·68	75·4	25·58	84·0	36·64	85·2	35·54	65·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	20·12	81·4	25·45	114·2	42·30	124·5	39·96	135·7	.....	....	22·15	81·4	.....	....
1873	24·85	97·0	24·85	138·4	41·42	86·9	28·12	118·3	33·12	97·9	14·52	57·4	....	18·0
1874	19·40	75·0	25·93	107·1	36·95	86·5	26·81	107·1	39·53	117·1	13·74	62·6	11·49	43·0
1875	21·91	97·5	30·02	123·0	30·61	104·6	32·53	126·6	29·86	136·0	12·19	41·6	21·93	19·3
1876	23·10	91·4	25·77	124·3	35·09	87·6	31·51	106·0	26·13	105·7	19·89	66·8	14·20	9·5
1877	22·16	52·3	23·52	92·3	38·36	67·8	31·03	87·3	31·95	89·7	19·17	20·9	31·48	5·4
1878	34·14	60·4	29·62	96·5	43·82	30·3	34·16	87·4	40·15	78·3	21·22	27·6	24·47	11·8
1879	21·68	87·7	24·50	113·9	27·70	113·1	32·46	115·2	24·92	152·4	21·01	41·2	37·80	60·8
1880	27·23	66·3	24·08	103·9	33·94	94·7	26·50	92·3	21·88	132·0	19·62	34·6	26·98	73·2
1881	22·63	64·0	23·62	86·4	32·59	77·2	35·36	77·3	31·12	116·4	13·63	63·8	33·64	33·1
1882	22·70	73·5	26·00	107·4	35·37	115·2	29·69	139·0	28·07	169·2	13·62	61·4	21·24	31·3
1883	28·30	91·5	24·54	117·7	36·82	87·2	28·27	95·6	27·59	110·3	13·13	34·1	14·06	29·0
1884	23·37	91·6	26·12	130·3	41·73	79·1	38·82	89·5	38·83	75·0	18·09	45·2	14·19	17·8
1885	29·70	91·4	24·44	137·0	38·27	95·7	33·00	118·3	29·49	102·5	11·76	31·5	19·49	18·7
1886	24·76	90·4	24·98	121·3	35·05	49·3	30·92	102·1	32·92	60·7	9·01	28·2	33·31	34·7
1887	19·81	85·1	21·36	147·9	39·07	58·5	32·85	128·9	33·73	96·1	13·33	45·5	48·12	33·5
1888	22·82	59·0	27·35	155·2	41·11	60·6	40·44	105·5	31·66	74·5	11·43	37·9	43·53	56·4

22. The following information respecting the weather of 1892 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the provinces and of the Territories have been given, Calgary having been substituted for Regina, as particulars were not continuously given for the latter place, and Esquimalt for Victoria. The temperature does not call for any special remarks. Temperature and precipitation, 1892.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

Places.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	26·4	22·2	21·7	38·8	45·0	56·5
Halifax, N.S.	28·6	25·7	29·6	41·5	46·3	57·4
Fredericton, N.B.	19·8	21·3	26·0	40·9	49·1	61·0
Montreal, Que.	14·5	17·9	23·3	41·2	52·9	65·7
Toronto, Ont.	20·6	24·7	26·5	41·2	51·4	65·0
Winnipeg, Man.	−8·4	1·5	18·0	32·9	45·5	60·4
Calgary, N.W.T.	14·5	16.3	29·7	34·1	43·9	55·8
Esquimalt, B.C.	39·5	41·1	45·5	46·4	52·4	55·5

Places.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	66·2	63·8	58·4	43·9	38·8	23·5
Halifax, N.S.	63·7	64·5	58·1	44·9	39·5	25·8
Fredericton, N.B.	65·9	63·7	56·1	42·5	34·0	17·7
Montreal, Que.	69·8	66·4	57·4	46·3	33·0	18·7
Toronto, Ont.	68·1	67·4	60·1	47·7	35·4	26·0
Winnipeg, Man.	67·2	63·4	53·0	41·1	14·4	−1·9
Calgary, N.W.T.	59·9	57·8	50·4	40·0	19·0	12·0
Esquimalt, B.C.	57·0	58·8	54·3	48·8	43·9	39·2

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

Places.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	5·61	1·28	3·04	1·42	4·16	2·28
Halifax, N.S.	6·27	2·52	5·99	2·65	5·46	3·63
Fredericton, N.B.	8·34	2·45	3·15	1·07	2·44	5·71
Montreal, Que.	4·59	3·27	3·84	1·73	2·20	8·01
Toronto, Ont.	1·55	2·27	0·77	1·26	3·48	5·81
Winnipeg, Man.	0·41	0·60	1·60	1·91	1·38	1·40
Calgary, N.W.T.	0·03	0·03	0·07	0·60	0·06	1·07
Esquimalt, B.C.	4·95	0·80	3·05	2·53	1·95	0·60

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

Places.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	2·23	8·44	0·60	4·45	4·70	1·54
Halifax, N.S.	2·69	6·80	1·74	3·47	9·23	3·02
Fredericton, N.B.	3·91	6·99	3·05	1·99	4 84	1·79
Montreal, Que.	2·95	5·24	2·92	1·57	3·70	2·00
Toronto, Ont.	2·49	3·99	3·12	1·35	2·18	1·24
Winnipeg, Man	3·57	3·73	0·86	0 84	2·26	0·10
Calgary, N.W.T.	2·40	1·10	0·50	0·66	1·30	0·09
Esquimalt, B.C.	0·87	0·72	4·09	1·56	10·34	4·88

The temperature during the winter months was generally above the normal, and the same can be said of the summer months. The rainfall in August was remarkably heavy, and largely above the average.

Storm Signal Service.

23. The Storm Signal Service Branch issued 637 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st November, 1891, and the 30th June, 1892, of which number 514, or 80·7 per cent., were verified. Several severe storms occurred during the eight months, November to June, notably in November, 1891, and February, 1892. The report of the Meteorological Service, has for some reason, only been made up to the 30th June, 1892, instead of for the calendar year, as formerly, consequently no comparisons can be made.

Storms warnings, 1877-1892.

24. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 ;—

Year.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68·6
1878	860	673	78·3
1879	712	591	83·0
1880	889	736	82·8
1881	854	727	85·1
1882	841	658	78·2
1883	1,085	858	79·1
1884	798	663	83·2
1885	830	741	89·3
1886	906	799	88·2
1887	1,093	972	88·9
1888	897	758	84·5
1889	1,126	926	81·3
1890	1,199	987	82·3
1891	1,017	826	81·2
1892, 1st November, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.	289	228	78·9

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 14,139 storm warnings issued during the last fifteen and one-half years, 11,653, or 82·4 per cent, have been verified.

Weather predictions.

25. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued during the eight months, November, 1891, to June, 1892, was 4,819, of which 470 were not verified, 74·8 per cent having been fully, and 90·0 per cent fully and partially verified. The proportion of predictions fully and partially verified was higher than usual. The signal discs showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These discs are much appreciated by farmers. Warnings of snow storms issued to railway companies were reported to have been of great value.

Minerals.

26. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, and their development in future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former province there are thirty-four mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1892, has reached the large sum of $17,439,893. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible, that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

Natural industries.

27. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are: In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of these fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Lumbering.

28. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, lumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially

in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing, to a certain extent, the production of timber of all kinds, by provinces, in 1891. The figures are taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantities on which dues were paid. The actual production is, of course, very much larger, but, except at the decennial census, there are no means of ascertaining the amount of material produced on the land, for which no returns are made, as, for instance, the amount of cordwood made for home and local consumption, the number of shingles made, the quantity of lumber produced by logs taken to the mill by and sawn for the farmer, to be used on his farm, the number of posts and rails made in the same way. Returns of the above, collected at the census of 1891, are not yet available. Full particulars cannot be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to trans-atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1891.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Bru'swick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Saw-logs..... B. M.	454,878,754	490,670,000	79,354,411	**78,603,742	‡113,615,774	22,023,091
Square timber.... c. ft.	1,689,117	3,224,447	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boom timber.. ..pieces.	*206,769	9,509	17,178	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood.. ..... c. ft.	2,048	3,299,080	26,850	.....	.....	.....
Railway ties..... No.	975,841	169,139	80,626	.....	10,119	.....
Cordwood ..... cords.	18,764	9,437	1,755	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph poles, &c ..... No.	1,484	435	8,135	.....	.....	.....
Cedar..... lin. ft.	132,309	.....	5,029,723	.....	.....	.....
Cedar posts, tan bark and shingle bolts ..... cords.	6,358	729	92	.....	.....	.....
Pile timber..... pieces.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles..... M.	.....	2,579	780	.....	520	4,277
Battens, knees, &c No.	.....	6,668	13,517	.....	.....	.....
Posts and rails.... No.	3,132	40,697	†12,350	.....	.....	$967,350
Staves, poles, &c.. M.	.....	.....	¶100	.....	.....	.....
Pulp wood..... cords.	864	6,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dues received.... $	837,439	646,237	82,224	14,106	64,247	.....

* 37,844,114 feet.
¶ Rafting pins.
Laths.
† Cedar.
** Trans-atlantic shipments only.
‡ B. M.
30,507,439 feet cut on and 832,768 received from Dominion Lands.

29. The lumber industry in British Columbia is increasing rapidly every year, as facilities for production and transport increase, and the product of the mills in 1891 was considerably more than the above figures, which are from Government returns only. This province produces the Douglas fir, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar too, which has an increasing commercial value, is frequently found here, growing to a height of 200 feet and with a diameter of 20 feet. The figures for New Brunswick, also, do not by any means represent the production of the mills of that province, as is shown by the following statement of trans-atlantic shipments from New Brunswick ports during 1891 and 1892 :— Timber in British Columbia. In New Brunswick

	1891.	1892.
Superficial feet, deals	252,519,988	325,149,811
Cubic feet, square timber	302,950	565,350
Number of vessels employed	380	455
Tonnage	279,436	357,775

The shipment of deals was the largest since 1889.

30. The trans-atlantic shipments of deals from Nova Scotia in 1892 amounted to 87,861.398 feet; the average quantity during the last ten years having been 84,061,803 feet. Nova Scotia, trans-atlantic, shipments.

31. The agricultural and fishing industries are dealt with in detail in subsequent chapters. Agricultural and fishing industries.

32. There is a very large area of land throughout Canada, available for settlement, either for agricultural or mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Government and of the several Provincial Governments, according to situation. These lands are known generally as "Crown Lands." Crown Lands of Canada.

33. The Crown Lands of the Dominion, commonly called Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained. Dominion Lands.

34. The following are the comparative figures for the last six years of transactions in Dominion Lands :— Land transactions, 1887-1892.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homesteads	319,500	420,333	696,050	471,040	563,680	774,400
Pre-emptions	87,747	70,521	212,651	57,600	.....	.....
Sales	114,544	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	62,828

Increase in area taken up, 1892.

35. It will be seen that there was an increase of 210,720 acres in the quantity of land taken up as homesteads by actual settlers, the number of entries, viz., 4,840, having been greater than in any year, except in those of 1882 and 1883. The pre-emption system terminated on 1st January, 1890.

Entries cancelled.

36. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent of the pre emption entries were cancelled; in 1891, ·01 per cent only of homestead entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 2,955, as compared with 2,449 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 27.

Patents issued.

Receipts from fees and sales, 1873-1892.

37. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1892 :—

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320	.....	8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955	.....	143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159	.....	138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904	.....	255,119
1880	32,358	41,768	81,685	.....	155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	30,390	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,890	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,739	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886	40,481	76,140	204,658	.....	321,279
1887	28,302	48,176	337,640	.....	412,318
1888	28,321	32,238	313,323	*10,000	404,282
1889	30,010	37,313	318,238	*16,000	441,761
1890	44,300	34,897	228,744	.....	328,141
1891	†29,164	32,983	171,425	*4,000	292,254
1892	†46,994	108,901	97,822	.....	253,717

†Homestead fees only. *Scrip.

Total revenue, 1892.

38. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1892, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was $436,880, being a decrease as compared with 1891 of $16,335.

39. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 :— Revenue for departmental years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Gross revenue in cash	$232,584	$241,203	$276,107	$340,027
Scrip redeemed and warrants located	318,536	267,763	157,548	125,203
Total	$551,410	$508,966	$433,655	$465,230

40. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1892, have been :— Total receipts, 1872-1892.

Homestead fees	$ 541,993
Pre-emption	206,741
Sales	5,525,929
Timber, grazing and mineral	1,332,200
Colonization	887,921
Miscellaneous	423,546
	$8,918,330
Less—Refunds	175,532
	$8,742,798

41. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :— Area set out for settlement

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	9,460,000	59,125
1883	27,000,000	168,750
1884	6,400,000	40,000
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,960	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
Total	78,615,807	460,099

At the rate of five to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,300,495 souls.

Rocky Mountains Park.

42. Under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885, a large tract of land, inclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a national park, to be known as "Rocky Mountains Park." Under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886, certain other reservations in the Rocky Mountains were also made for park purposes. Since the reservation, a number of improvements have been made in the Rocky Mountains Park, roads having been made and bridges built, besides alterations at the hot springs for the convenience of visitors and bathers. Still further improvements and repairs were made in 1892, the sum of $4,400 having been expended. The number of visitors during the year to the Cave and Basin was 4,198 as compared with 5,066 in 1891, the decrease being attributable to the existence of small-pox on the Pacific Coast, which had the effect of restricting travel. Among those who registered their names at the springs were 2,509 Canadians, 1,173 from the United States and 419 from the United Kingdom.

Provincial Crown Lands.

43. The provincial Crown Lands are situated within the limits of the several provinces, and are controlled by the respective governments, from whom particulars of transactions concerning them can always be obtained. The regulations regarding the disposition of Dominion Lands, Provincial Crown Lands, and the lands belonging to the principal railway companies, who have received land subsidies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, will be found at the end of this book in Appendix B.

Land regulations.

Industrial establishments, 1891.

44. The total number of industrial establishments in Canada according to the census taken in April, 1891, was 75,768. In 1881 the number was 49,923, showing that during ten years there was an increase of 25,845, or nearly 52 per cent.

Number of employees

45. The total number of employees in these establishments in 1891 was 367,865, an increase of 112,930 during the ten years, which is equal to 44·5 per cent. The position of the provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments and employees in 1881 and 1891 was as follows:—

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Establishments.	Employees.	Establishments.	Employees.
Ontario	23,058	118,308	32,028	165,326
Quebec	15,848	85,673	23,112	116,830
Nova Scotia	5,459	20,390	10,373	34,265
New Brunswick	3,117	19,922	5,419	26,609
Other provinces	2,441	10,642	4,836	24,835
Total	49,923	254,935	75,768	367,865

46. The proportion of employees to each 10,000 of the total population was as follows:— Employees in proportion to population.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	601	782
Quebec	627	785
Nova Scotia	452	760
New Brunswick	620	828
Manitoba	308	287
British Columbia	580	1,175
Prince Edward Island	528	725
North-west Territories	19	162

47. The following table shows the value of machinery and tools employed in the industrial establishments in Canada in April, 1891:— Value of machinery, etc.

Ontario	$38,295,158
Quebec	26,256,791
Nova Scotia	4,688,401
New Brunswick	5,478,924
Manitoba	1,829,476
British Columbia	3,248,571
Prince Edward Island	672,598
North-west Territories	333,346
Total	$80,803,265

48. The number of steam engines (obtained for the first time) was 9,873, not including those employed in mines, in shipping afloat, or in agricultural pursuits, and by provinces, the number and horse-power used were:— Number of steam engines.

Provinces.	Number.	Horse-power.
Ontario	5,811	163,596
Quebec	2,285	66,287
Nova Scotia	686	22,309
New Brunswick	507	22,626
Prince Edward Island	106	2,056
Manitoba	179	6,894
North-west Territories	58	1,614
British Columbia	241	11,990
Total	9,873	298,372

This gives an average of 30 horse-power to each engine.

Industrial establishment by provinces, 1881 and 1891.

49. The number of industrial establishments in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, with certain comparative particulars concerning them, are given below.

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the several Provinces of Canada, according to the census, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.
ONTARIO.			
Number of establishments	23,058	32,028	8,970
Capital invested $	80,950,847	176,603,339	95,652,492
Number of employees	118,308	165,326	47,018
Wages paid $	30,604,031	49,207,710	18,603,679
Cost of raw materials $	91,164,156	128,201,318	37,037,162
Value of products $	157,989,870	240,100,267	82,110,397
QUEBEC.			
Number of establishments	15,848	23,112	7,264
Capital invested $	59,216,992	116,969,581	57,752,589
Number of employees	85,673	116,830	31,157
Wages paid $	18,333,162	30,670,991	12,337,829
Cost of raw materials $	62,563,967	85,871,928	23,307,961
Value of products $	104,662,258	153,195,189	48,532,931
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Number of establishments	5,459	10,373	4,914
Capital invested $	10,183,060	19,007,614	8,824,554
Number of employees	20,390	34,265	13,875
Wages paid $	4,098,445	6,974,818	2,876,373
Cost of raw materials $	10,022,030	15,663,676	5,641,646
Value of products $	18,575,326	30,243,683	11,668,357
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Number of establishments	3,117	5,419	2,302
Capital invested $	8,425,282	16,608,755	8,183,473
Number of employees	19,922	26,609	6,687
Wages paid $	3,866,011	5,936,021	207,001
Cost of raw materials $	11,060,842	12,443,043	1,382,201
Value of products $	18,512,058	23,685,636	5,173,578
MANITOBA.			
Number of establishments	351	1,029	678
Capital invested $	1,383,331	5,681,537	4,298,206
Number of employees	1,921	4,375	2,454
Wages paid $	755,507	1,894,241	1,138,734
Cost of raw materials $	1,924,821	5,668,306	3,743,485
Value of products $	3,413,026	10,126,082	6,713,056

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the several Provinces of Canada, according to the census, 1881 and 1891—*Con.*

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Number of establishments	420	755	335
Capital invested ..... $	2,952,835	14,342,149	11,389,314
Number of employees	2,871	11,473	8,602
Wages paid ..... $	929,213	3,560,727	2,631,514
Cost of raw materials ..... $	1,273,806	5,204,864	3,931,058
Value of products ..... $	2,962,784	11,916,928	8,954,144
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Number of establishments	1,646	2,677	1,031
Capital invested ..... $	2,085,776	2,910,663	824,887
Number of employees	5,767	7,906	2,139
Wages paid ..... $	807,208	1,092,780	285,572
Cost of raw materials ..... $	1,829,210	2,084,067	254,857
Value of products ..... $	3,400,208	4,333,510	933,302
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Number of establishments	24	375	351
Capital invested ..... $	104,500	1,713,179	1,605,679
Number of employees	83	1,081	998
Wages paid ..... $	35,425	425,153	389,728
Cost of raw materials ..... $	79,751	846,017	766,266
Value of products ..... $	195,938	1,844,410	1,648,472

Summary of industrial establishments 1881 and 1891.

50. A summary of the preceding table shows the progress that has been made in the Dominion, according to the census returns, during the decade.

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Establishments, &c.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	
			Numerical.	Per cent.
Number of establishments	49,923	75,768	25,845	51·8
Capital invested ..... $	165,302,623	353,836,817	188,534,194	114·0
Number of employees	254,935	367,865	112,930	44·43
Wages paid ..... $	59,429,002	99,762,441	40,333,439	67·86
Cost of raw material ..... $	179,918,593	255,983,219	76,064,626	42·3
Value of products ..... $	309,676,068	475,445,705	165,769,637	53·5

Industrial establishments in cities, towns and villages, in Canada.

51. The following table gives corresponding particulars concerning the cities and towns of the Dominion. The table is divided into three sections:—1. Places with more than 5,000 inhabitants; 2. Places with from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; 3. Places with from 1,500 to 3,000 inhabitants.

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,

(1) PLACES HAVING MORE

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			$	$		
Barrie	77	139	286,572	595,135	355	551
Belleville	132	195	641,375	609,575	964	1,072
Berlin	73	94	396,645	1,499,186	896	1,827
Brantford	140	250	1,028,983	3,231,879	1,306	2,185
Brockville	73	135	535,465	1,207,107	803	1,161
Charlottetown	198	238	980,018	959,589	1,005	1,049
Chatham	143	177	578,060	1,018,792	810	1,025
Cornwall	23	108	1,139,500	2,915,582	1,054	1,758
Fredericton	92	163	326,585	389,157	686	836
Galt	72	162	1,061,200	2,173,597	956	1,699
Guelph	178	160	1,318,609	2,199,941	1,741	1,865
Halifax	351	348	2,205,888	5,337,885	3,013	4,308
Hamilton	433	1,143	4,825,500	8,128,162	6,493	9,575
Hull	43	69	1,910,506	1,377,530	1,424	1,424
Kingston	187	401	937,568	1,645,381	1,472	2,671
Lévis	72	146	511,693	762,205	722	1,229
Lindsay	85	102	273,796	635,250	399	618
London, (Municipally)	371	804	4,650,784	6,132,193	4,917	6,045
Moncton	53	96	530,380	1,099,025	603	911
Montreal, (Municipally)	1,467	1,735	32,185,691	51,212,133	33,355	38,562
New Westminster	50	57	1,562,700	2,467,622	733	1,124
Ottawa, (Municipally)	302	553	2,891,080	6,540,037	4,242	6,683
Owen Sound	67	148	217,775	1,145,510	327	1,025
Peterborough	93	216	583,422	1,993,615	846	1,876
Port Hope	111	140	383,248	551,354	480	536
Quebec	850	1,410	4,434,784	8,982,319	8,499	10,371
St. Catharines	137	108	1,257,470	1,721,660	1,225	1,330
Ste. Cunégonde	34	84	728,036	2,718,440	718	1,900
St. Hyacinthe	114	116	356,000	906,045	809	1,429
St. Henri	60	44	391,389	1,902,340	515	1,142
St. John with Portland	204	773	2,143,064	5,384,658	2,690	5,578
St. Thomas	161	294	552,293	1,167,455	1,205	1,566
Sarnia	53	117	252,025	794,358	318	693
Sherbrooke	84	83	1,661,838	2,141,698	1,260	1,929
Sorel	51	128	187,575	475,802	404	670
Stratford	78	139	393,875	1,294,701	567	2,082
Three Rivers	128	74	1,356,023	814,597	1,228	871
Toronto, (Municipally)	932	2,405	11,691,700	32,123,549	13,245	26,333
Truro	55	131	156,430	368,346	306	708
Valleyfield	27	35	596,055	2,609,150	774	1,400
Vancouver	.....	94	.....	3,748,927	.....	1,085
Victoria, B.C	198	239	810,545	3,974,821	711	2,033
Windsor, Ont	84	128	356,005	841,502	498	652
Winnipeg	106	307	691,655	3,123,367	950	2,334
Woodstock, Ont	81	105	650,480	1,828,775	858	1,626
Yarmouth, N.S	23	151	290,065	782,875	211	925
Total	8,346	14,744	90,920,350	183,532,827	106,593	158,563

wns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891.
AN 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material used, Value.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
$	$	$	$	$	$
100,189	146,290	265,139	378,343	497,331	789,307
264,840	313,685	540,768	531,400	1,091,208	1,204,095
178,106	535,458	398,949	773,450	749,915	1,825,722
433,828	1,031,675	1,122,747	1,894,926	1,931,097	4,280,999
243,476	373,543	442,128	664,269	908,360	1,404,638
235,241	281,119	610,209	797,795	998,530	1,405,246
288,905	310,792	1,867,820	1,289,029	2,849,525	2,134,161
265,362	537,971	692,170	1,116,655	1,316,911	2,193,977
156,897	251,490	445,215	388,018	731,340	828,368
336,274	569,936	1,363,700	1,524,335	2,023,250	2,621,310
554,486	686,610	1,497,959	1,696,003	2,571,064	2,974,125
906,298	1,215,049	3,464,260	4,545,237	5,355,670	7,492,993
2,246,127	3,204,202	4,303,693	7,128,443	8,209,486	14,003,326
385,781	251,147	851,550	640,947	1,846,358	1,033,292
379,849	786,198	814,639	1,433,805	1,576,256	3,113,573
168,347	315,610	362,365	586,399	649,929	1,107,310
96,199	174,145	334,548	683,550	542,103	1,043,602
1,511,723	1,847,353	4,653,282	3,969,565	8,660,627	8,235,207
251,840	297,250	1,222,402	1,339,059	1,719,382	1,899,536
8,925,865	13,078,546	32,484,005	42,429,102	52,509,710	72,603,377
400,520	469,220	259,471	637,645	876,541	1,408,452
1,038,722	1,854,749	3,374,764	5,265,267	5,269,072	8,822,051
95,649	287,088	194,433	594,900	420,249	1,529,564
239,626	596,301	571,833	1,501,278	1,011,266	2,774,746
132,460	137,214	630,955	373,428	918,176	675,100
1,685,999	2,710,701	6,002,492	8,477,460	9,789,215	14,804,551
408,598	442,588	1,449,445	1,420,976	2,270,925	2,444,680
196,790	643,708	502,975	1,301,740	827,804	3,330,700
175,194	399,691	629,790	1,067,624	1,201,105	2,251,651
203,938	366,623	560,918	566,510	1,042,551	1,150,734
749,340	1,862,148	2,564,700	4,627,834	4,123,753	8,050,230
398,706	509,454	830,469	1,411,001	1,498,493	2,376,792
106,870	208,402	264,938	483,063	539,570	976,508
340,463	566,010	815,163	911,456	1,579,332	2,043,094
106,219	188,849	258,127	299,173	522,427	755,745
179,560	743,781	365,355	749,518	717,800	1,772,462
293,331	227,561	559,997	516,005	1,102,397	943,096
3,876,909	9,361,787	9,978,287	22,423,740	19,562,981	45,026,322
106,730	223,236	213,965	389,627	391,180	845,990
154,689	278,626	390,544	798,440	824,692	1,514,665
.....	564,620	.....	853,770	.....	1,895,516
298,800	1,196,238	644,030	1,986,404	1,279,135	4,479,386
164,326	273,264	407,061	368,917	841,202	953,030
410,744	1,167,020	960,895	3,054,797	1,700,320	5,561,090
262,170	650,688	580,100	2,173,511	1,035,100	3,768,335
69,700	291,245	99,075	704,129	284,270	1,252,316
30,025,686	52,428,881	90,847,330	162,768,543	156,367,608	253,600,970

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,

(2) PLACES HAVING FROM

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			$	$		
Almonte	58	77	423,273	971,620	622	708
Amherst	52	97	81,035	328,630	288	682
Arnprior	28	49	253,180	1,134,705	845	1,215
Bowmanville	43	86	271,320	508,944	637	502
Brampton	37	89	394,450	448,055	448	426
Brandon	...	40	.....	379,055	...	269
Calgary	...	28	.....	405,120	...	169
Carleton Place	28	90	388,000	1,165,310	409	907
Coaticook	48	75	249,102	450,398	457	556
Cobourg	98	83	373,220	595,300	682	643
Collingwood	40	78	266,250	433,865	271	322
Côte St. Antoine	.....	1	.....	6,700	...	6
Dartmouth	41	34	770,080	1,043,750	538	621
Deseronto	18	17	88,450	806,115	465	709
Dundas	48	61	1,267,350	429,478	1,111	490
Fraserville	33	92	29,285	138,836	80	206
Gananoque	63	72	535,860	1,105,640	541	809
Goderich	83	59	449,340	472,285	411	286
Ingersoll	86	103	637,906	976,483	698	669
Joliette	108	75	144,145	843,200	447	581
Lachine	17	18	260,125	1,004,600	105	696
Lauzon	6	87	7,500	75,390	15	230
Lunenburg	110	290	34,871	159,993	352	626
Mile End	33	1	12,564	300	81	4
Nanaimo	23	37	67,510	261,830	66	167
Napanee	90	84	247,550	200,885	565	405
New Glasgow	40	122	160,630	566,108	360	607
Niagara Falls	18	36	26,500	274,910	21	240
Orillia	21	73	119,100	571,780	184	482
Oshawa	41	94	1,146,014	799,748	937	928
Paris	43	45	398,050	471,555	665	654
Pembroke	62	98	215,340	602,115	369	594
Perth	77	70	182,910	286,448	309	385
Petrolia	45	106	741,765	1,682,212	308	632
Picton, Ont	71	105	199,250	390,900	365	617
Pictou, N.S.	78	50	192,700	190,280	415	329
Portage la Prairie	...	65	.....	368,498	...	234
Smith's Falls	33	91	274,533	899,635	339	627
Springhill, N.S.	13	49	17,200	47,370	56	185
Strathroy	102	132	373,098	359,210	584	612
St. John's, P.Q.	76	69	365,774	895,840	740	856
St. Mary's	64	73	236,095	338,179	438	455
Trenton	37	62	550,305	133,261	708	1,087
Walkerton	33	88	156,200	411,425	225	582
West Toronto	.....	82	.....	635,694	...	781
Westville	29	9	20,660	17,795	42	24
Woodstock, N.B.	29	62	106,650	226,565	224	518
Totals	2,103	3,404	12,735,220	24,506,025	17,413	24,490

owns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891—*Continued.*
000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material used, Value.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
$	$	$	$	$	$
75,211	198,717	494,046	426,829	773,400	867,680
83,605	198,677	140,231	347,083	283,485	724,312
199,750	462,580	231,700	696,374	502,500	1,436,914
201,285	159,162	386,300	395,361	691,817	704,801
123,900	139,721	133,400	357,033	368,920	641,200
.....	136,525	.....	435,360	.....	758,190
.....	97,670	.....	90,280	.....	258,900
75,967	233,440	309,845	613,576	570,470	1,002,177
112,730	107,340	249,822	208,803	433,200	474,265
182,310	197,361	648,042	526,250	980,520	853,228
78,033	82,592	352,120	311,550	504,844	549,300
.....	1,000	.....	1,500	.....	2,000
168,739	142,386	423,980	759,929	773,670	1,028,140
139,625	248,740	453,025	911,060	747,400	1,310,300
299,060	160,354	687,234	348,870	1,242,040	664,719
8,982	55,338	50,425	85,806	83,596	209,870
148,100	280,597	472,210	530,039	761,745	1,081,272
120,154	94,700	567,017	372,590	807,924	563,270
245,485	235,146	812,602	724,908	1,385,750	1,242,206
80,074	140,415	301,143	218,316	459,513	485,973
32,020	310,016	45,625	437,650	158,650	1,358,325
1,625	66,963	1,700	133,643	7,300	225,665
56,275	98,259	148,441	430,247	272,751	635,391
13,781	1,500	112,198	1,000	149,597	5,000
39,080	98,719	44,610	153,468	99,220	339,993
181,570	106,770	377,550	247,147	675,900	461,859
92,686	217,036	166,224	399,230	313,404	913,077
6,200	76,895	40,400	188,700	50,400	444,435
54,966	146,585	130,775	307,320	253,895	660,949
282,800	317,405	561,685	564,650	1,207,300	1,154,585
183,835	225,027	775,450	498,877	1,112,850	907,566
103,889	160,994	274,763	361,435	479,620	660,952
68,219	129,305	161,826	399,043	298,856	722,278
117,764	255,787	937,905	1,293,708	1,719,630	1,983,100
97,251	141,164	186,650	308,355	369,666	596,722
108,489	83,832	309,935	177,402	522,690	367,205
.....	93,900	.....	397,360	.....	741,575
86,381	236,196	199,023	389,635	363,415	966,355
13,214	45,396	25,490	69,272	51,810	168,050
168,771	152,790	722,963	430,920	1,157,452	766,370
157,179	259,915	273,945	430,005	530,743	947,300
110,960	127,999	353,790	412,789	575,293	640,937
176,074	311,702	266,431	344,528	537,920	754,156
82,460	166,545	229,700	344,485	394,400	652,720
.....	279,918	.....	390,050	.....	982,545
6,065	5,640	13,577	31,450	25,540	60,000
65,450	150,650	114,700	221,158	258,260	483,935
4,639,014	7,640,459	13,188,498	17,725,044	22,957,356	33,459,762

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities

(3.) PLACES HAVING FROM

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			$	$		
Alexandria	12	52	32,000	112,259	30	180
Amherstburg	52	22	86,050	72,185	179	63
Ashburnham	24	26	100,980	177,845	92	108
Aurora	34	64	371,675	200,290	245	257
Aylmer, O	56	74	166,690	246,905	244	280
Aylmer, Q	21	42	28,795	72,427	55	122
Beauharnois	30	20	68,960	205,860	146	134
Bedford	13	45	8,135	211,645	15	160
Berthier	33	31	88,000	145,000	173	163
Blenheim	38	54	87,550	164,325	157	206
Buckingham	66	50	332,767	949,470	415	720
Campbellford	42	100	73,350	582,465	193	413
Caughnawaga	8	14	2,235	24,359	10	210
Chicoutimi	37	60	92,940	59,910	450	447
Clinton	40	71	193,295	250,935	331	388
Côte St. Louis, Q	15	18	27,350	102,025	38	84
Dresden	54	76	183,560	87,390	302	265
Drummondville	23	31	40,305	346,010	192	413
Dunnville	41	41	88,950	97,990	145	112
Essex Centre	19	33	34,561	132,560	143	201
Exeter	41	57	137,590	182,366	204	218
Farnham	26	34	23,415	410,830	81	266
Fergus	36	34	149,850	150,155	181	161
Forest	36	46	103,276	139,570	119	165
Georgetown	26	56	232,600	237,190	213	238
Granby	25	39	116,430	707,697	109	515
Gravenhurst	29	36	54,015	696,805	167	569
Harriston	60	52	161,030	181,067	321	272
Hawkesbury	29	35	153,350	859,335	538	472
Iberville	29	20	49,972	143,100	152	98
Kentsville	33	105	45,514	50,568	116	240
Kincardine	24	50	114,100	337,810	169	319
Lachute	37	58	84,182	357,436	97	310
Leamington	44	49	100,368	92,072	143	171
Listowell	63	38	407,560	215,385	503	243
Liverpool, N.S.	50	67	27,735	85,114	123	267
Longueuil	30	51	145,084	71,496	181	96
Louiseville	45	52	57,670	89,110	230	208
Magog	15	41	11,890	853,945	33	729
Meaford	69	59	146,039	215,175	232	224
Merritton	19	16	899,950	1,087,475	693	634
Milltown, N.B.	20	17	95,800	1,421,080	273	798
Mitchell	47	44	233,500	206,079	366	271
Montmagny	30	37	24,488	87,955	40	77
Morrisburg	35	52	77,900	206,851	143	161
Mount Forest	89	92	213,225	196,716	337	298

Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891—*Continued.*

1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material Used.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
$	$	$	$	$	$
5,314	51,951	33,762	149,419	40,408	253,071
43,948	16,627	108,525	71,500	210,150	136,790
26,730	35,335	169,360	361,461	243,125	510,649
75,691	84,973	167,790	163,619	262,196	318,713
75,975	89,172	226,300	206,805	353,670	382,710
6,877	26,126	15,516	25,350	32,641	68,015
40,018	42,700	55,925	86,300	109,930	162,200
2,898	68,656	11,654	93,975	16,748	215,650
59,950	55,320	127,780	102,655	239,450	223,540
33,817	62,755	78,828	243,530	158,230	366,020
116,178	221,499	154,126	274,341	287,936	621,951
42,125	97,742	215,730	376,682	240,545	637,545
2,401	16,864	10,181	17,555	13,920	45,884
54,888	46,789	231,388	69,356	395,632	142,865
101,075	113,140	242,630	206,690	462,505	482,845
16,240	30,015	36,400	103,822	57,800	168,459
106,180	69,082	202,900	166,555	378,325	298,415
59,975	150,960	85,650	177,134	172,900	432,740
43,767	34,757	193,000	63,910	272,255	141,255
51,370	69,254	164,030	99,985	251,490	226,785
60,871	53,695	242,775	224,008	358,500	327,883
13,481	46,991	63,050	101,820	100,900	191,590
49,610	43,590	155,170	281,415	263,458	384,590
36,585	34,950	425,150	147,562	754,600	251,000
65,037	67,255	171,033	140,155	293,440	294,250
32,565	130,500	277,395	435,850	331,674	739,750
37,816	212,085	77,887	307,050	159,193	653,550
87,997	59,292	132,360	121,018	275,948	246,826
130,265	127,730	287,210	331,494	524,290	612,830
47,800	32,120	85,363	56,710	177,025	117,960
36,918	66,226	37,830	45,126	84,090	171,250
42,650	72,837	147,280	137,250	233,850	291,800
16,968	91,252	114,596	224,499	170,874	384,854
29,594	47,371	129,887	110,721	244,893	222,214
151,985	57,960	563,229	304,050	862,825	464,750
31,520	65,982	39,228	48,870	82,791	161,524
20,739	22,088	29,695	54,732	66,810	109,076
24,925	55,520	161,301	97,925	226,370	226,737
7,266	169,995	7,000	349,142	19,525	767,670
49,534	50,178	114.481	207,990	221,080	325,005
182,552	211,318	557,913	358,727	970,190	719,287
83,550	249,710	192,850	437,250	320,900	794,600
74,975	66,355	144,725	218,826	365,500	368,610
2,524	17,937	32,970	40,192	55,544	79,741
32,795	53,485	28,060	240,501	98,400	357,317
86,519	70,359	187,491	254,476	356,285	403,411

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,

(3) PLACES HAVING FROM

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			$	$		
Midland	9	35	4,200	156,785	134	203
Newmarket	44	41	216,158	249,825	293	251
Nicolet	28	90	63,585	413,865	300	368
North Sydney*	38	145	36,295	172,817	120	371
Notre Dame de Grace	5	9	27,150	67,955	67	66
Oakville	46	46	115,550	174,095	233	255
Orangeville	62	103	93,200	170,847	191	293
Palmerston	31	71	80,740	135,772	146	195
Parkhill	56	52	57,025	168,755	198	259
Parrsboro'	17	33	22,000	70,765	104	195
Penetanguishene	26	35	80,968	446,340	258	376
Point Edward	2	17	15,600	45,600	51	134
Point Gatineau	13	13	26,380	15,874	35	13
Port Arthur	15	33	46,500	148,617	35	143
Port Elgin	39	63	96,135	222,330	121	277
Port Perry	51	55	121,805	158,149	252	213
Prescott	38	69	215,300	457,885	212	335
Preston	34	50	240,360	587,525	305	533
Regina	.....	28	.....	153,410	.....	88
Renfrew	61	69	104,140	256,553	214	243
Richmond	36	37	93,750	64,575	164	102
Ridgetown	32	47	87,900	145,215	144	247
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	20	.....	80,335	.....	101
St. Boniface	5	25	4,600	113,764	13	106
St. Stephen	38	69	41,975	281,070	174	399
St. Jerôme	55	85	83,155	954,635	179	489
Seaforth	79	70	338,940	460,275	501	409
Simcoe	91	68	162,200	274,545	343	319
Summerside	65	63	98,137	168,179	297	250
Sydney	67	157	30,231	137,574	85	330
Sydney Mines*	.....	71	.....	21,037	.....	152
Stellarton	9	11	5,000	53,730	11	58
Thorold	35	33	161,615	488,700	208	311
Tilsonburg	66	42	243,600	354,411	325	270
Uxbridge	30	49	68,400	223,865	155	231
Wallaceburg	29	58	67,550	963,743	169	397
Waterloo, O	53	40	198,225	1,048,602	392	596
Waterloo, Q	34	42	81,245	175,300	172	161
Welland	53	36	139,390	175,290	208	215
Whitby	70	92	233,960	243,955	307	358
Wiarton	38	49	42,135	297,945	112	245
Windsor, N.S	24	48	64,110	488,980	163	397
Windsor Mills	8	25	76,700	628,530	127	58
Wingham	46	52	116,285	227,307	207	325
Totals	3,233	4,514	10,104,865	25,840,563	17,044	24,9[illegible]

*North Sydney and Sydney Mines could not be taken separately in 1881.

wns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891—*Concluded.*
00 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material used, Value.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
$	$	$	$	$	$
20,600	65,680	55,800	198,659	137,400	365,505
93,627	80,066	418,465	222,108	688,743	371,547
21,569	81,886	86,230	182,174	149,590	337,911
20,936	96,409	55,484	113,420	103,482	265,197
11,940	33,930	23,900	34,390	40,690	83,600
60,656	72,230	171,820	196,503	281,734	378,752
45,324	62,324	111,398	152,021	183,401	294,981
23,284	40,080	79,850	160,166	155,950	261,262
51,025	56,970	127,850	105,481	239,900	231,203
17,470	50,811	40,450	348,728	80,710	448,029
48,121	78,650	90,989	376,740	165,690	512,275
24,700	31,170	60,000	107,900	136,000	218,000
6,450	4,404	10,050	7,430	18,650	14,850
14,150	63,800	10,900	265,330	29,750	394,045
28,860	54,410	120,000	152,105	205,360	289,749
62,311	61,130	167,277	179,581	291,931	316,985
68,350	103,348	232,700	257,053	423,275	606,073
87,639	181,795	300,227	366,735	476,702	737,640
.....	35,110	.....	39,655	.....	112,750
51,220	61,766	202,635	160,268	290,742	308,334
37,960	27,147	56,680	56,135	137,060	108,215
36,610	79,020	96,620	151,205	205,694	296,847
.....	29,380	.....	39,790	.....	107,510
2,940	29,274	4,900	38,888	12,300	111,544
58,200	134,655	121,500	398,862	253,800	704,021
27,687	109,925	154,804	281,180	223,610	629,265
141,830	117,900	508,058	433,320	813,844	702,414
127,470	70,898	313,451	260,615	532,744	430,210
75,478	76,294	176,399	106,790	283,134	242,972
13,043	113,000	43,701	126,562	81,396	331,045
.....	30,381	.....	15,980	.....	60,166
4,640	13,179	1,470	32,300	8,470	57,550
70,753	94,045	430,210	288,463	554,819	495,946
95,347	97,205	250,836	495,223	419,780	810,725
51,200	72,675	162,550	165,611	249,200	322,207
52,488	126,879	71,575	192,152	166,100	399,040
104,720	199,293	629,187	483,336	835,174	969,835
46,437	46,465	176,031	103,540	289,065	233,300
60,686	44,023	96,744	131,385	188,948	233,738
78,825	91,534	119,155	193,803	321,976	372,465
28,754	57,685	57,500	283,010	112,060	432,197
43,570	109,149	39,551	157,776	120,564	352,076
49,222	209,905	80,188	361,075	231,379	678,950
60,586	109,120	159,377	236,281	247,031	464,097
4,377,676	6,965,498	13,068,686	16,997,738	22,286,259	31,681,815

Capital invested, 1891.

52. In taking the census of 1891, the amount of capital invested was divided into fixed and working capital, and the following table shows the amount of capital invested, per head of population, in each province.

CAPITAL invested in Canada, 1891.

Capital.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Br'nswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island	North west Territories.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Invested in land.....	7·30	6·80	3·70	3·00	2·50	22·00	1·90	1·60
do buildings.....	13·10	13·80	8·60	12·80	6·00	18·70	4·40	3·40
do machinery.....	18·10	17·70	10·40	17·00	12·00	33·30	6·10	5·00
Working capital.....	45·00	40·10	19·50	19·00	16·80	73·00	14·00	15·60
Total invested.....	83·50	80·00	42·20	51·70	36·60	147·00	26·70	25·60
Total invested, 1881...	42·10	43·60	25·10	26·10	20·00	59·70	19·10	1·86

The total capital invested in Canada in 1891, per head of population, was $73.22, as compared with $38.22 per head in 1881, being an increase of $35 per head.

Output of manufactures, 1891.

53. The actual value of the output of the manufactures of Canada in 1891—obtained by deducting the value of raw material from the total manufactured value—was $219,462,486 as against $129,757,475 in 1881, an increase of $89,705,011.

Wages, 1891.

54. There was an increase in 1891 over 1881 in the amount paid for wages of $40,333,439, the amount in 1891 being at the rate of $272 per head, as compared with $233 per head in 1881, and, all variations of conditions being considered, it would appear that there was an advance in the average rate of wages, during the decade, of about 16 per cent.

Capital invested and annual product, 1891.

55. The following table gives the nature of the principal industries in which capital was invested, according to the census of 1891, showing the amount of capital and the value of the annual product.

CAPITAL invested in and value of annual product of principal industries in Canada, according to the Census, 1891.

Industries.	Invested Capital.	Value of annual Product.
	$	$
Agricultural implements	8,528,535	7,515,624
Boots and shoes	9,671,120	18,999,931
Cabinet and furniture	6,061,485	7,776,493
Cheese factories	2,660,969	9,961,731
Cotton mills	13,208,121	8,451,724
Distilleries and breweries	15,368,953	7,924,268
Engine building	1,244,589	1,575,159
Fitting and foundry works	17,031,553	16,925,030
Flour mills	23,128,471	52,307,429
Furriers and hatters	2,048,281	4,984,941
Hosiery	370,820	578,631
Iron smelting furnaces	4,159,481	3,076,240
Meat curing	2,168,252	7,096,441
Meat, fish, fruit and vegetable canning	3,449,714	3,943,513
Musical instruments	3,072,014	4,042,353
Oil refineries	1,833,578	2,004,713
do (fish)	52,917	58,007
Nail and tack factories	922,930	1,423,850
Paper factories	5,259,211	3,142,447
Preserved food	3,165,183	5,169,633
Rolling mills	916,500	1,750,000
Saddle and harness	2,552,770	4,068,708
Sash, door and blind factories	6,691,806	8,716,040
Saw mills	48,932,340	50,855,103
Ship-building	1,983,206	3,070,275
Sugar refineries	5,924,400	17,127,100
Tanneries	6,321,233	11,277,300
Tin and sheet iron working and tinsmithing	4,522,953	6,739,306
Tobacco factories	2,208,150	2,375,321
Woollen mills	9,365,158	8,408,071
Carriage-building	8,029,143	9,627,655

56. Public attention having been once more directed to the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation, by which means the Dominion of Canada would comprise the whole of British North America, it has been thought well to insert here a brief description of the physical and social condition of that colony. The Island of Newfoundland is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Lat. 46° 36′—51° 39′ N. and Long. 52° 37′—59° 25′ W. Its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or about double the area of the province of Nova Scotia. Its greatest length, Cape Ray to Cape Norman, is 316 miles*, and its greatest breadth, Cape Spear to Cape Anquille, 317 miles. The coast of Labrador, from Lat. Newfoundland. Physical features.

*Some authorities place its extreme length at 350 miles.

52° N. to Cape Chudleigh, comprising an area of about 120,000 square miles, belongs to Newfoundland, and is separated from the Island by the Straits of Belle Isle. The shores of Newfoundland are generally rocky, with cliffs ranging up to 300 feet in height, but the coast line is much broken by numerous bays, some of which run nearly as far inland as 100 miles, and while the circumference of the Island, from headland to headland, is about 1,000 miles, its actual coast line is nearly 4,000 miles in length. Around the heads of the bays are large tracts of excellent land, generally covered with fine timber and well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, while the interior consists of an elevated undulating plateau, traversed by low hills, the surface being diversified by valleys, woods, lakes, ponds and marshes. The lakes and ponds occupy nearly one-third of the whole surface, the largest lake being Grand Lake, 56 miles in length, with an area of 192 square miles. There are no high mountains, but several ranges of hills which attain from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Exploits (200 miles in length), the Humber and the Gander. The principal bays are, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Conception, Trinity and St. George's Bay. The climate is more temperate than that of Canada, the thermometer rarely falling below zero in winter or rising above 82° in summer. Fogs are prevalent around the coasts, but seldom penetrate far inland. The Island generally is said to be very healthy.

Industries of Newfoundland.

57. The principal industry is that of fishing, which is indeed the main element of the resources of the Island; cod, seal, herring, lobster and salmon fisheries being the most important. The annual catch of cod has been estimated at about 330,000 quintals of 112 lbs., but in 1891, the total was only 147,948 quintals. The number of vessels employed in this fishery in 1891 (census) was 279, of 15,212 tonnage, and the number of men, 3,719. All returns for 1882 were burnt in the Custom-house, St. John's, in the great fire of that year. There were 20 steamers, aggregating 6,278 tons, engaged in the seal fishery in 1892, the crews of which numbered 4,548 men. The number of seals taken was 348,624, weighing 7,736 tons. There were also about 50 sailing vessels engaged in this fishery, the catch in which varies very much. The seals taken are the harp-seal and hood-seal, not the fur-seal, and are valuable for their oil and for the leather made from their skins. According to the census of 1891, there were 340 lobster factories in the Island, valued at $179,288, and employing 4,807 persons. The number of cases of lobsters turned out was 77,580, representing 3,723,840 lbs. of fish. The total population engaged in the fisheries was 33,302. The value of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1890 and 1891 was, respectively, $3,643,766 and $6,679,574.

58. The exports of fish and oil and skins, in the years named, were :— Exports of principal articles, Newfoundland.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Fish—			
Cod	$4,182,626	$3,907,205	$3,193,681
Lobsters	385,077	472,524	520,078
Herring	232,947	211,537	241,218
Oils—			
Cod	210,520	238,716	240,820
Seal	287,520	373,317	334,710
Seal-skins	286,464	302,064	220,321

59. The mining industry comes next to that of fishing, the copper deposits being considerable, and the exports of this ore range from $250,000 to $300,000 annually. Lead, silver and coal have also been found. In spite of much deliberate misrepresentation, there is no doubt that a large part of the island is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The supply of timber is considerable and lumbering is carried on to a certain extent. Mining and other industries, Newfoundland.

60. It is generally admitted now that Newfoundland was discovered by Sebastian Cabot on 24th June, 1497, and is therefore the oldest British colony, though it was not until 1583 that the island was formally annexed to the British Crown. Owing, however, to the persistent attempts of those interested in the fisheries, to prevent settlement, progress has been very slow, and only during the present century has any material advancement been made. Discovery of Newfoundland.

61. In 1884 the population was 197,335 (including Labrador, 4,211). In 1891 it had only increased to 202,100. The capital of the colony is St. Johns, with a population of about 30,000. The other principal towns are Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Twillingate and Bonavista. Population of Newfoundland.

62. Representative government was granted to Newfoundland in 1832, and responsible government in 1855. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and there are two chambers, a Legislative Council (not to exceed 15 members), nominated for life by the Governor in Council, and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 members elected under manhood suffrage. Members of the Council receive $120 and those of the Assembly $300 per annum. Government of Newfoundland.

63. Following are some financial and commercial statistics respecting the colony :— Statistics of Newfoundland.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
*Revenue.....	$1,370,029	$2,102,993	$1,831,336	$1,973,275
*Expenditure.....	1,831,441	2,208,736	1,993,288	1,831,432
Public debt...	3,335,589	4,133,202	4,138,627	5,223,364
Imports—				
United Kingdom.	3,625,229	2,653,152	2,174,524	2,341,706
Canada.....	2,041,144	2,076,258	2,423,319	2,830,441
United States....	1,422,188	1,615,143	1,247,754	1,526,674
Other countries..	331,839	262,512	523,258	169,637
Total.... ...	$7,420,400	$6,607,065	$6,368,855	$6,869,458
Exports—				
United Kingdom.	$1.607,007	$1,407,242	$1,514,131	$1,966,581
British possess'ns.	998,614	1,112,105	1,247,686	1,172,145
Other countries..	3,976,392	3,603,638	3,338,019	4,298,432
Total..	$6,582,013	$6,122,985	$6,099,836	$7,437,158

While the imports come almost entirely from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, the exports go largely to other countries, viz., Portugal, Brazil, West Indies and Spain.

Newfoundland shipping.

64. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1891, exclusive of the coasting trade, was 656,310 tons. There are about 170 miles of railway in operation, and 2,087 miles of telegraph open. A cable from Ireland lands at Heart's Content and one from America at Placentia. Steamers run about twice a week for the greater part of the year between St. Johns and Halifax, and fortnightly to Great Britain.

Discovery of Canada.

65. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian or John Cabot,¶ who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two or three days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland, until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 4th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

*Including loans.

¶ It is not certain that the father accompanied the expedition.

66. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country :— Principal events in Canadian history.

1534. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.
August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.
1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.
1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.
September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."
General Murray was the first Governor-General of the Province of Quebec.
1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*.*
In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor-General.
1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette*. This paper is still published.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012 (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)
British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.
About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence, and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

---

* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.
Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.
Population of the two provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.
Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.
November. Defeat of General Dearborn, by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.
June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.
September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.
October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.
December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12th September following. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830 31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.
1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.

1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.

1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.:—3 pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.

1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.

May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.

1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

Abolition of seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.

1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.

April. Gold found in British Columbia.

September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.

1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1882, $4,979,242.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.

1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.

June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.

1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.

July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.

Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

68. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.
July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-west Territories.

69. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-west Territories.
October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
Red River Rebellion.
November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

70. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.
September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.
May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.
July 15. Addition of the North-west Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.

71. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761 ; of Manitoba, 18,995 ; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.
November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.

72. Abolition of dual representation.

73. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.
July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

76. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

77. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

79. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

80. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

81. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

82. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-west Territories received the name of Regina.

85. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-west; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38 ; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

86. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.

87. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.

1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of $1,132,232.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.
April 29. The first of the new C.P.R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.
June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion.
1893. April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators: Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), and Sir John Thompson (Canada).

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitution defined.

7. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North erica Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of nada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the ited Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well the command-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in nada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through person of a Governor-General, appointed by her during pleasure.*

The Privy Council.

8. The Governor-General takes no active part in legislation, but erns through a council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for nada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists those members of the Dominion Parliament who are, for the time ng, Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various adminis- tive departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy ncil are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing Ministry, or of removing members of the Privy Council, lies with Governor-General.

The Governor-General.

9. The Governor-General assents in the Queen's name to all sures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may se such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's considera- . He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legisla- s within one year of their having been passed in the Province.

The Parliament.

0. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, resented by the Governor-General; an Upper House styled the ate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or se of Commons, the members of which are elected.

The Senate.

Qualifications.

1. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the vernor-General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member st possess the following qualifications: he must have passed the age 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be sessed of real property of the value of $4,000 above all encum- nces, and his real and personal property together must be worth ,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec he must her reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral ision for which he is appointed.

* Six years is, as a rule, the extreme limit of office.

Conditions of tenure.

72. A senator may resign his place, and his place also b vacant, if, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, he fails to in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convic treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property cations. A senator cannot be elected a member of the House mons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.

Additions to Senate.

73. The Governor-General may, at any time, recommend to the the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if suc tion is made, no further appointment shall be made, except o recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its number.

Speaker of Senate.

74. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a senator, and all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor-General.

Senatorial indemnity.

75. Each senator receives an indemnity of $1,000 per annum

Number of Senators.

76. The present number of senators is 81, divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scoti New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 3; Edward Island, 4; and the North-west Territories, 2.

House of Commons.

77. The House of Commons at present consists of 215 mem presenting the several provinces in the following numbers: 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Ma 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and the west Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed nu 65 members, and the other provinces are represented in such tion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 6 to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present nu members in the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Island were specially provided for in the terms of admission Confederation, but it was arranged that all subsequent readj should be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision, that the representation of British Columbia should not be l six in number.

Redistribution Bill, 1892, and proportionate representation of the provinces.

78. A census of the Dominion having been taken in April, readjustment of the representation became, in consequence, ne and under the Act passed for that purpose during the Session (55-56 Vic. c. 11) the House of Commons will, after next general consist of 213 members, distributed as follows: Ontario, 92; 65; Nova Scotia, 20; New Brunswick, 14; Manitoba, 7; Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 5; and the No Territories, 4. It is provided that the above Bill shall not ta until after the dissolution of the present Parliament. The propo

representation of each province, according to the census of 1891, at the present time and under the redistribution Act, are given below.

Provinces.	Population to each Member.	
	At the present time.	Under new Act.
Ontario	22,982	22,982
Quebec	22,900	22,900
Nova Scotia	21,447	22,520
New Brunswick	20,080	22,947
Manitoba	30,501	21,786
British Columbia	16,269	16,269
Prince Edward Island	18,180	21,815
The Territories	16,700	16,700
Canada	22,477	22,688

Term of service and indemnity.

79. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 per diem if the session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of $1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of $8 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile each way. In addition to the above they have the privilege of free postage during the session, and large supplies of stationery.

Qualifications of voters.

80. With the exception of the North-west Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of $300, in towns of $200, and in counties or elsewhere of $150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than $2 per month, $6 per quarter, $12 per half year or $20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than $300 per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons, as the case may be; or is a fishermen and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which

together are of the actual value of $150; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than $100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

Indians who may vote.

81. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-west Territories are not entitled to vote; in other parts of Canada, only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than $150, are entitled to vote.

Voting in The Territories.

82. In the North-west Territories, every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided in the Territories for twelve months, and within the electoral district for the three months previous to the election.

Voters in British Columbia and P. E. Island.

83. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

Persons disqualified from voting.

84. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor-General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

General elections, 1891 and 1887.

85. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891, and the preceding one on the 22nd February, 1887, and particulars of these are to be found in the Year Books, 1891 and 1887, respectively.

Proportion of members to voters in Canada

86. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 in every 4,623, and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154. In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were 4·5 members. In 1881 the proportion was 5. The figures for 1891 are not materially affected by the Redistribution Bill.

Proportion of some other countries.

87. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was:—

United Kingdom	56,431
Canada	22,688
Victoria	12,000
New South Wales	8,279
Queensland	5,471
South Australia	5,955
Tasmania	4,074
New Zealand	8,838
Western Australia	1,661
United States	170,016

be seen that in proportion to population Canada has more
e as many members as the United Kingdom, but is consider-
nd all the Australasian colonies in the same proportion. The
Kingdom has proportionately three times as many members as
ed States.

rits for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and urnable as the Governor-General shall determine, the date of nation, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by ithin eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning all post up at each polling place in the district, a proclamation rth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the y (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official n of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several laces, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days e day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be th after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. everywhere by ballot, except in the Territories where it is . The House of Commons is called together from time to he Governor-General, but there must be a Session of Par- once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting xt. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Par- y the members, from among themselves. Election procedure.

e privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined f Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those en- the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time ssing of any such Act. Privileges of Parliament.

very member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, e the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. Oath of allegiance.

l Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or ing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Com- d must first be recommended by the Governor-General. Bills to other matters can be introduced in either House. The con- of the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Com- necessary before any measure can become law. Money Bills.

e exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, led by the British North America Act, extends to all matters d with the following subjects:— Authority of Parliament.

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measure
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
Currency and Coinage.	Penitentiaries.

Administration of public affairs.

93. The administration of public affairs is at presented divided into the following twelve departments, viz.: Finance, Trade and Commerce, which includes Customs and Inland Revenue, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Interior and Indian Affairs, and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Each of these departments is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons. The Minister of Finance is also Receiver-General, and the Minister of the Interior is also Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate department under a deputy head. Provision was made by legislation in 1887 for the amalgamation of the existing Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the then present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, two Comptrollers were to be appointed, who should vacate their offices on any change of Government, and should not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement was carried into effect by proclamation on 3rd December, 1892.

Provincial Legislatures.

94. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces and of the Territories, are appointed by the Governor-General in Council under the Great Seal, and hold office during pleasure, provided, however, that, except as regards the Territories, no Lieutenant-Governor can be removed from office for five years from the date of appointment, except for special cause assigned. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia† and Prince Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed an Act for the abolition of the Legislative Council, but the Act has not yet received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. In Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and

† See note to the next table.

British Columbia, there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Council of New Brunswick, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature, ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, when the then General Assembly was dissolved. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec and Nova Scotia they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. The members of the several Provincial Assemblies are elected for a term of four years, subject to the sooner dissolution of any Assembly. In the North-west Territories there is a Legislative Assembly elected for three years (subject to sooner dissolution by the Lieutenant-Governor) with an Executive Council which is responsible, but with certain restrictions. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures and the proportionate representation in each Provincial Assembly:—

Legislatures.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Population of Province to each Member.
Prince Edward Island	13*	30	3,636
Nova Scotia	21†	38	11,852
Quebec	24	73	20,391
New Brunswick		41	7,836
Ontario		91	23,234
Manitoba		40	3,812
British Columbia		33	2,958
The Territories		26	2,569

* See above paragraph.

† The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has stated its intention to introduce a bill next session for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

95. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the province.

Authority of the Legislature of The Territories.

96. The Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories has power to make ordinances in relation to the following subjects; Electoral proceedings, other than the qualification of voters; taxation for territorial and municipal purposes; the establishment and tenure of territorial offices and payment for the same out of territorial revenues; the establishment, maintenance and management of prisons, municipal institutions and licenses; the incorporation of companies, except as provided,

solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights; the administration of justice, except the power of appointing judicial officers, the expenditure of territorial funds and such portion of any moneys voted by the Dominion Parliament for the Territories, as the Lieutenant-Governor is, with the advice of the Assembly, authorized to spend, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Territories. The Assembly, however, is not to have any greater powers than are conferred upon the provinces by the B. N. A. Act.

Sessional indemnity in the several provinces.

97. The principle of paying members for their services is recognized throughout the country, and the allowances in the several provinces are as follow, Speaker's salaries in all cases being in addition to their sessional allowances. In Ontario, the Speaker receives $1,250 and the members $600; if the session is less than 30 days, each member receives at the rate of $6 per day. In Quebec, the Speaker of each House gets $2,000, and the members of each House $800 and mileage. In Nova Scotia, the members of the Legislative Council receive $500, the Speaker of the Assembly $800, and the members $500 and mileage. In New Brunswick, the Speaker receives $400 and the members $300 and mileage. In Manitoba, the Speaker receives $1,000 and the members $600 and mileage. In British Columbia, the Speaker's salary is $1,000 and the members' indemnity $600. In Prince Edward Island (in 1892), the Speaker of the Legislative Council received $400 and the members $160 with travelling expenses, and the Speaker of the Assembly received $400 (inclusive of indemnity) and the members $160 and travelling expenses. In the North-west Territories, the Speaker and members each receive $500 and travelling expenses. The sessional allowance is in each case subject to deductions for non-attendance, varying from $4 to $8 a day. Mileage allowance generally consists of ten cents per mile each way. In addition to the above, members have privileges of postage and stationery which vary in value in the different provinces.

Voters at provincial elections.

98. The qualification for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-west Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament. (See ante par. 82.)

Naturalization.

99. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country, can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

Governors General and Governors,

100. The following is a complete list of all the Governors-General and Governors of the several Provinces previous to their entering into the Confederation, together with the years of office.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA.

prior to Confederation.

French.	English.
François de la Roque, Sieur	1760. Gen. James Murray.
Roberval.	1766. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
uis de la Roche.	1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
uel de Champlain.	1786. Lord Dorchester.
Antoine de Bras de fer de	1797. Major General Prescott.
ateaufort.	1807. Sir James Craig.
alier de Montmagny.	1811. Sir George Prevost.
alier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.	1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (acting).
de Lauzon.	1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
les de Lauzon Charny.	1818. Duke of Richmond.
llebout de Coulonge.	1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (acting).
unt de Voyer d'Argenson.	1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
n du Bois d'Avaugour.	1828. Sir James Kempt.
alier de Saffray Mésy.	1830. Lord Aylmer.
de Prouville Tracy (acting).	1835. Lord Gosford.
alier de Courcelles.	1838. Earl of Durham.
t de Frontenac.	1839. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
de la Barre.	1839. Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
uis de Denonville.	1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
t de Frontenac.	1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
alier de Callières.	1845. Earl Cathcart.
uis de Vaudreuil.	1847. Earl of Elgin.
n de Longueil (acting).	1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
uis de Beauharnois.	1861. Lord Monck.
t de Galissonnière.	
uis de la Jonquière.	
uis Duquesne de Menneville.	
uis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.	

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At Port Royal.	
	1760. J. Belcher.
n de Poutrincourt.	1763. Montagu Wilmot.
de Razilly.	1766. Michael Franklin.
de Charnisay d'Aulnay.	1766. Lord William Campbell.
de la Tour.	1773. F. Legge.
homas Temple.	1776. Mariot Arbuthnot.
rt de Grandfontaine.	1778. Richard Hughes.
ues de Chambly.	1781. Sir A. S. Hamond.
çois M. Perrot.	1782. John Parr.
de Menneval.	1791. Richard Bulkeley.
e Villebon.	1792. Sir John Wentworth.
e Brouillon.	1808. Sir G. Prevost.
e Subercase.	1811. Sir John Sherbrooke.
uel Vetch.	1816. Earl of Dalhousie.
Francis Nicholson.	1820. Sir J. Kempt.
uel Richard Philips.	1828. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
ence Armstrong.	1832. Thos. Jeffrey.
r Paul Mascarene.	1834. Sir C. Campbell.
	1840. Lord Falkland.
At Halifax.	1846. Sir J. Harvey.
	1852. Sir John G. le Marchant.
E. Cornwallis.	1858. Earl of Mulgrave.
Peregrine Hopson.	1864. Sir Richard G. MacDonnell.
C. Lawrence.	1865. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.

GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. Thomas Carleton,
1803. Gabriel Ludlow.
1808. E. Winslow.
1808. Lt.-Col. Johnstone.
1809. Gen. M. Hunter.
1811. Gen. M. Balfour.
1812. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth.
1823. Ward Chipman.
1824. J. M. Bliss.
1824. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1829. Wm. Black.
1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1841. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.
1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1866. Major-Gen. Hastings Doyle (acting)

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Walter Paterson.
1786. Lt.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.
1812. W. Townshend.
1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.
1824. Colonel John Ready.
1831. Sir Aretas W. Young.
1836. Sir John Harvey.
1837. Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1859. George Dundas.
1868. Sir R. Hodgson.
1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1858. Sir James Douglas.
1864. Frederick Seymour.
1869. Anthony Musgrave.

Governors General of the Dominion.

101. The following is a list of the Governors-General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.....	June 1, 1867..	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).....	Dec. 29, 1868..	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1872..	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c	Oct. 5, 1878..	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c	Aug. 18, 1883..	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston*, G.C.B. ...	May 1, 1888..	June 11, 1888

*Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

102. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation. Members of Dominion Government and Privy Council.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, G.C.B.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and Minister of Justice	Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Trade and Commerce	" Mackenzie Bowell.
Postmaster-General	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Secretary of State	" John Costigan.
Minister of Finance	" Geo. E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries	" Chas. H. Tupper.
" Railways and Canals	" John G. Haggart.
" Public Works	" Joseph A. Ouimet.
" Militia	" James C. Patterson.
" Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.	" Thomas M. Daly.
" Agriculture	" Auguste R. Angers.
President of the Council	" William B. Ives.
Without portfolio	" John Carling.
" "	" Frank Smith.

The above form the Cabinet.

Members of the Government, but not of the Cabinet or Privy Council.

Solicitor-General	Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.
Comptroller of Customs	N. Clarke Wallace.
do Inland Revenue	John F. Wood, Q.C.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.
Wm. McDougall, C.B.
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Peter Mitchell.
James Cox Aikins.
Théodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald.
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge, Supreme Court).
William Ross.
Félix Geoffrion.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
Toussaint Laflamme.
Richard William Scott.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Wilfred Laurier.
Alfred G. Jones.
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
Louis F. R. Masson.
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
C. C. Colby.
George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Amos E. Botsford.
Wm. Miller.
George W. Allan.
Sir Alex. Lacoste, Knight (Chief Justice, Quebec).
Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.
Joseph A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.
Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
rliament.....	*1st.....	Nov. 6, 1867..	May 22, 1868..	July 8, 1872.
	2nd.....	April 15, 1869..	June 22, 1869..	
	3rd.	Feb. 15, 1870..	May 12, 1870..	
	4th.	" 15, 1871..	April 14, 1871..	
	5th.....	April 11, 1872..	June 14, 1872..	
arliament.....	†1st... .	March 5, 1873..	Aug. 13, 1873..	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd.....	Oct. 23, 1873..	Nov. 7, 1873..	
arliament.....	1st.....	March 26, 1874 .	May 26, 1874..	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd.....	Feb. 4, 1875..	April 8, 1875..	
	3rd.....	" 10, 1876..	" 12, 1876..	
	4th.	" 8, 1877..	" 28, 1877..	
	5th.....	" 7, 1878..	May 10, 1878..	
arliament.....	1st.... ...	Feb. 13, 1879..	May 15, 1879..	May 18, 1882.
	2nd.....	" 12, 1880..	" 7, 1880..	
	3rd.	Dec. 9, 1880..	March 21, 1881..	
	4th.	Feb. 9, 1882..	May 17, 1882..	
arliament.....	1st.	Feb. 8, 1883..	May 25, 1883..	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd.....	Jan. 17, 1884..	April 19, 1884..	
	3rd.....	" 29, 1885..	July 20, 1885..	
	4th.....	Feb. 25, 1886..	June 2, 1886..	
arliament ...	1st... ...	April 13, 1887..	June 23, 1887..	Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd.... ..	Feb. 23, 1888..	May 22, 1888..	
	3rd.... .	Jan. 31, 1889..	" 2, 1889..	
	4th.....	" 16, 1890..	" 16, 1890..	
arliament.....	1st.....	April 29, 1891..	Sept. 30, 1891..	
	2nd.....	Feb. 25, 1892..	July 9, 1892..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 26, 1893..	April 1, 1893..	

Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local atures to meet. † Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

3. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and econd was the shortest. The average length of each Session has 89 days, or nearly 13 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day. Duration of Parliament.

Number of ministries since 1867.

104. There have been only two changes of Government and five Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald was at the head of the Government from the 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.

Departmental changes.

105. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished. In 1892 the Act providing for the establishment of a Department of Trade and Commerce was brought into force, and the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue replaced by Comptrollers.

Members of ministries since 1867.

106. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments :—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	" Sir John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	" 1, 1873
Minister of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	" 1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor	Mar. 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs	July 1, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Interior	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1873
President of Council	Hon. A. J. F. Blair	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
Without office	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs	Hon. Isaac Burpee	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster-General	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntington	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

SECOND MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
Minister of Interior	Hon. David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876
President of Council	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Jan. 20, 1874
	" Joseph Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
Receiver-General	Hon. Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. David Christie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Jan. 9, 1874
Without office	Hon. Edward Blake	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	" 7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. James McDonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	May 20, 1881
	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Jan. 27, 1887
	" George E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	May 20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	May 20, 1879
	" John H. Pope	Sept. 25, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	Nov. 28, 1889
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
Minister of Customs	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1887

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. H. Pope	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling	Sept. 25, 1885
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikins	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney	" 3, 1888
President of Council	Hon. John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby	Nov. 28, 188
Receiver-General	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 18
Secretary of State	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Without office	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of the Council	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.	June 16, 1891
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	May 20, 1879
	" Joseph A. Ouimet	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Customs	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1879
	" Joseph A. Chapleau	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Militia	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Mackenzie Bowell	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. John Carling	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Secretary of State	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
	" James C. Patterson	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Justice	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance	Hon. Geo. E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Aug. 3, 1888
	" T. M. Daly	Oct. 17, 1892
Postmaster-General	Hon. J. G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
	" Sir A. P. Caron	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. J. G. Haggart	Jan. 11, 1892
Without office	Hon. Frank Smith	July 29, 1882

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

Sir John Abbott resigned (from ill-health) on the 5th December, 1892.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Dec. 5, 1892
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G	Jan. 25, 1892
Secretary of State	Hon. John Costigan	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Finance	Hon. G. E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Jno. G. Haggart	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. A. Ouimet	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Militia	Hon. J. C. Patterson	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thos. M. Daly	Oct. 17, 1892
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. A. R. Angers	Dec. 5, 1892
President of the Council	Hon. W. B. Ives	Dec. 5, 1892
Without portfolio	Hon. John Carling	Dec. 5, 1892*
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
Not in the Cabinet.		
Solicitor-General	Jno. J. Curran, Q.C	Dec. 5, 1892
Comptroller of Customs	N. Clark Wallace	Dec. 5, 1892
Comptroller of Inland Revenue	Jno. F. Wood, Q.C	Dec. 5, 1892

Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given.

* A member of the Cabinet since 1882.

Members of the Senate, 1892.

107. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent:—

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1893.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS. CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Sir John J. C.	Inkerman.	Macdonald, A. A.	Charlottetown.
Allan, George W.	York.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.
Almon, Wm. J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macfarlane, Alex.	Wallace.
Angers, A. R.	La Vallière.	MacInnes, Donald.	Burlington.
Armand, Joseph F.	Repentigny.	Maclaren, Peter.	Perth.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Macpherson, Sir David	Saugeen.
Bernier, Thos. A.	St. Boniface.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bolduc, Joseph.	Lauzon.	Merner, Samuel.	Hamburg.
Botsford, Amos E.	Sackville.	Miller, William.	Richmond.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Montgomery, Donald.	Park Corner.
Boulton, Chas. A.	Shell River.	Montplaisir, Hypolite.	Shawenegan.
Bowell, Mackenzie.	Hastings.	Murphy, Ed.	Victoria.
Boyd, John.	Jr. M. St. John.	O'Donohoe, John.	Erie.
Casgrain, Charles E.	Windsor.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Chaffers, William H.	Rougemont.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Clemow, Francis.	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Perley, W. D.	Wolseley.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Poirier, Pascal.	Acadie.
DeBlois, P. A.	La Salle.	Power, Lawrence G.	Sr. M. Halifax.
Desjardins, A.	De Lorimier.	Price, Evans John.	Laurentides.
Dever, James.	Sr. M. St. John.	Primrose, Clarence.	Pictou.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Prowse, Sam.	Murray.
Dobson, John.	Lindsay.	Read, Robert.	Quinté.
Drummond, Geo. A.	Kennebec.	Reesor, David.	King's.
Ferguson, John.	Welland.	Reid, James.	Cariboo.
Flint, Billa.	Trent.	Robitaille, Théodore.	Gulf.
Glasier, John.	Sunbury.	Ross, J. J.	De la Durantaye.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Sanford, William E.	Jr. M. Hamilton
Guévremont, Jean B.	Sorel.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Howlan, George W.	Alberton.	Smith, Frank.	Toronto.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Snowball, J. B.	Bathurst.
Kirchhoffer, Jno. N.	Selkirk.	Sullivan, Michael.	Kingston.
Landry, A. C. P.	Stadacona.	Sutherland, John.	Kildonan.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Tassé, Jos.	De la Salaberry.
Lougheed, James A.	Calgary.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R.	Rigaud.
McCallum, Lachlan.	Monck.	Vidal, Alexander.	Sarnia.
McLelan, Abner R.	Hopewell.	Wark, David.	Fredericton.
McDonald, William.	Cape Breton.	...	North Sydney.
McInnes, Thomas R.	N. Westminster.	...	London.
McKay, Thomas.	Colchester.	...	Bedford.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.	...	Rockwood.
McMillan, Donald.	Alexandria.		

The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons Members of the House of Commons, 1893. ...eir constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1893.

...AKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

...encies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
on.....	Dawson, G. W. W.	Durham, E. R..	Craig, Thomas D.
.....	Weldon, Richard C.	Durham, W. R..	Beith, Robert.
.....	Davis, Donald W.	Elgin, E. R....	Ingram, Andrew B.
.....	Macdonell, Geo. H.	Elgin, W. R....	Casey, George E.
is.....	Mills, John B.	Essex, N. R....	McGregor, Wm.
ish.....	Thompson, Hon. Sir J.	Essex, S. R.....	Allan, Hy. W.
nil.....	Christie, Thomas.	Frontenac.....	Calvin, Hiram A.
ia, E...	McDonald, W. W.	Gaspé.....	Joncas, L. Z.
in, W ..	Davin, Nicholas F.	Glengarry.....	Maclennan, Roderick R.
.....	Dupont, Flavien.	Gloucester.....	Burns, Kennedy F.
.....	Godbout, Joseph.	Grenville, S. R .	Reid, Jno. D.
nois...	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.	Grey, E. R.....	Sproule, Thomas S.
sse.....	Amyot, Guillaume.	Grey, N. R.....	Masson, James.
.....	Beausoleil, Cléophas.	Grey, S. R.....	Landerkin, George.
ture. ..	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.	Guysborough....	Fraser, Duncan C.
.....	Mills, Hon. David.	Haldimand.....	Montague, W. H.
...R....	Somerville, James.	Halifax.....	Stairs, Jos. F.
R.....	Paterson, William.		Kenny, Thomas E.
le.....	Wood, John F.	Halton.....	Henderson, David.
.....	Dyer, E. A.	Hamilton	McKay, Alexander.
..R....	Cargill, Henry.		Ryckman, Samuel S.
...R....	McNeil, Alexander.	Hants.....	Putnam, Alfred.
...R....	Rowand, James.	Hastings, E. R..	Northrup, Wm. B.
ton..	McDougall, Hector F.	Hastings, N. R..	Carscallen, Alex. W.
	McKeen, David.	Hastings, W. R.	Corby, Henry.
.....	White, R. S.	Hochelaga.....	Lachapelle, Severin.
(N.B)..	Colter, Newton R.	Huntingdon	Scriver, Julius.
(Ont)..	Hodgins, Wm. T.	Huron, E. R....	Macdonald, Peter.
.....	Barnard, Frank S.	Huron, S. R....	McMillan, John.
.....	Préfontaine, Raymond.	Huron, W. R...	Patterson, Hon. J. C.
in.....	Carignan, O.	Iberville.....	Béchard, François.
ix.....	Simard, Henry.	Inverness.....	Cameron, Hugh.
e.....	Gillmor, Arthur H.	Jacques Cartier.	Girouard, Désiré.
guay...	Brown, James P.	Joliette.....	Lippé, U.
mi and		Kamouraska....	Carroll, Henry G.
ay.....	Belley, Louis de G.	Kent (N.B.)....	McInerney, Geo. V.
er.....	Patterson, Wm. A.	Kent (Ont.).....	Campbell, A.
.....	Pope, Rufus Henry.	King's (N.B.)...	Foster, Hon. George E.
l and		King's N.S.)...	Borden, Frederick W.
nt.....	Bergin, Darby.	King's (P.E.I.)	Maclean, Jno.
and	Dickey, Arthur R.		Macdonald, A. C.
.....	Bowers, Ed. C.	Kingston.....	Metcalfe, Jas. H.
ter.....	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.	Lambton, E. R..	Moncrieff, George.
nd and		Lambton, W. R.	Lister, James F.
baska...	Lavergne, Joseph.	Lanark, N. R...	Rosamond, Bennett.
.....	Ross, Hugo H.		

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S.R.	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E.R.	Burnham, John.
Laprairie	Pelletier, L. C.	Peterboro', W.R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption	Jeannotte, Hormisdas.	Pictou	Tupper, Hon. Charles H. McDougald, John.
Laval	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.	Pontiac	Bryson, John.
Leeds and Grenville, N.R.	Ferguson, Charles F.	Portneuf	Delisle, Arthur.
Leeds, S.R.	Taylor, George.	Prescott	Proulx, Isidore.
Lennox	Wilson, Uriah.	Prince (P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislaus F. Yeo, John.
Lévis	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince Edward	Miller, Archibald C.
Lincoln and Niagara	Gibson, Wm.	Provencher	LaRivière, A. A. C.
Lisgar	Ross, Arthur W.	Quebec Centre	Langelier, François.
L'Islet	Tarte, Israel.	Quebec East	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.
London	Carling, Hon. John.	Quebec West	Hearn, John.
Lotbinière	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec (County)	Frémont, J. J. T.
Lunenburg	Kaulbach, C. E.	Queen's (N.B.)	Baird, Geo. F.
Marquette	Boyd, Nathaniel.	Queen's (N.S.)	Forbes, Francis G.
Maskinongé	Legris, Jos. H.	Queen's (P.E.I.)	Davies, Louis H. Welsh, William.
Megantic	Côté, L. J. (Fréchette).	Renfrew, N.R.	White, Hon. Peter.
Middlesex, E.R.	Marshall, Joseph H.	Renfrew, S.R.	Ferguson, John.
Middlesex, N.R.	Hutchins, W. H.	Restigouche	McAlister, Jno.
Middlesex, S.R.	Boston, Robt.	Richelieu	Bruneau, A. A.
Middlesex, W.R.	Roome, William F.	Richmond (N.S.)	Gillies, Jos. A.
Missisquoi	Baker, Geo. B.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.)	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Monck	Boyle, Arthur.	Rimouski	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Montcalm	Dugas, Louis.	Rouville	Brodeur, L. P.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.	Russell	Edwards, W. C.
Montmorency	Turcotte, A. J.	St. Hyacinthe	Bernier, Michel E.
Montreal Centre	Curran, John J.	St. John (N.B.), City	Macleod, Ezekiel.
Montreal East	Lépine, A. T.	St. John (N.B.), City, County	Chesley, John A. Hazen, John D.
Montreal West	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. John's (Que.)	Bourassa, François.
Muskoka	O'Brien, William E.	St. Maurice	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Napierville	Monet, Dominique.	Saskatchewan	Macdowall, D. H.
N. Westminster	Corbould, Gordon E.	Selkirk	Daly, Hon. Thomas M.
Nicolet	Leduc, Jos. H.	Shefford	Sanborn, Jno. R.
Norfolk, N.R.	Charlton, John.	Shelburne	White, N. W.
Norfolk, S.R.	Tisdale, David.	Sherbrooke	Ives, Hon. Wm. B.
Northumberland (N.B.)	Adams, Michael.	Simcoe, E.R.	Bennett, Wm. H.
Northumberland (Ont.), E.R.	Cochrane, Edward.	Simcoe, N.R.	McCarthy, Dalton.
Northumberland (Ont.), W.R.	Guillet, Geo.	Simcoe, S.R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Ontario, N.R.	Madill, Frank.	Soulanges	Bain, Jas. W.
Ontario, S.R.	Smith, Wm.	Stanstead	Rider, Timothy B.
Ontario, W.R.	Edgar, James D.	Sunbury	Wilmot, Robert D., jr.
Ottawa (City)	Mackintosh, Chas. H. Robillard, Honoré.	Temiscouata	Grandbois, Paul E.
Ottawa (County)	Devlin, Chas. R.	Terrebonne	Leclair, P.
Oxford, N.R.	Sutherland, James.	Three Rivers	Langevin, Hon. Sir H.L.
Oxford, S.R.	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Toronto, Centre	Cockburn, George R. R.
Peel	Featherston, Joseph.	Toronto, East	Coatsworth, Emerson, jr.
Perth, N.R.	Grieve, Jas.	Toronto, West	Denison, Frederick C.
Perth, S.R.	Pridham, Wm.	Two Mountains	Girouard, Jos.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Haslam, Andrew.	Wellington, N.R	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil	Harwood, Henry S.	Wellington, S.R.	Innes, James.
Verchères	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.	Wentworth, N.R	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria, B.C.	Prior, Edward G.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. W.
	Earle, Thomas.	Westmoreland	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.B.)	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg	Macdonald, Hugh J.
Victoria (N.S.)	McDonald, John A.	Yale	Mara, John A.
Victoria (O) N.R	Hughes, Samuel.	Yamaska	Mignault, R. M. S.
Victoria (O) S.R.	Fairbairn, Charles.	Yarmouth	Flint, Thos. B.
Waterloo, N.R.	Bowman, Isaac E.	York (N.B.)	Temple, Thos.
Waterloo, S.R.	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E.R.	Maclean, Wm. Findlay.
Welland	Lowell, Jas. A.	York (O.), N.R.	Mulock, William.
Wellington, C.R.	Semple, Andrew.	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

Lieutenant Governors and Provincial Legislatures.

109. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly:—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C	May 30, 1892
Quebec	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G	Jan. 31, 1868
	" Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887
	" J. A. Chapleau, P.C	Dec. 5, 1892

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey	" 4, 1883
	" A. W. McLelan, P.C	" 9, 1888
	" Malachy Bowes Daly	" 11, 1890
New Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C	Oct. 31, 1885
Manitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C	Nov. 25, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Schultz	July 1, 1888
British Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	" 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892
Prince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
	" Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 2, 1889
The Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 10, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881
	" Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Attorney-General	Hon.	Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	"	A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
" Public Works	"	C. F. Fraser, Q.C.
Secretary and Registrar	"	John M. Gibson, LL.B.
Treasurer	"	Richard Harcourt, Q.C.
Minister of Education	"	G. W. Ross, LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture	"	John Dryden.
Without portfolio	"	E. H. Bronson.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislature.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868.	Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1869.	
	3rd	" 3, 1869.	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870.	Feb. 15, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871.	Mar. 2, 1872.	Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873.	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd	" 8, 1874.	" 24, 1874.	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874.	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 25, 1875.	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877.	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd	" 9, 1878.	" 7, 1878.	
	4th	" 9, 1879.	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 8, 1880.	Mar. 5, 1880.	Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881.	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd	" 12, 1882.	" 10, 1882.	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 23, 1884.	Mar. 25, 1884.	Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885.	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd	" 28, 1886.	" 25, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Feb. 10, 1887.	April 23, 1887.	April 26, 1890.
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1888.	Mar. 23, 1888.	
	3rd	" 24, 1889.	" 23, 1889.	
	4th	" 30, 1890.	April 7, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	Feb. 11, 1891*	May 4, 1891.	
	2nd	" 11, 1892.	April 14, 1892.	
	3rd	April 4, 1893.		

* Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE. CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington	James Reid.	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East	Alexander F. Campbell.	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Algoma, West	James Conmee.	Monck	Hon. Richard Harcourt.
Brant, N.R.	William B. Wood.	Muskoka	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Brockville	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, S.R.	William A. Charlton.
Bruce, N.R.	John George.	Norfolk, N.R.	E. Carpenter.
Bruce, S.R.	Hamilton P. O'Connor.	Northumberland E.R.	Dr. Willoughby.
Bruce, C.R.	Walter McM. Dack.	Northumberland W.R.	Corelli C. Field.
Cardwell	William H. Hammell.	Ontario, N.R.	James Glendining.
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.	Ontario, S.R.	Hon. John Dryden.
Cornwall and Stormont	William Mack.	Ottawa	Hon. Erskine H. Bronson
Dufferin	John Barr.	Oxford, N.R.	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.	Oxford, S.R.	Angus McKay.
Durham, E.R.	George Campbell.	Parry Sound	James Sharpe.
Durham W.R.	William T. Lockhart.	Peel	John Smith.
Elgin, E.R.	Henry T. Godwin.	Perth, N.R.	Thomas Magwood.
Elgin, W.R.	Dugald McColl.	Perth, S.R.	Hon. Thos. Ballantyne.
Essex, N.R.	Sol. White.	Peterborough, E.R.	Thomas Blezard.
Essex, S.R.	William D. Balfour.	Peterborough, W.R.	James R. Stratton.
Frontenac	H. Smith.	Prescott	Alfred Evanturel.
Glengarry	James Rayside.	Prince Edward	John A. Sprague.
Grenville	Orlando Bush.	Renfrew, S.R.	John F. Dowling.
Grey, N.R.	James Cleland.	Renfrew, N.R.	Arunah Dunlop.
Grey, C.R.	Joseph Rorke.	Russell	Alexander Robillard.
Grey, S.R.	James H. Hunter.	Simcoe, E.R.	A. Miscampbell.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Simcoe, W.R.	Thomas Wylie.
Halton	William Kerns.	Simcoe, C.R.	Robert Paton.
Hamilton	Hon. John M. Gibson.	Toronto	Edward F. Clarke. Joseph Tait. Geo. S. Ryerson.
Hastings, W.R.	William H. Biggar.	Victoria, E.R.	John Fell.
Hastings, E.R.	William P. Hudson.	Victoria, W.R.	John McKay.
Hastings, N.R.	Alpheus F. Wood.	Waterloo, N.R.	E. W. B. Snyder.
Huron, E.R.	Thomas Gibson.	Waterloo, S.R.	John D. Moore.
Huron, S.R.	Archibald Bishop.	Welland	William McCleary.
Huron, W.R.	James T. Garrow.	Wellington, S.R.	Donald Guthrie.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.	Wellington, E.R.	Charles Clarke.
Kent, W.R.	James Clancy.	Wellington, W.R.	Absalom S. Allan.
Kingston	William Harty.	Wentworth, N.R.	James McMahon.
Lambton, E.R.	Hugh Mackenzie.	Wentworth, S.R.	Nicholas Awrey.
Lambton, W.R.	Charles McKenzie.	York, E.R.	George B. Smith.
Lanark, N.R.	W. C. Caldwell.	York, W.R.	John T. Gilmour.
Lanark, S.R.	Nath. McLenaghan.	York, N.R.	E. L. Davis.
Leeds	Robert H. Preston.		
Lennox	Walter W. Meacham.		
Lincoln	James Hiscott.		
London	William R. Meredith.		
Middlesex, E.R.	Richard Tooley.		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, P.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and President of the Council	Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Agriculture	" L. Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" E. J. Flynn.
Treasurer	" J. Hall.
Commissioner of Public Works	" G. A. Nantel.
Provincial Secretary	" L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney-General	" T. C. Casgrain.
Member without office	" Jno. McIntosh.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	Feb. 24, 1868	May 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869	April 5, 1869	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869	Feb. 1, 1870	
	4th	" 23, 1870	Dec. 24, 1870	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871	Dec. 23, 1871	June 7, 1875.
	2nd	" 7, 1872	" 24, 1872	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873	Jan. 28, 1874	
	4th	" 3, 1874	Feb. 23, 1875	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 4, 1875	Dec. 24, 1875	March 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 10, 1876	" 28, 1876	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877	March 9, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st	June 4, 1878	July 20, 1878	Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879	Oct. 31, 1879	
	3rd	May 28, 1880	July 24, 1880	
	4th	April 28, 1881	June 30, 1881	
5th Legislature	1st	March 8, 1882	May 27, 1882	Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883	March 30, 1883	
	3rd	March 27, 1884	June 10, 1884	
	4th	" 5, 1885	May 9, 1885	
	5th	April 8, 1886	June 21, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 27, 1887	May 18, 1887	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	May 15, 1888	July 12, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 9, 1889	March 21, 1889	
	4th	" 7, 1890	April 2, 1890	
7th Legislature	1st	Nov. 4, 1890	Dec. 30, 1890	Dec. 22, 1891.
8th Legislature	1st	April 26, 1892	June 24, 1892	
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1893	Feb. 27, 1893	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. B. DE LABRUÈRE. CLERK—LOUIS FRECHETTE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma.....	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon.....	Audet, N.
Bedford.....	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides.	Chapais, Thomas.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isles	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière..	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville.....	DeBoucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière...	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny.....	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier....	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud.....	Prévost, Wilfred.
De la Salaberry.	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont....	LaBruère, P. B. de
Golfe.....	Ross, David A.	Shawinegan.....	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville	Pelletier, Thomas Ph.	Sorel	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman.....	Bryson, George, jun.	Stadacona	
Kénébec..	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria.....	Ward, James Kew.
Lasalle.	Larue, F. X. Praxède.	Wellington.....	Gilman, Francis E.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC. CLERK—L. G. DESJARDINS.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil	Simpson, Wm. John.	Montmagny	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph Ena.	Montmorency	Casgrain, Hon. T. C.
Bagot	McDonald, Milton.	Montreal No. 1	Martineau, François.
Beauce	Poirier, Joseph.	Montreal No. 2	Augé, Olivier Maurice.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H.	Montreal No. 3	Parizeau, Damase.
Bellechasse	Turgeon, Adélard.	Montreal No. 4	Morris, Alexander Webb
Berthier	Allard, Victor.	Montreal No. 5	Hall, Hon. John Smythe
Bonaventure	Mercier, Honoré.	Montreal No. 6	Kennedy, Patrick.
Brome	England, Rufus Nelson.	Napierville	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Chambly	Taillon. Hon. L. O.	Nicolet	Beaubien, Hon. L,
Champlain	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Ottawa	Tétreau, Nérée.
Charlevoix	Morin, Joseph.	Pontiac	Gillies, David.
Chateauguay	Greig, William.	Portneuf	Tessier, Jules.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Petit, Honoré.	Quebec Centre	Chateauvert, Victor.
Compton	McIntosh, Hon. John.	Quebec (County)	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec East	Shehyn, Joseph.
Drummond	Cooke, Peter Joseph.	Quebec West	Carbray, Félix.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richelieu	Lacouture, Louis.
Hochelaga	Villeneuve, Joseph Oct.	Richmond	Bédard, Loseph.
Huntingdon	Stephens, Geo. W.	Rimouski	Tessier, Auguste.
Iberville	Gosselin, François (jr.)	Rouville	Girard, Alfred.
Jacques Cartier	Descarries, Joseph A.	St. Hyacinthe	Cartier, Dr. Antoine P.
Joliette	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.	St. John	Marchand, Félix G.
Kamouraska	Desjardins, Chs. Alf.	St. Maurice	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
Lake St. John	Girard, Joseph.	St. Sauveur	Parent, S. Napoleon.
Laprairie	Doyon, Cyrille.	Shefford	Savaria, Adolphe F.
L'Assomption	Marion, Joseph.	Sherbrooke	Panneton, L. E.
Laval	LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar.	Soulanges	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
Lévis	Baker, Ignace Angus.	Stanstead	Hackett, M. F.
L'Islet	Déchêne, F. G. Miville.	Témiscouata	Rioux, Napoléon.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, E. Hippolyte.	Terrebonne	Nantel, Hon. G. A.
Maskinongé	Caron, Hector.	Three Rivers	Normand, Télesphore E.
Matane	Pinault, L. F.	Two Mountains	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
Mégantic	King, James.	Vaudreuil	Cholette, Hilaire.
Missisquoi	Spencer, Elijah Edmund	Verchères	Lussier, A. A. E. E.
Montcalm	Magnan, Octave.	Wolfe	Chicoyne, Jérôme A.
		Yamaska	Gladu, Victor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Member without office	" Thomas Johnson.
" "	" Daniel McNeil.
" "	" C. F. McIsaac.
" "	" G. H. Murray.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870.	
	4th	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature	1st	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Mar. 10, 1887.	May 3, 1887.	April 21, 1890.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888.	April 16, 1888.	
	3rd	" 21, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
	4th	" 20, 1890.	" 15, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	April 2, 1891.	May 19, 1891.	
	2nd	Mar. 3, 1892.	April 30, 1892.	
	3rd	Jan. 19, 1893.	April 28, 1893.	

*Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax. CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

The Honourable—

D. McN. Parker.
Loran E. Baker.
Charles M. Francheville.
David McCurdy.
Hiram Black.
W. H. Owen.
Geo. Whitman.
Samuel Locke.
M. H. Goudge.
W. H. Ray.

The Honourable—

Thos. L. Dodge.
Jno. McNeil.
Jason M. Mack.
Isidore LeBlanc.
Geo. H. Murray.
H. H. Fuller.
H. M. Robichau.
Robt. Drummond.
C. N. Cummings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER. CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co...	Hon. J. W. Longley.	Inverness.	Hon. D. McNeil.
	Henry Munro.		John McKinnon.
Antigonish.	Colin F. McIsaac.	King's.....	A. P. Welton.
	Chris. P. Chisholm.		B. Webster.
Cape Breton. ..	A. J. McDonald.	Lunenburg Co..	Hon. C. E. Church.
	Jos. McPherson.		J. D. Sperry.
Colchester.	Geo. Clark.	Pictou.....	W. Cameron.
	F. A. Laurence.		J. D. McGregor.
Cumberland	G. W. Forest.		Alex. Grant,
	Wm. Oxley.	Queen's.....	Rich. Hunt.
Digby..... ...	E. E. Tupper.		A. M. Hemeon.
	A. M. Comeau.	Richmond.	Jos. Matheson.
Guysborough...	A. F. Cameron.		A. A. LeBlanc.
	H. Morrow.	Shelburne	C. H. Cahan.
Halifax...	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding.		Hon. Thos. Johnson.
	Hon. M. J. Power.	Victoria.	John A. Fraser.
	Wm. Roche, jun.		John L. Bethune.
Hants	T. B. Smith.	Yarmouth.	F. Hatfield.
	Arthur Drysdale.		William Law.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	" James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works	" Henry R. Emmerson.
Surveyor-General	" Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor-General	" A. S. White.
Member without office	" Chas. H. La Billois.
" "	" Henry A. Connell.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868.	Mar. 23, 1868.	June 3, 1870.
	2nd.....	Mar. 4, 1869.	April 21, 1869.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870.	" 7, 1870.	
2nd General Assembly..	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871.	Feb. 22, 1871.	May 15, 1874.
	2nd.....	April 5, 1871.	May 17, 1871.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	
	4th.....	" 27, 1873.	" 14, 1873.	
	5th.....	" 12, 1874.	" 8, 1874.	
3rd General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875.	April 10, 1875.	May 14, 1878.
	2nd.....	" 17, 1876.	" 13, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1877.	Mar. 16, 1877.	
	4th.....	Aug. 28, 1877.	Sept. 5, 1877.	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878.	April 18, 1878.	
4th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	April 15, 1879.	May 25, 1882.
	2nd.....	Mar. 9, 1880.	" 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	" 16, 1882.	April 6, 1882.	
5th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1883.	April 2, 1886.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883.	May 3, 1883.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884.	April 1, 1884.	
	4th.....	" 26, 1885.	" 6, 1885.	
	5th.....	" 25, 1886.	" 2, 1886.	
6th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 3, 1887.	April 5, 1887.	Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd.....	" 1, 1888.	" 6, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
7th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 13, 1890.	April 23, 1890.	Sept. 28, 1892.
	2nd.....	" 11, 1891.	" 16, 1891.	
	3rd.....	" 3, 1892.	" 7, 1892.	
8th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 9, 1893.	April 15, 1893.	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JNO. P. BURCHILL.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	Hon. Henry R. Emmerson.
	William J. Lewis, M.D.
Carleton	Hon. Henry A. Connell.
	J. T. Allan Dibblee.
Charlotte	Hon. James Mitchell.
	James O'Brien.
	James Russell.
	George F. Hill.
Gloucester	John Sivewright.
	Théolime Blanchard.
Kent	James D. Phinney.
	John B. Gogain.
King's	Hon. Albert S. White.
	George G. Scovil.
	G. Hudson Flewelling.
Madawaska	Levit Thériault.
Northumberland	Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie.
	James Robinson.
	Hon. John P. Burchill.
	John O'Brien.
Queen's	Lauchlan P. Farris.
	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Restigouche	Hon. Charles H. LaBillois.
	W. Albert Mott.
St. John (city)	William Shaw.
	Albert Colby Smith.
	Alfred A. Stockton.
	Silas Alward.
St. John (county)	Albert T. Dunn.
	John McLeod.
Sunbury	William E. Perley.
	Charles B. Harrison.
Victoria	George T. Baird.
Westmoreland	John W. Y. Smith.
	Amasa E. Killam.
	Henry A. Powell.
	W. Woodbury Wells.
York	William K. Allen.
	William T. Howe.
	Herman H. Pitts.
	James K. Pinder.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner	" Clifford Sifton.
Minister of Public Works	" Robert Watson.
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner	" John D. Cameron.
Provincial Treasurer	" Daniel H. McMillan.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature	†1st	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	June 16, 1888.
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature	‡1st	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	June 27, 1892.
	§2nd	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	3rd	Jan. 30, 1890.	" 31, 1890.	
	4th	Feb. 26, 1891.	April 18, 1891.	
	5th	Mar. 10, 1892.	" 20, 1892.	
8th Legislature	1st	Feb. 2, 1893.	Mar. 11, 1893.	

*Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874. †Adjourned 7th February, 1878, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879. ‡Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888. §Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889. ‖Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. S. J. JACKSON. CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Avondale	James Hartney.
Beautiful Plains	J. A. Davidson.
Birtle	Charles J. Mickle.
Brandon City	W. A. Macdonald.
Carillon	M. Jerome.
Cypress	A. Doig.
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows.
Deloraine	T. H. Kellett.
Dennis	J. F. Frame.
Emerson	D. H. McFadden.
Kildonan	J. J. Bird.
Killarney	F. M. Young.
Lakeside	J. G. Rutherford.
Lansdowne	E. Dickson.
La Verandrye	T. Paré.
Lorne	R. G. O'Malley.
Manitou	R. Ironside.
Minnedosa	R. H. Myers.
Morden	T. Duncan.
Morris	A. F. Martin.
Mountain	Hon. Thos. Greenway.
Norfolk	R. F. Lyons.
North Brandon	Hon. Clifford Sifton.
Portage la Prairie	Hon. R. Watson.
Rhineland	V. Winkler.
Rockwood	Hon. S. J. Jackson.
Rosenfeldt	E. Winkler.
Russell	James Fisher.
St. Andrews	F. W. Colcleugh.
St. Boniface	J. E. P. Prendergast.
Saskatchewan	D. McNaught.
Souris	A. M. Campbell.
South Brandon	H. C. Graham.
Springfield	Thos. H. Smith.
Turtle Mountain	John Hettle.
Westbourne	Thos. L. Morton.
Winnipeg Centre	Hon. D. H. McMillan.
Winnipeg North	P. C. McIntyre.
Winnipeg South	Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Woodlands	Hugh Armstrong.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

President of the Council.....Hon. Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C.
Premier, Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council..... " Theodore Davie, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Education and Immigration..... " James Baker.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works..... " Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture..... " John Herbert Turner.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 15, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd.....	Dec. 17, 1872..	Feb. 21, 1873..	
	3rd.....	" 18, 1873..	Mar. 2, 1874..	
	4th.....	Mar. 1, 1875..	April 22, 1875..	
2nd Legislature ...	1st.....	Jan. 10, 1876..	May 19, 1876..	April 12, 1878.
	2nd.....	Feb. 21, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1878..	" 10, 1878..	
3rd Legislature	1st.....	July 29, 1878..	Sept. 2, 1878..	June 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Jan. 29, 1879..	April 29, 1879..	
	3rd.....	April 5, 1880..	May 8, 1880..	
	4th.....	Jan. 24, 1881..	Mar. 25, 1881..	
	5th.....	Feb. 23, 1882..	April 21, 1882..	
4th Legislature ...	1st.....	Jan. 25, 1883..	May 12, 1883..	June 3, 1886.
	2nd.....	Dec. 3, 1883..	Feb. 18, 1884..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 12, 1885..	Mar. 9, 1885..	
	4th.....	" 25, 1886..	April 6, 1886..	
5th Legislature	1st.....	Jan. 24, 1887..	April 7, 1887..	May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	" 27, 1888..	" 28, 1888..	
	3rd.....	" 31, 1889..	" 6, 1889..	
	4th.....	" 23, 1890..	" 26, 1890..	
6th Legislature	1st.....	Jan. 15, 1891..	April 20, 1891..	
	2nd.....	" 28, 1892..	" 23, 1892..	
	3rd.....	" 26, 1893..	" 12, 1893..	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS. CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
rni	Fletcher, Thos.
iar	Hall, Robert H.
ɔoo	Watt, Hugh. Rogers, Samuel A. Nason, I. B.
ichan.	Croft, Henry. Davie, Hon. Theodore.
ɔx.	Hunter, Jos.
iimault	Pooley, Hon. C. E. Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker).
enay East	Baker, Lt.-Col. Hon. James.
enay West	Kellie, James M.
oet	Stoddart, David A. Smith, A. W.
iimo	Foster, Thos. McKenzie, Colin C.
iimo City	Keith, Thos.
Westminster City	Brown, John C.
Westminster	Kitchen, Thos. E. Punch, Jas. Sword, Colin B.
Islands	Booth, John P.
ɔouver	Cotton, Francis C. Horne, James W.
ɔria City	Beaven, Robert. Grant, John. Milne, Geo. L. Turner, Hon. J. H.
ɔria	Anderson, G. W. Eberts, David McE.
	Martin, G. B. Semlin, C. A. Vernon, Hon. Forbes George.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JEDEDIAH SLASON CARVELL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and Attorney-General ..... Hon. Fred. Peters.
Commissioner of Public Works ..... " J. R. Maclean.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands ..... " Angus McMillan.

Without Portfolio.

Hon. Peter Sinclair.
" Donald Farquharson.
" Alexander Laird.
Hon. Thomas Kickham.
" James Richards.
" George Forbes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

Number of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 5, 1874.	Apr. 28, 1874.	July 1, 1876.
	2nd	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd.....	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 14, 1887.	Apr. 18, 1877.	Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly....	1st.....	Apr. 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	April 15, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880.	Apr. 26, 1880.	
	3rd. ...	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th.. ..	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 20, 1883.	Apr. 27, 1883.	June 5, 1886.
	2nd	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd.....	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th....	Apr. 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
5th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd	" 22, 1888.	Apr. 28, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 14, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
6th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 27, 1890.	May 7, 1890.	
	2nd	Apr. 23, 1891*	July 15, 1891.	
	3rd.....	Mar. 23, 1892.	May 5, 1892.	
	4th.....	" 8, 1893.	Apr. 20, 1893.	

*Adjourned to 16th June.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.....HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.....JOHN BALL.

Hon. William Campbell.
" Thomas W. Dodd.
" Wm. Hooper.
" Thomas Kickham.
" Alexander Laird.
" A. B. MacKenzie.
" Peter S. McNutt.
Hon. Joseph Murphy.
" James Nicholson.
" William D. Poole.
" Benjamin Rogers.
" James Ross.
" John G. Scrimgeour.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.....HON. BERNARD D. MCLELLAN.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY.....ARCHIBALD MCNEIL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District	Robertson, Alexander.
" "	Maclean, Hon. James R.
" 2nd District	Sullivan, John P.
" "	Underhay, J. C.
" 3rd District	McDonald, James E.
" "	Shaw, Cyrus A.
" 4th District	Clow, James.
" "	Macleod, Angus.
" Georgetown	Macdonald, A. J.
" "	Gordon, Daniel.
Queen's County, 1st District	Sinclair, Peter.
" "	Warburton, A. B.
" 2nd District	Farquharson, Donald.
" "	McKay, Donald.
" 3rd District	Peters, Hon. Frederick.
" "	Cumminsky, James H.
" 4th District	Forbes, George.
" "	McDonald, Hector C.
" Charlottetown	Jenkins, John T., M.D.
" "	McLeod, Neil.
Prince County, 1st District	Mathewson, J. A.
" "	McLellan, Hon. Bernard D.
" 2nd District	McWilliams, Alfred.
" "	Richards, J. W.
" 3rd District	Montgomery, John N.
" "	Arsenault, J. O.
" 4th District	Bell, John H.
" "	Bentley, G. W. W.
" 5th District	Rogers, David.
" "	McMillan, Hon. Angus.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HAYTER REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1893.

F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.
H. Mitchell, Mitchell.
J. R. Neff, Moosomin.
T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY - - R. B. GORDON.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Batoche	Charles Eugene Boucher.
Battleford	James Clinkskill.
Banff	Robert G. Brett.
Calgary	John Lineham.
	H. S. Cayley.
Cannington	S. S. Page.
Cumberland	Jno. F. Betts.
Edmonton	Frank Oliver.
Kinistino	Wm. F. Meyers.
Lethbridge	Chas. A. Magrath.
Macleod	F. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat	Thomas Tweed.
Mitchell	Hillyard Mitchell.
Moose Jaw	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Qu'Appelle	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert	Thomas McKay.
Red Deer	Francis E. Wilkins.
Souris	Geo. H. Knowling.
South Qu'Appelle	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina	Daniel Mowat.
St. Albert	Antoine Prince.
Wallace	Frederick Robert Insinger.
Whitewood	Daniel Campbell.
Wolseley	James P. Dill.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G..	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.....	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.	May 23, 1888.

The High Commissioner.

110. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

Governors of British Possessions.

111. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the dates of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz.: Crown colonies: which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative: in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible: in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate: more or less organized Government, administered by the Crown.

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colony.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Europe—					
Gibraltar	Crown	1704	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb. 26, 1891
Malta	Repres.	1800	" "	Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Mar. 1, 1890
Asia—					
Ceylon	"	1796	" "	The Hon. Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	May 28, 1890
Cyprus	"	1878	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	April 5, 1892
Hong Kong	Crown	1843	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G	Dec. 10, 1891
India (British)	"	1625–1885	Viceroy and Governor-General	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G	Dec. 10, 1888
Labuan	"	1846	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	C. V. Creagh, Esq., C.M.G	Jan. 1, 1890
Straits Settlement	"	1785–1819	" "	Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G	Oct. 20, 1887
Africa—					
Basutoland	Protect.	1868	Resident Commissioner	Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G	April 8, 1884
Cape Colony	Respon.	1806–1877	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 13, 1889
Bechuanaland	Crown	1885	Governor	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	
			Administrator	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G	Oct. 1, 1885
Gambia	"	1831	"	R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G	April 20, 1891
Gold Coast	"	1861	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G	" 27, 1888
Lagos	"	1861	" "	G. T. Carter, Esq., C.M.G	Sept. 1891
Mauritius	"	1810	" "	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G	Dec. 21, 1889
Natal	Repres.	1838	" "	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G	" 1, 1889
Zululand	Protect.	1886	Governor	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G	
			Resident Commissioner	M. Osborn, C.M.G	June 21, 1887

America—							
Bermudas	Repres.	1609	"	"	Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.	July	18, 1892
Honduras	Crown.	1783–1786	Governor		Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G	Sept.	—, 1891
Canada	Respon.	1713–1760	Governor-General		The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, G.C.B	June	11, 1888
British Guiana	Repres.	1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief		Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G	Jan.	13, 1888
Newfoundland	Respon.	1583	"	"	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G	"	18, 1889
West Indies—							
Bahamas	Repres.	1670	"	"	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G	Nov.	1, 1887
Turk's Island	Crown.	1629–1655	Chief Commissioner		H. Higgins, Esq	Mar.	—, 1891
Jamaica	"	1629–1655	Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief		Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G	"	9, 1889
Windward Islands—							
St. Lucia	Repres.	1605–1803	Administrator		Brigade Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G	May	26, 1891
St. Vincent	"	"	"		L C. Maling, Esq., C.M.G	July	11, 1889
Grenada	"	1605–1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief		Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G	Nov.	28, 1889
Barbados	"	1605	"	"	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G	April	1, 1892
Leeward Islands—							
Virgin Islands	"	1626–1763	Commissioner		Edward J. Cameron, Esq	—	1887
St. Kitts and Nevis	"	"	"		J. S. Churchill, Esq		
Antigua	"	"	Governor and Commander-in-Chief		Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	Jan. Dec.	13, 1888 17, 1888
Montserrat	"	1626–1763	Commissioner		E. Baynes, Esq		
Dominica	"	"	"		G. R. LeHunte, Esq		
Trinidad	Crown.	1797	Governor and Commander-in-Chief		Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G	Aug.	19, 1891
Tobago	"	1797	Commissioner		W. Low, Esq		
Australasia—							
New Zealand	Respon.	1841	Governor and Commander-in-Chief		The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G	June	7, 1892
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	"	1787	"	"	The Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Duff, K.C.M.G		1893
New Guinea	Crown.	1884	Administrator		Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G	Sept.	4, 1888
Queensland	Respon.	1859	Governor and Commander-in-Chief		Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E	May	1, 1889

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

Colony.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
South Australia	" ..	1836	" ..	Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	April 11, 1889
Tasmania	" ..	1803	" ..	Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G	1893
Victoria	" ..	1787	" ..	Right Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G	Nov. 28, 1889
Western Australia	Repres.	1829	" ..	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Oct. 2, 1890
South Seas—					
Fiji Islands	Crown.	1874-1881	" ..	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Feb. 27, 1888
Falkland Islands	" ..	1833	" ..	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	April 13, 1891

list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the princi ries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of n of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned onger than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her however, is not the oldest ruler, for the Bey of Tunis and the Denmark are her seniors in age. The King of Spain is still est sovereign in the list.

Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.

REIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1893.

ry.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
ain and	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	"		Empress of India.	1877
n.	Abdul Rahman Khan		Ameer of Afghanistan	1880
ngarian	Francis Joseph I	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	" "		King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
	General Floriano Peixoto.		President of the United States of Brazil.	1891
	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China	1875
	Christian IX	1818	King of Denmark	1863
	Abbas Pasha	1874	Khedive of Egypt	1892
	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
npire	William II	1859	German Emperor	1888
	"		King of Prussia	1888
	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline.	1880	Queen of the Netherlands.	1890
	Emma		Queen Regent	1890
	Humbert	1844	King of Italy	1878
	Mutsuhitó	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
	Porfirio Diaz		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico	1884
	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
	Mulai-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco	1873
	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia	1848
	Colonel Bermudez		President of the Republic of Peru.	1890
	Dom Carlos I	1863	King of Portugal	1889
	Charles I	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
	"		King of do	1881
	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
	Alexander I	1876	King of Servia	1889

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1893—*Concluded.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Spain	Alfonso XIII.	1886	King of Spain	1886
	Maria Christina	1858	Queen Regent	1885
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland	Walter Hauser		President of the Swiss Confederation.*	1892
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	1844	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	1837	President of the United States.	1892
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar	1890

*Elected annually.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Census of Canada, 1871.

113. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

Census of P.E.I. and B.C., 1871 and 1870.

114. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

Census of Manitoba, 1870.

115. The population of Manitoba at taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

Population of the Dominion, 1871.

116. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down to have been, in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

Census, 1881.

117. The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

Census, 1891.

118. The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,833,239.

Census, 1871, 1881, 1891.

119. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses:—

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·93
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·22
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba	18,995	*62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia	36,427	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories	....	56,446	....	98,967	75·33
Total	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·74

*65,954 originally; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

Particulars of census, 1881.

120. Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Census, 1891.

121. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in Canada in 1881 and 1891 with particulars of increase or decrease, as the case may be.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1881 AND 1891.

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Addington	23,470	24,151	681	2·9
Algoma	24,014	41,856	17,842	69·3
Bothwell	22,477	25,593	3,116	13·3
Brant, North	17,645	16,993	—652	—3·7
Brant, South	20,482	23,359	2,877	14·0
Brockville	15,107	15,853	746	4·9
Bruce, East	22,355	21,355	—1,000	—4·4
Bruce, North	18,645	22,530	3,885	20·8
Bruce, West	24,218	20,718	—3,500	—14·4
Cardwell	16,770	15,382	—1,388	—8·2
Carleton	18,777	21,746	2,969	15·8
Cornwall and Stormont	23,198	27,156	3,958	17·0
Dundas	20,598	20,132	—466	—2·2
Durham, East	18,710	17,053	—1,657	—8·8
Durham, West	17,555	15,374	—2,171	—12·4
Elgin, East	25,748	26,724	976	3·8
Elgin, West	23,480	23,925	445	1·8
Essex, North	25,659	31,523	5,864	22·8
Essex, South	21,303	24,022	2,719	12·7
Frontenac	14,993	13,445	—1,548	—10·3
Glengarry	22,221	22,447	226	1·0
Grenville, South	13,526	12,929	—597	—4·4
Grey, East	25,334	26,225	891	3·5
Grey, North	23,334	26,341	3,007	12·9
Grey, South	25,703	23,672	—2,031	—7·9
Haldimand	17,660	16,307	—1,353	—7·6
Halton	21,919	21,982	63	0·3
Hamilton	35,961	47,245	11,284	31·4
Hastings, East	17,313	18,050	737	4·2
Hastings, North	20,479	22,213	1,734	8·4
Hastings, West	17,400	18,964	1,564	8·9
Huron, East	21,720	18,968	—2,752	—12·6
Huron, South	21,991	19,184	—2,807	—12·7
Huron, West	23,512	20,021	—3,491	—14·8
Kent	29,194	31,434	2,240	7·6
Kingston	14,091	19,263	5,172	36·7

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.....HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.....JOHN BALL.

Hon. William Campbell.
" Thomas W. Dodd.
" Wm. Hooper.
" Thomas Kickham.
" Alexander Laird.
" A. B. MacKenzie.
" Peter S. McNutt.
Hon. Joseph Murphy.
" James Nicholson.
" William D. Poole.
" Benjamin Rogers.
" James Ross.
" John G. Scrimgeour.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.....HON. BERNARD D. MCLELLAN.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY.....ARCHIBALD MCNEIL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District	Robertson, Alexander.
" "	Maclean, Hon. James R.
" 2nd District	Sullivan, John P.
" "	Underhay, J. C.
" 3rd District	McDonald, James E.
" "	Shaw, Cyrus A.
" 4th District	Clow, James.
" "	Macleod, Angus.
" Georgetown	Macdonald, A. J.
" "	Gordon, Daniel.
Queen's County, 1st District	Sinclair, Peter.
" "	Warburton, A. B.
" 2nd District	Farquharson, Donald.
" "	McKay, Donald.
" 3rd District	Peters, Hon. Frederick.
" "	Cumminsky, James H.
" 4th District	Forbes, George.
" "	McDonald, Hector C.
" Charlottetown	Jenkins, John T., M.D.
" "	McLeod, Neil.
Prince County, 1st District	Mathewson, J. A.
" "	McLellan, Hon. Bernard D.
" 2nd District	McWilliams, Alfred.
" "	Richards, J. W.
" 3rd District	Montgomery, John N.
" "	Arsenault, J. O.
" 4th District	Bell, John H.
" "	Bentley, G. W. W.
" 5th District	Rogers, David.
" "	McMillan, Hon. Angus.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Wentworth, North	15,998	14,591	—1,407	—8·7
Wentworth, South	15,539	16,770	1,231	7·8
York, East	22,853	35,148	12,295	53·8
York, North	21,730	20,284	—1,446	—6·6
York, West	18,884	41,857	22,973	121·6

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	14,947	15,158	221	1·4
Bagot	21,199	21,695	496	2·3
Beauce	32,020	37,222	5,202	16·2
Beauharnois	16,005	16,662	651	4·1
Bellechasse	16,914	18,368	1,454	8·6
Berthier	21,838	19,836	—1,992	—9·1
Bonaventure	18,908	20,835	1,927	10·2
Brome	15,827	14,709	—1,118	—7·0
Chambly	10,858	11,704	846	7·8
Champlain	26,818	29,207	2,389	8·2
Charlevoix	17,901	19,038	1,137	6·3
Chateauguay	14,393	13,864	—529	—3·6
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	32,409	38,281	5,872	17·2
Compton	19,581	22,779	3,198	16·3
Dorchester	18,710	19,017	307	1·8
Drummond and Arthabaska	37,360	43,923	6,563	17·6
Gaspé	25,001	26,875	1,874	10·0
Hochelaga	40,079	80,998	40,919	102·1
Huntingdon	15,495	14,385	—1,110	—7·2
Iberville	14,459	11,893	—2,566	—17·0
Jacques Cartier	12,345	13,832	1,487	12·0
Joliette	21,988	22,921	933	4·1
Kamouraska	22,181	20,454	—1,727	—7·8
Laprairie	11,436	10,900	—536	—4·7
L'Assomption	15,282	13,674	—1,608	—10·1
Laval	9,462	9,436	—26	—0·3
Lévis	27,980	25,995	—1,985	—7·1
L'Islet	14,917	13,823	—1,094	—7·3
Lotbinière	20,857	20,688	—159	—0·8
Maskinongé	17,493	17,829	336	1·9
Megantic	19,056	22,233	3,177	16·7
Missisquoi	17,784	18,549	765	4·3
Montcalm	12,966	12,131	—835	—6·4
Montmagny	16,422	14,726	—1,696	—10·3
Montmorency	12,322	12,309	—13	—0·1
Montreal, Centre	25,078	28,122	3,044	12·1
Montreal, East	67,506	92,079	24,573	36·4

PULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

oral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
West.....	48,163	62,494	14,331	29·7
	10,511	10,101	— 410	— 3·9
	26,611	28,735	2,124	8·0
nty.....	49,432	63,560	14,128	26·8
	19,939	22,084	2,145	9·6
	25,175	25,813	638	2·5
ntre.....	17,898	17,649	— 249	— 1·4
st	31,900	36,200	4,300	13·5
st.....	12,648	9,241	—3,407	—26·9
nty.....	20,278	19,503	— 775	— 3·8
	20,218	21,354	1,136	5·6
and Wolfe.....	26,339	31,347	5,008	19·0
	33,791	33,430	— 361	— 1·0
	18,547	16,012	—2,535	—13·6
the	20,630	21,433	803	3·9
	12,265	12,282	17	0·1
e.....	12,986	12,267	— 719	6·5
	23,233	23,263	30	0·1
	12,221	16,088	3,867	31·8
	10,220	9,608	— 612	— 5·9
	15,536	18,067	2,511	16·2
a.....	25,484	25,698	214	0·9
	22,969	23,128	159	0·7
rs.....	9,296	8,834	— 462	— 4·9
ains.....	15,894	15,027	— 867	— 5·4
	11,485	10,792	— 693	— 5·9
	12,449	12,257	— 192	— 1·5
	17,091	16,058	—1,033	— 6·0
	NOVA SCOTIA.			
	20,598	19,350	—1,248	— 6·0
	18,060	16,114	—1,946	—10·7
n.....	31,258	34,244	2,986	9·4
	26,720	27,160	440	1·6
l.....	27,368	34,529	7,161	26·1
	19,881	19,897	16	.....
h.....	17,808	17,195	— 613	— 3·4
y).....	36,100	38,405	2,305	6·8
unty).....	31,817	32,863	1,046	3·3
	23,359	22,052	—1,307	— 5·1
	25,651	25,779	128	0·5
	23,469	22,489	— 979	— 4·1
	28,583	31,075	2,492	8·7
	35,535	34,541	— 994	— 2·7
	10,577	10,610	33	0·3
	15,121	14,399	— 722	— 4·7
	14,913	14,956	43	0·3
	12,470	12,432	— 38	— 0·6
	21,284	22,216	932	4·3

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Albert	12,329	10,971	−1,358	−11·0
Carleton	23,365	22,529	− 836	− 3·6
Charlotte	26,087	23,752	−2,335	− 8·9
Gloucester	21,614	24,897	3,283	15·2
Kent	22,618	23,845	1,227	5·4
King's	25,617	23,087	−2,530	− 9·8
Northumberland	25,109	25,713	604	2·4
Queen's	14,017	12,152	−1,865	−13·3
Restigouche	7,058	8,308	1,250	17·7
St. John (City)	26,127	24,184	−1,943	− 7·5
St. John (County)	26,839	25,390	−1,449	− 5·3
Sunbury	6,651	5,762	− 889	−13·3
Victoria	15,686	18,217	2,531	16·1
Westmoreland	37,719	41,477	3,758	9·9
York	30,397	30,979	582	1·9

MANITOBA.

Lisgar	12,679	22,103	9,424	74·3
Marquette	15,449	36,069	20,620	133·4
Provencher	12,496	15,469	2,973	23·7
Selkirk	13,651	53,296	39,575	300·0
Winnipeg	7,985	25,639	17,654	221·1

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo	7,550	5,519	−2,031	−26·0
New Westminster	15,417	42,226	26,809	120·5
Vancouver	9,991	18,229	8,238	82·5
Victoria	7,301	18,538	11,237	153·9
Yale	9,200	13,661	4,461	30·4

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	26,433	26,633	200	0·7
Prince	34,347	36,470	2,123	6·2
Queen's	48,111	45,975	−2,136	− 4·4

THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta	25,515	25,277	41,284	164·7
Assiniboia, East		20,482		
Assiniboia, West		9,890		
Saskatchewan		11,150		
Unorganized	30,931	†32,168	1,237	4·0

† Wholly estimated.

122. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in the following tables, into three groups: (1) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000. The object of this division is to show the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the Census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact. Urban population, 1891.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John	41,353	*39,179	—2,174	—5·2
Halifax	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C.	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C.	.....	13,685	13,685	.....
St. Henri	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown	11,485	11,374	—111	—0·9
Hull	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro'	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunégonde	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891—*Con.*

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
St. Catharines	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, Ont.	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, Ont.	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·4
Three Rivers	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·5
Berlin	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis	7,597	7,301	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·9
Fredericton	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7
Barrie	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope	5,581	5,042	—539	—9·6

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood	4,445	4,940	495	11·1
Cobourg	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. John's, Que.	4,314	4,772	458	10·6
Orillia	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
West Toronto Junction		4,518	4,518	
Carleton Place	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton	3,042	4,364	1,322	43·5
Petrolea	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa	3,992	4,066	74	1·9
Lunenburg	1,750	4,044	2,294	131·1
Dartmouth, N.S.	3,786	4,576	790	20·8

ATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
.....	.....	3,876	3,876	.....
ls.....	2,087	3,864	1,777	85·0
.....	4,564	3,839	—725	—15·8
.....	2,274	3,781	1,507	66·2
.....	.....	3,778	3,778	.....
ow.....	2,595	3,777	1,182	45·6
.....	2,406	3,761	1,355	56·3
.....	2,871	3,669	798	27·8
.....	3,556	3,551	—5	—0·1
.....	3,709	3,546	—163	—4·4
Village.....	1,537	3,537	2,000	130·1
.....	3,680	3,434	—246	—6·7
.....	3,415	3,416	1	.....
le	3,504	3,377	—127	—3·6
Prairie.....	.....	3,363	3,363	.....
alls.....	2,347	3,349	1,002	42·7
.....	3,268	3,347	79	2·5
.....	2,147	3,341	1,194	55·6
.....	1,670	3,338	1,668	99·8
.....	3,817	3,316	—501	—13·1
N.B.....	2,487	3,290	803	32·3
.....	2,975	3,287	312	10·5
.....	2,920	3,252	332	11·3
.....	2,202	3,152	950	43·3
.....	2,467	3,136	669	27·0
.....	3,173	3,094	—79	—2·4
.....	2,682	3,086	404	15·0
ntoine.....	884	3,076	2,192	248·0
.....	2,684	3,071	387	14·5
.....	2,604	3,061	457	17·5

TION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
S.....	3,403	2,999	—404	—11·8
uis	1,571	2,972	1,401	89·1
, O.....	2,847	2,962	115	4·3
.....	2,066	2,941	875	42·3
.....	2,999	2,919	—80	—2·6
, P.E.I.	2,853	2,883	30	1·0
Q.....	2,032	2,868	836	41·1
S.....	2,559	2,838	279	10·9

362319

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Farnham	1,880	2,822	942	44·7
Whitby, O	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·3
Longueuil, Q	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg	1,525	2,726	1,201	80 0
Port Arthur	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B.	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney	1,520	2,513	993	65·4
Liverpool, N.S.	2,680	2,465	115	—4·3
Sydney Mines	2,340	2,442	102	4·4
Sydney	1,480	2,426	946	64·0
Campbellford	1,418	2,424	1,006	70·9
Stellarton	2,297	2,410	113	5·0
Notre Dame de Grace	1,524	2,305	781	51·2
Amherstburg	2,672	2,279	—393	—14·0
Chicoutimi	1,935	2,277	342	12·5
Thorold	2,456	2,273	—183	—7·4
Ridgetown	1,538	2,254	716	46·5
Buckingham	1,479	2,239	760	51·3
Mount Forest	2,170	2,214	44	2·0
Aylmer, O	1,540	2,167	627	40·4
Wingham	1,918	2,167	249	12·9
Tilsonburg	1,939	2,163	224	11·6
Milltown, N.B.	1,664	2,146	482	22·9
New Market	2,006	2,143	137	6·8
Penetanguishene	1,089	2,110	1,021	93·9
Mitchell	2,284	2,101	—183	—8·0
Magog	768	2,100	1,332	174·1
Midland	1,095	2,088	993	90·0
Dresden	1,979	2,058	79	4·0
Forest	1,614	2,057	443	27·4
Richmond, Q	1,571	2,056	485	30·8
Hawkesbury	1,920	2,042	122	6·3
Welland	1,870	2,035	165	9·0
Uxbridge	1,824	2,023	199	10·9
Palmerston	1,828	2,007	179	9·7
Meaford	1,866	1,999	133	7·0
Wiarton	796	1,984	1,188	149·2
Portsmouth	1,734	1,974	240	13·8
Drummondville	900	1,955	1,055	117·3
Aylmer, Q	1,762	1,945	183	10·3
Caughnawaga	1,684	1,936	252	15·5
London, West	1,601	1,915	314	19·3
Leamington	1,411	1,910	499	35·4
Parrsboro'	1,206	1,909	703	58·2

TION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
ard	1,293	1,882	589	45·6
;	1,719	1,859	140	8·1
st	1,015	1,848	833	82·0
	1,419	1,843	424	30·0
	1,710	1,825	115	6·7
	1,798	1,813	15	0·8
	1,725	1,809	84	4·8
	1,808	1,776	—32	—1·7
	765	1,751	986	128·7
	1,540	1,743	203	13·1
	1,381	1,740	359	26·0
	1,617	1,733	116	7·1
	1,847	1,719	—128	—6·9
	1,040	1,710	670	64·4
re	800	1,709	909	113.6
	1,212	1,708	496	40·9
	1,800	1,698	—102	—5·6
y	1,738	1,697	—41	—2·1
N.S	1,285	1,686	401	31·2
	1,539	1,680	141	9·2
	1,772	1,687	—85	—4·8
ain	1,266	1,674	408	32·2
	1,400	1,659	259	18·5
	1,200	1,614	414	34·5
	1,733	1,599	—134	—7·1
Hills	879	1,591	712	89·0
is	1,499	1,590	91	6·0
	1,080	1,571	491	45·4
e	1,283	1,553	270	21·0
	2,156	1,537	—619	—28·7
Point	1,460	1,520	60	4·1
n	1,473	1,509	36	3·4

he urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18·8 per the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934 or 21·1 per cent, 891 it was 1,390,910 or 28·77 per cent. The growth of the the expense of the rural population is one of the features of nt age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the fore- ures that the movement prevails in Canada as well as else- The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a con- extent by the growth of a number of small places, which had ned a population of 1,500 in 1881.

Growth of urban population, 1871-1891.

Proportions of urban and rural population, 1871-1891.

124. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891 are given below.

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1871, 1881, 1891.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario	19·4	80·6	22·8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia	14·0	86·0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·8
New Brunswick	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba	1·2	98·8	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·6	94·4
Canada	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

Increase in urban population.

125. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns, could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last 20 years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

Males and females, and proportion of sexes, 1881 and 1891.

126. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
io	976,461	946,767	1,069,487	1,044,834
e	678,109	680,918	744,141	744,394
Scotia	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
unswick	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
oba	37,207	28,747	84,342	68,164
lumbia	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Island	54,728	54,163	54,881	54,197
erritories	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
anada	2,188,778	2,136,032	2,460,471	2,372,768

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
io	508	492	502	498
e	498	502	499	501
Scotia	500	500	504	496
Brunswick	510	490	509	491
oba	564	436	553	447
Columbia	596	404	641	359
Edward Island	502	498	503	497
erritories	498	502	543	457
Canada	506	494	509	491

7. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in Quebec maintained in 1891, though the proportion was not quite so large, that in The Territories has been overcome, males, as was only to pected, being largely in the majority. There was a decrease in the l number of males in New Brunswick, and a consequent reduction proportion of sexes. There was an increase in the proportion of

Changes in proportions, as compared with 1881.

males in Canada in 1891, as compared with 1881, owing to the settling up of the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

Proportion of sexes in U. K.

128. The proportion in the United Kingdom is about 485 males to 515 females, and the older and more settled the country, the greater is the tendency for females to preponderate.

Native-born population of Canada.

129. The number of Canadians, *i.e.*, persons born in Canada, was, according to the census of 1891, 4,185,877, and according to the same authority in 1881, 3,715,492, showing an increase of 470,385. The increase in the native-born population, therefore, constituted 92·5 per cent of the total increase.

130. No particulars of "origins" were taken in 1891, and very wisely so, as they were of no specially instructive value and only tended to perpetuate race distinctions.

Omission of "origins."

131. The following tables show the number of persons in each province in 1881 and 1891, that were born in Canada and in other countries, respectively ; and the principal countries in which and in what numbers the foreign-born had their birthplaces.

Birthplaces of the people, 1881 and 1891.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario	1,493,509	429,752	1,708,702	405,619
Quebec	1,282,225	76,802	1,406,514	82,021
Nova Scotia	412,589	27,960	423,890	26,506
New Brunswick	289,965	31,268	299,154	22,109
Manitoba	48,992	16,962	108,017	44,489
British Columbia	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North-west Territories	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647,362

BIRTHPLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Countries.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	139,031	151,301	12,909	21,160	4,813	6,124	4,174	3,836	3,457	16,017
Scotland	82,173	70,157	10,237	9,484	10,851	7,638	4,168	2,935	2,868	7,444
Ireland	130,094	103,986	27,379	21,223	5,600	3,532	16,355	9,512	1,836	4,553
Newfoundland	771	2,001	809	1,843	2,058	4,040	262	346	16	72
Other British possessions	1,835	1,592	681	1,086	517	355	174	115	56	208
Total, British possessions	353,904	329,037	52,015	54,796	23,839	21,689	25,133	16,744	8,233	28,294
France	1,549	1,294	2,239	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	474
Germany	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	220	857
Italy, Spain and Portugal	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	32
Russia	444	974	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,251
Scandinavian	852	1,316	358	554	114	245	444	485	121	3,746
United States	45,454	42,702	19,415	18,524	3,004	3,238	5,108	4,278	1,752	3,063
Chinese	22	97	7	36	.....	5	.....	8	4	31
Other countries	3,743	5,275	1,233	2,125	481	715	275	301	876	1,741
Total, foreign countries	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,816	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,195
Grand total, foreign born	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,960	26,505	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,489

Countries.	British Columbia		P. E. Island.		The Territories.		Canada.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	3,294	12,959	1,728	1,143	98	7,148	169,504	219,688
Scotland	1,204	4,368	3,425	2,165	136	3,403	115,662	107,584
Ireland	1,285	2,771	2,915	1,793	62	1,814	185,526	149,184
Newfoundland	8	437	671	555	1	42	4,596	9,336
Other British possessions	203	574	75	47	6	473	3,547	4,440
Total, British possessions	5,994	21,109	8,814	5,703	303	12,880	478,235	490,232
France	193	268	15	17	27	190	4,389	5,381
Germany	344	904	14	7	.....	747	25,328	27,752
Italy, Spain and Portugal	101	587	10	11	.....	20	992	2,964
Russia	32	316	2	1	.....	870	6,376	9,222
Scandinavian	170	1,065	11	11	6	405	2,076	7,827
United States	2,295	6,567	609	582	116	1,961	77,753	80,915
Chinese	4,350	8,910	.....	1	.....	41	4,383	9,129
Other countries	1,023	1,596	47	93	2,108	1,756	9,786	13,940
Total, foreign countries	8,498	20,213	709	723	2,257	5,990	131,083	157,130
Grand total, foreign born	14,492	41,322	9,522	6,426	2,560	18,870	609,318	647,362

Proportion of native and foreign born.

132. From the preceding tables it is found that the population of the several provinces had their birthplaces in Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries in the following proportions, in 1881 and 1891.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.
Ontario	77·6	18·4	4·0	80·9	15·5	3·6
Quebec	94·4	3·8	1·8	94·5	3·7	1·8
Nova Scotia	93·6	5·4	1·0	94·1	4·9	1·0
New Brunswick	90·2	8·0	1·8	93·1	5·2	1·7
Manitoba	74·2	12·5	13·3	70·8	19·1	10·1
British Columbia	70·7	12·2	17·1	57·6	21·7	20·7
Prince Edward Island	91·2	8·0	0·8	94·1	5·2	0·7
The Territories	95 4	0·6	4·0	71·5	19·5	9·0
Canada	85·9	11·1	3·1	86·6	10·1	3·3

The proportion of native-born has increased in the four older provinces and in Prince Edward Island, while it has decreased very considerably in the newer portions of the Dominion, showing that those portions are being largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

Number of French-speaking Canadians 1881 and 1891.

133. The use of French as an official language having been recognized by Great Britain shortly after the conquest of Canada in 1760, and having been confirmed at various times in the subsequent history of the country, it follows that a large number of the population are French-speaking Canadians, and the following table shows the number of such persons in the Dominion according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891.

FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	French-speaking Persons.		Proportion to Population.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	101,194	101,123	5·2	4·8
Quebec	1,071,581	1,186,346	78·9	79·8
Nova Scotia	40,997	29,838	9·3	6·6
New Brunswick	56,572	61,767	17·7	19·2
Manitoba	9,868	11,102	15·0	7·3
British Columbia	723	1,181	1·5	1·3
Prince Edward Island	10,736	11,847	9·8	10·8
The Territories	2,633	1,770	10·1	1·8
Canada	1,294,304	1,404,974	30·1	29·0

Dwellings in Canada.

134. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 was 931,768, of which 920,963 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-west Territories), and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 931,768 houses, 855,535 were inhabited, 54,182 were empty, and 10,878 were under construction.

Number of inhabited houses.

135. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below:

NUMBER of Inhabited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	
				1881.	1891.
Ontario	358,034	403,012	44,978	5·4	5·2
Quebec	216,112	244,540	28,428	6·3	6·0
Nova Scotia	73,736	78,433	4,697	5·9	5·7
New Brunswick	50,956	54,187	3,231	6·3	5·8
Manitoba	12,400	29,176	16,776	5·0	5·2
British Columbia	6,992	16,776	9,784	7·0	4·9
Prince Edward Island	17,684	18,359	675	6·1	5·9
The Territories	2,297	11,052	8.755	11·1	6·0
Total	738,211	855,535	117,327	5·8	5·6

Out of the 855,535 houses returned as inhabited, 697,166 were built of wood, 131,529 of brick and 25,981 of stone.

Progress of some principal cities and

136. The following table will give some idea of the increase in the value of property during the last ten years, in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada. Thanks are due to the several clerks who

towns in Canada.

were obliging enough to furnish the information asked for. The census populations in 1881 and 1891 are given to assist the comparison. In comparing the assessments, it must not be forgotten that some of the principal cities have considerably enlarged their boundaries during the decade. No notice having been taken, for the last two years, of the applications for information, by the clerks of Quebec, St. Henri, Charlottetown, Stratford, Brockville, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel and Fredericton, those places have been struck out of the list.

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1892.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1892.	
			$	$	$
Montreal	155,237	216,650	†80,273,910	*a*128,413,000	*a**19,038,881
Toronto	96,196	181,220	56,286,039	151,168,450	*a*17,238,122
Hamilton	35,960	48,980	15,650,000	24,279,420	3,490,227
Ottawa	31,307	44,154	10,198,530	17,900,000	*a*3,179,089
St. John, N.B	41,353	39,179	15,624,000	24,546,000	2,800,902
Halifax	36,100	38,556	14,468,520	14,500,000	2,300,134
London	26,266	31,977	10,194,919	14,979,547	1,845,523
Winnipeg	7,985	25,642	9,196,435	20,338,100	2,572,507
Kingston	14,091	19,264	5,465,807	7,931,850	821,041
Victoria, B.C	5,925	16,841	2,749,075	18,749,125	1,148,432
Vancouver, B.C	**	13,685	**	16,855,000	1,816,000
Brantford	9,616	12,753	3,630,490	6,439,530	689,426
Hull	6,890	11,265	1,347,199	1,928,249	271,000
Guelph	9,890	10,539	2,899,060	3,448,800	429,657
St. Thomas	8,367	10,370	2,543,925	4,040,610	341,368
Windsor	6,561	10,322	1,946,400	5,189,516	448,632
Sherbrooke	7,227	10,110	2,025,659	3,969,657	235,000
Belleville	9,516	9,914	3,642,004	3,973,661	408,000
Peterboro'	6,812	9,717	2,568,395	4,237,695	293,550
Ste. Cunégonde	4,849	9,293		2,675,060	532,612
St. Catharines	9,631	9,170	4,066,510	4,560,275	926,755
Chatham, Ont	7,873	9,052		3,509,837	310,000
Moncton	5,032	8,765	1,195,815	2,492,750	160,000
Woodstock, Ont	5,373	8,612	1,598,190	2,632,570	304,740
Three Rivers	8,670	8,334		2,533,936	426,318
Galt	5,187	7,535	1,166,356		
Owen Sound	4,426	7,497		2,683,150	385,482
Berlin	4,054	7,425		2,770,530	71,095
Lévis	7,597	7,301	1,834,570		
Cornwall	4,468	6,805	743,475	1,334,010	101,404
Sarnia	3,874	6,693	1,077,274	1,944,838	266,964
New Westminster	1,500	6,641		6,027,372	881,500
Dartmouth, N.S	3,786	6,249	1,318,755	1,402,260	281,300
Yarmouth	3,485	6,089	5,902,400	4,285,000	78,000
Lindsay	5,080	6,081	1,397,731	1,816,988	191,040
Barrie	4,854	5,550	1,320,528	1,441,720	72,168
Valleyfield	3,906	5,516	815,025	1,524,925	56,109
Truro	3,461	5,102	998,575	1,618,127	89,500
Port Hope	5,581	5,042	1,437,351	1,527,232	201,798

No returns. ** Not in existence. † Real estate only. *a* 1st Jan., 1892. * The loan of $5,000,000 made in Dec., 1892, is not included.

137. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population of Canada was 108,547, and in 1892, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was 109,205, being apparently an increase over 1881 of 6,581, but a decrease as compared with 1891 of 12,433. The apparent decrease during 1892 is due to the fact that only partial returns have been received from some of the most northerly districts, while in Ontario and Quebec the figures have been changed in accordance with the census of 1891. It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. It is considered, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, both before and since Confederation, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-west are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner. The Indians, on 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers:— Indian population, 1892.

		1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario		17,776	17,915	17,589
Quebec		13,599	13,361	11,649
Nova Scotia		2,107	2,076	2,151
New Brunswick		1,569	1,521	1,511
Prince Edward Island		321	314	312
Manitoba and North-west Territories		25,743	25,195	23,852
Peace River district	Approximate.	2,038	2,038	1,725
Athabasca "		8,000	8,000	6,441
Mackenzie "		7,000	7,000	
Eastern Rupert's Land		4,016	4,016	4,016
Labrador, Canadian interior		1,000	1,000	1,000
Arctic coast		4,000	4,000	4,000
British Columbia		34,416	34,202	34,959
Total		122,585	121,638	109,205

138. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life. Indian interest in education increasing

Industrial institutions.

139. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools is at present, as follows:—

	Industrial Institutions.	Boarding Schools.
Ontario	6	2
Manitoba	4	4
N.-W. Territories	5	20
British Columbia	7	2

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

Number of pupils at Indian schools.

140. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education:—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Provinces.	1881.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario	1,907	2,036	2,155	2,210	2,273
Quebec	404	528	516	562	559
Nova Scotia	107	123	121	121	114
New Brunswick	67	94	101	99	104
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
British Columbia	652	453	491	685	687
Prince Edward Island	18	19	19	21	43
North-west Territories	*971	*3,206	*3,268	*3,856	2,295
Total	4,126	6,459	6,671	7,554	7,575

*Manitoba included.

Effect of increased education.

141. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, there having been 2,906 more children at school in 1892 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

Indian policy of the Government.

142. It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.

Land cultivated by the Indians, 1892

143. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1892:—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1892 AND 1881.

Provinces.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly Broken.	Total No. of Implements.	Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
Ontario	17,218	75,761	1,134	9,994	17,944
Quebec	6,735	8,945	138	1,914	2,542
Nova Scotia	2,151	2,541	41	495	409
New Brunswick	1,511	823	5	384	425
Manitoba and North-west Territories	23,852	15,927	1,783	26,577	19,575
British Columbia	23,163	10,042	1,255	5,770	23,437
Prince Edward Island	312	220	16	102	68
Canada	74,942	114,259	4,372	45,236	64,400
Canada, 1881	46,962	75,365	6,341	19,828	28,569

Provinces.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Fish, Furs and other Industries — Value.
				$
Ontario	385,262	120,041	13,066	174,660
Quebec	46,491	20,843	4,985	151,174
Nova Scotia	1,438	5,771	30	19,167
New Brunswick	4,294	6,869	219	23,925
Manitoba and North-west Territories	95,184	99,537	23,041	264,567
British Columbia	77,850	76,314	6,158	669,628
Prince Edward Island	1,442	2,836	30	6,358
Canada	611,961	332,211	47,529	1,309,479
Canada, 1881	285,335	163,423	13,673	692,147

The Indian fund.

144. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, 1892, $3,582,535, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to $323,107. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was $877,792, making a total of $1,200,899.

Land sold for benefit of fund.

145. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 22,817 acres, realizing $45,185. The quantity of Indian lands now held by the Government for sale is about 460,244 acres.

Immigration returns.

146. The census returns of 1891 having proved that the figures respecting immigration, published year by year by the Department of Agriculture, were untrustworthy, they have been entirely omitted in this issue. It is evident that, however correct returns of *immigration* may be, they are only misleading as long as equally correct returns of *emigration* cannot be obtained.

Immigration in 1892.

147. The immigration to Canada in 1892 was generally satisfactory, and would no doubt have been larger than it actually was but for the outbreak of cholera in Europe towards the end of the summer. A large number settled in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the year, and as they are reported to have brought with them, into Manitoba alone, 1,035 carloads of live stock and personal effects, it is evident that some of them, at least, came well prepared for settlement.

Land sales in Manitoba and the North-west.

148. The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land companies in Manitoba and the North-west afford a not untrustworthy indication of the progress of settlement, for, while a certain percentage of the purchases will always be found to be of a speculative nature, the largest proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In 1892 the quantity of land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was 392,467 acres, the amount realized having been $1,355,687, being at the rate of $3.45 per acre. The Hudson's Bay Company sold 19,700 acres, for $116,620, or $5.92 per acre. This company also sold town lots to the value of $62,710. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Company sold 2,018 acres for $6,362, being at the rate of $3.15 per acre. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company sold 13,072 acres for $44,998, an average of $3.44 per acre. These four companies, therefore, sold a total of 427,257 acres for $1,523,667, being an average price of $3.56 per acre.

Hom'stead entries, 1892.

149. The number of homestead entries made during the year was 4,948, representing 14,972 souls and 774,400 acres of land. The entries were made by 2,781 Canadians, 513 from the United States, 92 of whom were returned Canadians, 829 from the United Kingdom, 107 French, 95 Germans, 136 Austro-Hungarians, 242 Russians (other than

Mennonites), 70 Swedes and 76 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-west by the above entries was 13,148, but of course the number of souls, represented by the 2,173 entries made by persons from other parts of Canada, was no addition to the population of the Dominion.

Demand for farm and domestic servants.

150. The various immigration agents again report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. The agent at Montreal reports, of agricultural labourers, that the applications made for good agricultural hands were far in excess of the supply, that the arrivals of female farm servants were wholly inadequate to satisfy the demand, and that the dearth of female domestics continues, there being a large and ever-increasing demand which cannot be supplied. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

Bonus to settlers in the North-west.

151. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888, but for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-west, the Government has decided to pay a bonus of $10 to each head of a family, and $5 to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, $10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion, west of the Province of Ontario, which land must have been acquired from the Government or from a corporation, which received it as a Crown grant. The object of this bonus is to assist the *bonâ fide* agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-west.

Quarantine.

152. Canada is provided with a system of quarantine stations, the chief of which are established at Grosse Isle, in the River St. Lawrence; Halifax, N.S., and Williams' Head, B.C. There are minor stations at St. John, N.B., Chatham, N.B., Pictou, N.S., Sydney, C.B., Port Hawkesbury, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Every maritime port is also constituted what is called an unorganized quarantine station, the Collector of Customs being the quarantine officer, with power to employ a medical man in case of any vessel arriving with infectious disease, or well-founded suspicion of disease, from an infected port. At the inland ports, all Collectors of Customs are quarantine officers, with similar duties to those of the collectors at the maritime ports. The system pursued consists in taking off the sick from the vessel or train in the event of such arriving, and caring for the patients in hospital. The vessel, clothing, luggage and ship's dunnage are disinfected by the process of steam, the dioxide blast and the

bichloride mercuric drench. In the event of a vessel arriving with serious disease at any of the unorganized quarantine stations, it is sent to the nearest organized quarantine station, where there are the necessary disinfecting appliances. In view of the outbreak of cholera in Europe in the summer of 1892, the most important quarantine stations have been placed in a condition of thorough efficiency, and it is hoped that by vigilant inspection and the use of every precaution, the disease may be prevented from obtaining any foothold in the country, and should it appear, may be confined to the vessel bringing it.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1815-1891.

153. According to British emigration returns, out of 13,132,231 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1891, 8,802,557 went to the United States, 2,052,896 to Canada, and 1,705,215 to Australasia, being respectively 67 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia, emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853–1891, 1,394,379 left Great Britain for Australasia and 1,016,182 for Canada. During the same period (1853–1891), out of 7,340,473 persons of British and Irish origin only, who emigrated, 4,895,942 went to the United States, 1,328,323 to Australasia and 755,194 to Canada, being in the proportion of 67 per cent, 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1891.

154. In 1891, out of 334,543 persons, including foreigners, that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 252,016, or 75 per cent, went to the United States, 33,752, or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 19,957, or 6 per cent, to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada, and *vice versa*. During the last five years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Area of Canada.

155. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,456,383 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing considerably more than one-third of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,493 square miles, or 294,890 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is, exclusive of protectorates, 9,040,497 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 70 per cent of the whole Empire.

Area of Europe and Canada compared.

156. The area of the whole continent of Europe is about 3,661,360 square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area of United

157. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,849 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of

the United Kingdom. It is 430,783 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska. Kingdom, U.S. and Canada compared.

158. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is 51,250,800 square miles, and its population 1,467,920,000. Canada, therefore, covers about one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one-three hundredth part of the estimated population. Area of the world.

159. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :—

Provinces and Districts.	Land. — Square Miles.	Water. — Square Miles.	Total. — Square Miles.
Ontario	219,650	2,350	222,000
Quebec	227,500	1,400	228,900
Nova Scotia	20,550	50	20,600
New Brunswick	28,100	100	28,200
Manitoba	64,066	9,890	73,956
British Columbia	382,300	1,000	383,300
Prince Edward Island	2,000	.....	2,000
District of Keewatin	267,000	15,000	282,000
do Alberta	105,355	745	106,100
do Assiniboia	88,534	1,001	89,535
do Athabasca	103,300	1,200	104,500
do Saskatchewan	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-west Territories	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson's Bay	194,300	2,500	196,800
Territory east of Hudson's Bay	352,300	5,700	358,000
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	300,000	.....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude 66°, not included in above areas	.....	47,400	47,400
Total	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

The above table was prepared in 1891, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures, unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,887 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.

160. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883. Area of Manitoba.

Density of population

161. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 22·0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island	54·5	Quebec	6·5
Nova Scotia	22·0	Manitoba	2·4
New Brunswick	11·4	British Columbia	·3
Ontario	10·0	Provisional districts	·2

Canada 1·5

New-foundland

162. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. (For particulars see *ante* page 35.)

Population and areas of British possessions.

163. The following table gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its possessions, according to the latest available information :—

The figures of population are mostly those of the census of 1891, and the calculations for the density of population were made in this office :—

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe—			
United Kingdom	120,849	38,109,329	315
Gibraltar	2	19,100	9,550
Malta	119	165,037	1,387
Total, Europe	120,970	38,293,466	317
India—			
*British India	944,489	221,172,352	234
Feudatory States	589,122	60,050,479	102
Total, India	1,533,611	281,222,831	183
Asia—			
Aden and Perim	80	41,910	524
Ceylon	25,365	3,008,466	119
Hong Kong	32½	221,441	6,920
Labuan	30½	5,853	195
Straits Settlement	1,542½	512.342	332
Total, Asia	27,050½	3,790,012	140

* Including Burmah.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Africa—			
Ascension	34	*160	5
Basutoland	10,293	218,902	21
Bechuanaland	51,000	72,726	1
Cape Colony	221,311	1,527,224	7
Mauritius	802	373,588	466
Natal	20,461	543,913	27
St. Helena	47	4,116	88
West African Colonies—			
Gambia	69	14,266	207
Gold Coast	39,060	*1,500,000	38
Lagos	1,071	115,607	108
Sierra Leone	4,000	74,835	19
Total, Africa	348,148	4,445,337	13
America—			
Bermudas	20	15,013	751
Canada	3,456,383	4,833,239	1
Falkland Islands	7,500	1,789	0·2
British Guiana	109,900	278,328	3
British Honduras	7,562	31,471	4
Newfoundland and Labrador	160,200	202,100	1
West Indies—			
Bahamas	4,466	47,565	11
Barbados	166	182,306	1,098
Jamaica and Turk's Islands	4,447	644,235	145
Leeward Islands	704	127,603	181
Windward Islands	509	136,483	268
Trinidad and Tobago	1,869	218,381	117
Total, America	3,752,826	6,718,513	2
Australasia—			
Fiji	7,435	121,180	16
New Guinea	89,000	*300,000	3
New South Wales	310,700	1,132,234	4
New Zealand	104,471	626,658	6
Queensland	668,497	393,718	0·59
South Australia	903,690	315,048	0·35
Tasmania	26,215	146,667	5
Victoria	87,884	1,140,405	13
Western Australia	1,060,000	49,782	0·05
Total, Australasia	3,257,892	4,225,692	1
Protectorates—			
Asia	120,400	1,112,000	18
Africa	2,120,000	35,000,000	16
Pacific	.....	10,000	.....
Total, Protectorates	2,240,400	36,122,000	16
Total, British Empire	11,280,897	374,817,851	33

* Estimated.

Area and population of foreign countries.

164. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.	Sq. Miles.			
Austria-Hungary	240,942	*41,358,886	1890	171
Belgium	11,373	*6,136,444	1891	540
Denmark	15,289	2,185,335	1890	143
" Colonies of	86,614	114,229	1890	1
France	204,092	*38,343,192	1891	188
" Colonies of	834,048	*19,938,293	.....	24
Greece	25,041	*2,187,208	1889	87
Italy	110,623	30,347,291	1891	274
Montenegro	3,630	*200,000	.....	55
Netherlands	12,648	4,621,744	1891	365
" Colonies	766,137	*30,789,000	1890	40
Portugal	34,038	*4,708,178	1881	138
" Colonies of	743,204	5,371,200	.....	7
Roumania	48,307	5,500,000	1892	114
Russia, in Europe	2,095,504	97,506,785	1889	46
Servia	19,050	2,162,759	1890	114
Spain	197,670	*17,550,246	1887	88
" Colonies of	405,338	9,695,567	....	24
Sweden	170,979	*4,784,981	1890	27
Norway	124,495	*2,001,000	1890	16
Switzerland	15,976	*2,917,754	1888	183
Turkey, in Europe	65,909	*4,786,545	1885	73
German Empire	208,738	*49,428,470	1890	237
Total, Europe	6,439,645	382,635,107	.....	59
ASIA.				
China	1,336,841	386,000,000	.....	288
" Dependencies	2,881,560	16,680,000	.....	7
Corea	82,000	10,528,937	.....	128
Japan	147,655	*40,453,461	1891	274
Persia	628,000	9,000,000	1891	14
Siam	250,000	6,000,000	.....	24
Russia, in Asia	6,564,778	*17,719,748	1889	3
Turkey "	682,931	*21,608,055	1885	31
Total, Asia	12,573,765	507,990,201	.....	40

*Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.	Sq. Miles.			
Liberia	14,360	1,068,000	.....	75
Madagascar	228,500	3,500,000	.....	15
Morocco	219,000	9,400,000	1889	43
South African Republic	113,642	*768,688	1892	7
Tunis	45,000	1,500,000	.....	33
Zanzibar	625	75,000	.....	120
Turkey, in Africa	398,738	*1,300,000	1885	3
" Egypt	10,698	*6,817,265	1882	638
Total, Africa	1,030,563	24,428,953	.. ..	24
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	1,125,086	4,086,492	1887	4
Bolivia	567,360	2,300,000	1892	4
Brazil	3,209,878	14,002,335	1888	4
Chili	293,970	2,817,552	1891	9
Colombia	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica	37,000	*243,205	1892	7
Ecuador	120,000	1,271,861	....	11
Guatemala	46,800	*1,460,017	1890	27
Hayti	10,204	572,000	1887	56
Honduras	46,400	431,917	1889	9
Mexico	767,005	11,395,712	1890	15
Nicaragua	49,500	312,845	1889	6
Paraguay	98,000	*459,645	1887	5
Peru	463,747	*2,971,844	1876	6
Salvador	7,225	777,895	1891	108
San Domingo	18,045	610,000	1888	34
United States	†3,602,990	*62,622,250	1890	17
Uruguay	72,110	676,955	1889	9
Venezuela	593,943	*2,323,527	1891	4
Total America	11,634,036	113,214,652	....	10
OCEANICA.				
Hawaii	6,640	*89,990	1890	14
Total	31,684,649	1,028,358,903	...	32

*Census. † Including Alaska, 577,390 square miles.

165. The following table, prepared for the Statesman's Year Book by Mr. A. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa :— Partition of Africa.

PARTITION OF AFRICA, JANUARY, 1891.

Divisions.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
British Guinea	354,900	23,755,000	67
" South Africa	959,480	3,736,000	4
" East Africa	1,255,367	12,875,000	10
Mauritius, St. Helena, &c	1,179	398,100	337
Total British Africa	2,570,926	40,764,100	16
" French "	2,902,624	23,788,000	8
" Portuguese Africa	841,025	5,416,000	6
" Spanish "	203,767	437,000	2
" German "	822,000	5,950,000	7
" Italian "	602,000	6,300,000	10
Congo State	865,400	15,600,000	18
Boer Republics	162,640	888,000	5
Liberia	37,000	1,000,000	27
Egypt and Tripoli	836,000	7,980,000	10
Unappropriated	1,584,398	22,000,900	14
Great Lakes	80,350		
Swazi Land	6,370	61,000	10
Total Africa	11,514,500	130,185,000	11

PART II—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection of vital statistics.

166. Vital statistics are collected in some of the provinces with more or less accuracy, those by the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec and the Provincial Government in Ontario, being probably the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has hitherto deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction having been the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Government, having decided that the result did not justify the expense incurred, discontinued the collection of mortuary statistics, at the close of 1891, and the ensuing tables represent the last returns collected under that system.

Death rate in principal towns.

167. Thirty towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1891, but comparisons will only be made as regards twenty-nine, as the town of Stratford was not added to the list until the commencement of 1891. The death rates given in the following table are only fairly comparable with those given for the year 1890, in the Year Book for 1891, since former calculations were based in so many places on, as the census proved, very much over-estimated populations, so that the rates given were much lower than the actual ones. The conditions of collecting

the returns being the same and the populations in each year having been practically ascertained, the figures for 1890 and 1891 may be considered accurate enough for comparative purposes, as far as they go, but the system of collection was by no means a good one.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1891.

Cities and Towns.	Total Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths at						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 35 years.	35 to 55 years.	55 to 75 years.	Over 75 years.
Montreal	6,091	28·11	493·68	132·00	41·70	103·43	89·15	87·50	52·54
Toronto	2,830	15·61	300·71	141·34	78·80	153·36	130·39	128·27	66·78
Quebec	2,594	41·11	396·69	199·69	113·34	75·17	66·31	90·98	57·44
Ottawa	943	21·35	413·57	146·34	45·60	126·19	110·28	93·33	63·63
Halifax	919	20·51	272·03	142·55	78·35	140·37	136·02	128·40	101·20
Hamilton	795	16·23	247·80	79·25	52·83	142·14	159·75	230·19	86·79
St. John, N.B.	774	19·75	210·59	138·24	64·60	165·38	127·91	174·42	118·86
Winnipeg	376	14·66	356·38	154·26	58·51	196·80	143·62	71·81	18·62
London	353	11·03	186·97	79·32	70·82	181·30	155·81	195·47	130·31
Hull	339	30·09	436·58	268·43	58·99	61·95	79·65	76·70	17·70
Victoria, B.C.	326	19·35	211·66	73·62	27·61	263·80	233·13	156·44	33·74
Kingston	318	16·50	163·52	78·62	81·76	169·81	122·65	229·56	147·80
Sherbrooke	317	31·35	337·54	227·13	107·26	97·79	66·25	107·25	56·78
Three Rivers	282	33·83	414·90	173·76	42·55	102·84	85·11	88·65	88·65
St. Hyacinthe	194	27·65	350·51	128·87	46·39	87·63	97·78	149·49	144·33
Sorel	194	29·08	443·30	201·03	41·24	41·24	56·70	113·40	103·09
Brantford	181	11·81	276·24	93·92	49·73	138·12	143·64	187·85	110·50
Charlottetown	172	15·12	226·74	52·33	81·39	145·35	139·54	191·86	162·79
Petertoro'	163	16·77	177·92	134·97	67·48	128·83	171·78	171·78	147·24
Guelph	162	15·37	179·01	104·94	185·19	148·15	111·11	160·49	111·11
Windsor, Ont.	154	14·91	240·26	142·86	77·92	188·31	110·39	149·35	84·42
St. Thomas	140	13·50	150·00	92·86	78·57	242·86	128·57	164·28	142·86
Belleville	126	12·70	126·98	95.24	31·75	166·66	166·67	277·78	134·92
Chatham	125	13·80	200·00	168·00	80·00	176·00	96·00	176·00	104·00
Fredericton	'123	18·91	195·12	32·52	24·39	195·12	105·69	235·77	211·39
St. John, Que.	116	24·30	262·07	215·52	34·48	129·32	51·72	86·20	120·69
Galt	108	14·33	157·41	46·29	74·08	203·71	92·58	287·04	138·89
Brockville	107	12·16	196·26	65·42	56·08	168·23	196·26	168·22	149·53
Stratford	97	10·20	247·42	82·47	123·71	123.71	103.10	144.33	175·26
Woodstock, O.	75	8·70	253·34	53·33	53·33	226·67	146·66	160·00	106·67

Decrease in number of deaths.

168. The total number of deaths returned from the thirty places was 19,494; if, however, the number of deaths returned from Stratford, viz., 97, be deducted, the number is 19,397, as compared with 19,461 from the same number of places in 1890, showing that there was a reduction of 64 in the number of deaths in 1891. The highest death rate was in Quebec, viz., 41·11 per 1,000, and the lowest in Woodstock, Ont., viz., 8·70, as compared with 34·44 in Three Rivers, which was the highest in 1890, and with 10·57 in Woodstock, Ont., which place had the lowest rate in both years. The high rate in Quebec was principally due to the heavy mortality from diphtheria.

Infantile mortality.

169. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality of Hull is still larger than in any other town, for out of 339 deaths, 239 were of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of no less than 705 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that, among French speaking Canadians, there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 19,494, 9,885, or 50·7 per cent, were of children under 5 years of age, and 7,127, or 36·6 per cent, of those under 1 year. This latter proportion was larger than in either 1888, 1889 or 1890, in which years it was 34·5 per cent, 35·0 per cent and 33·3 per cent respectively. Of the total number of deaths under 5 years, 37 per cent were from atrophy and debility, and diarrhœal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,644, and for the second, 2,024. In London, with a population of 5,000,000, in 1890, the deaths of infants under 1 year was only 163 per 1,000. In Montreal in 1891 it was no less than 493 per 1,000, and was over 400 per 1,000 in 4 other places. There were 405 deaths from premature birth, being a decrease of 46.

Deaths of illegitimate children.

170. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 931, being 58 more than in 1890; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 830, or 89 per cent, were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 101 to be divided among 27 towns, one of which has a population of nearly 200,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 50 per cent were under one month, and 98 per cent under one year. Though for the last five years the rate of infant mortality has been highest in Hull, yet in no year have there been any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

Children still-born.

171. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 1,068, as compared with 964 in 1890. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 36, 27 being males and 9 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31; in 1887, from 26 cities, 30; in 1888, from 27 cities, 37; in 1889, 37 from 28 cities, and in 1890, 34 from 29 cities.

Deaths from suicide.

Deaths from most fatal diseases.

172. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 30 places making returns in 1891. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is very nearly the same as that of the previous year. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN CANADA, 1891.

Cities and Towns.	Lung diseases.	Diarrhœal affections.	Atrophy and debility.	Phthisis.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diphtheria	Enteritis and other affections of the bowels.
Montreal	703	995	784	476	466	265	66	300
Toronto	336	183	220	235	130	188	177	87
Quebec	220	209	286	159	333	84	401	51
Hamilton	121	44	49	65	52	70	10	30
Ottawa	67	159	63	102	32	40	27	27
Halifax	98	71	90	105	60	54	73	13
St. John, N.B.	118	49	47	128	37	47	18	14
London	38	17	16	50	17	22	10	13
Winnipeg	32	69	28	39	13	17	6	13
Kingston	30	14	44	44	13	22	11	14
Victoria, B.C.	47	24	7	36	13	29	1	17
Charlottetown	24	18	14	24	4	9	.....	5
Brantford	13	22	4	21	8	10	2	9
Hull	23	5	146	17	7	3	28	7
Belleville	15	16	3	20	3	5	.....	5
St. Thomas	15	9	1	17	4	8	.....	11
Guelph	24	11	13	9	4	8	38	6
Three Rivers	13	26	3	23	12	9	7	5
Sherbrooke	24	35	31	28	14	13	31	14
Peterboro'	30	9	9	12	10	9	9	12
Windsor, Ont.	22	8	7	18	12	12	5	4
Chatham	11	6	8	19	8	4	1	2
Woodstock	11	4	1	9	3	6	.....	1
Sorel	8	54	28	9	2	14	....	4
St. Hyacinthe	16	12	43	22	13	7	12	3
Galt	16	5	1	10	5	13	1	1
Fredericton	14	5	1	15	2	10	2	4
St. John's, Que.	15	12	25	2	7	5	.....	2
Brockville	12	6	1	13	3	7	....	2
Stratford	6	4	2	9	2	7	15	2
Total	2,122	2,101	1,975	1,736	1,289	997	951	678

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1890.	1891.
Lung diseases.	Lung diseases.
Atrophy and debility.	Diarrhœal affections.
Phthisis.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrhœal affections.	Phthisis.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diphtheria.	Diphtheria.
Enteritis.	Enteritis.

Deaths from lung diseases.

173. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs, amounting to 559, and reducing the death rate from these diseases from 227 per 1,000 in 1890, to 197 per 1,000 in 1891. This decrease is, no doubt, more particularly due to the passing away of the influenza epidemic, which was the cause of so much mortality in 1890.

Deaths from diphtheria.

174. A large increase in deaths from diphtheria has again to be recorded, amounting to 32 per cent, while the increase in 1890 over 1889 was 54 per cent; there was, therefore, an increase in 1891 over 1889 of no less than 104 per cent or more than double the number of deaths. In 1890, the mortality in Halifax was the principal cause of the increase; in 1891, Quebec was the offending city, the deaths in that place having numbered 401, or 44 per cent of the total number recorded. Of the above number 221 were children under 5 years, 155 between 5 and 10 years, and 24 between 10 and 15 years, making 400 deaths under 15 years out of a total of 401. The ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of the population of the places making returns, was 1·05, as compared with ·8 in 1890, and ·5 in 1889. In Ontario, in 1890, according to provincial returns, the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was ·4 in cities, and ·2 both in towns and in the province. The continued prevalence of this disease in so many of the cities and towns indicates very clearly how unsatisfactory the sanitary arrangements in many places still are.

Deaths from typhoid fever.

175. If one death, which occurred in Stratford, which place was not included in 1890, is deducted, there was a decrease of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and this in spite of the fact that Toronto still maintains its unsavoury record in this respect, the number of deaths having been the same as in the previous year, viz., 117. If this city be left out of the calculations, a decrease of 20 deaths, following on a decrease of 44 in the number in 1890, may fairly be presumed to indicate a generally increased attention to sanitary matters. It is clear that some radical measures are required in Toronto to bring this disease more under control. The rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population declined from ·43 to ·40, but there is no reason why this proportion should not be materially reduced, since in England and Wales, in 1890, the proportion per 1,000 was only ·18. In Ontario, in 1890, the proportion for the whole province was ·25 per 1,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the number of deaths from typhoid fever in the five years 1887 to 1891, in the places making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from that cause per 1,000 of the population in each place in 1890 and 1891. Typhoid fever would appear to be unduly prevalent in Winnipeg and St. John's, Que., as well as in Toronto.

THS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

s	1887.	1888.	1889	1890	1891.	Cities and Towns.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	125	113	87	76	74	Fredericton	1	1	1	3	—
	71	51	49	117	117	St. Hyacinthe	6	6	9	3	2
	22	21	40	20	19	Galt	....	5	....	1	2
	19	15	17	23	10	Hull	20	14	4	4	2
	6	14	11	7	8	London	8	7	4	6	8
	21	21	38	28	19	Brantford	9	13	12	11	8
	43	17	19	19	9	Victoria, B.C.	8	6	6	6	13
N.B.	6	3	11	10	10	Three Rivers	2	4	4	3	5
	1	6	7	10	11	Woodstock	8	10	9	3	4
s	1	3	3	7	3	Sorel	3	3	4	....	1
own	4	7	8	3	7	Windsor	....	1	2	3	4
	3	2	2	3	2	St. John's, Que	....	....	3	5	3
	4	6	1	3	2	Brockville	....	....	....	1	3
	8	2	6	4	5	Stratford	....	....	....	....	1
e	6	6	4	1	6						
	6	1	....	2	5	Total	411	358	361	382	363

ORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN 1891.

s and Towns.	Per 1,000.	Cities and Towns.	Per 1,000.
B.C	0·77	Quebec	0·30
	0·74	St. Thomas	0·28
	0·64	St. Hyacinthe	0·28
, Que	0·62	Galt	0·26
own	0·61	St. John, N.B.	0·25
e	0·59	London	0·25
ers	0·59	Belleville	0·20
	0·57	Ottawa	0·20
	0·55	Hamilton	0·20
	0·52	Guelph	0·18
	0·51	Hull	0·17
k, Ont	0·46	Halifax	0·17
Ont	0·38	Sorel	0·14
	0·34	Stratford	0·10
	0·34		

Causes of death by classes.

The following table shows how the assigned causes of death, in es making returns, were distributed among the several classes. sification is based upon that established by the Registrar-Gen- England :—

Cities and Towns.	Total Deaths.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.	Ill-defined and not specified causes.
Montreal	6,091	1,326	2	19	920	328	2,497	148	851
Toronto	2,830	604	4	2	416	194	1,243	94	273
Quebec	2,594	766	1	3	253	224	979	36	332
Hamilton	795	96	1	3	126	61	407	33	68
Ottawa	943	240	1	3	150	90	341	21	97
St. John, N.B.	774	140	...	1	148	49	354	21	61
Halifax	919	181	...	2	142	54	409	35	96
London	353	50	1	....	64	26	168	15	29
Winnipeg	376	111	...	2	61	16	134	19	33
Victoria, B.C.	326	52	....	3	51	23	152	26	19
Kingston	318	42	....	....	56	30	124	13	53
Hull	339	59	....	....	20	11	101	10	158
Charlottetown	172	34	...	....	30	9	74	3	22
Brantford	181	41	....	....	33	22	75	2	8
Belleville	126	20	....	....	30	13	48	6	9
St. Thomas	140	20	....	....	31	17	62	6	4
Guelph	162	51	...	....	18	15	64	1	13
Three Rivers	282	73	....	....	62	32	98	4	13
Windsor, Ont	154	22	..	....	28	10	80	4	10
Sherbrooke	317	99	....	....	42	22	107	11	36
Peterborough	163	29	....	....	17	21	82	2	12
Woodstock, Ont	75	10	....	...	10	11	37	3	4
Chatham, Ont	125	28	....	....	26	10	50	..	11
Sorel	194	77	....	...	20	2	64	3	28
St. Hyacinthe	194	33	....	....	28	18	66	4	45
Galt	108	12	...	....	20	11	53	5	7
Fredericton	123	25	....	...	25	11	50	6	6
St. John's, Que.	116	27	....	..	3	11	47	2	26
Brockville	107	15	...	....	19	10	48	8	7
Stratford	97	24	....	....	15	11	33	6	8
Total	19,494	4,287	10	38	2,864	1,362	8,047	547	2,339
Percentage of total deaths		21·99	0·05	0·19	14·69	6·98	41·28	2·81	12·00

Deaths from zymotic diseases.

177. There was again an increase in the number of deaths from zymotic diseases, the proportion to the total deaths having risen from 20·75 per cent to 21·99 per cent, but it is probable that the outbreak of diphtheria in Quebec is responsible for this increase. As the diseases in this class are all specially preventable, and only exist where conditions are favourable, returns of deaths resulting from them are of the utmost usefulness as indicating very closely the sanitary condition of the places reporting. As illustrating what may be done by attention to these matters, the deaths from typhoid fever alone, in England and Wales, have been reduced from 390 per million persons living in 1869 to 172 per million in 1890. While there is ample room for improvement, still the death rate from these diseases (zymotic) would not be so high, if the infant mortality was not so excessive.

178. The proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to the aggregate population of the 30 places making returns was 4·72 per 1,000 inhabitants, and of deaths of all kinds 21·4 per 1,000. In England and Wales, the proportion in the first case was 2·5 per 1,000, and in the second 19·5. In London, from all causes, it was 21·0, being a higher rate than usual, but it is noticeable that the death rate throughout Europe was unusually high during 1890, in consequence of the influenza epidemic. In the province of Ontario the rate was 11·1 per 1,000 from all causes. Death rate per 1000 in Canada and elsewhere.

179. There were 506 deaths caused by accidents in the 30 places, 392 being males, and 114 females. Drowning caused the death of 110 or 22 per cent, while 76 lost their lives from asphyxia or suffocation, being 14 per cent of the whole, and of these 76 deaths, no less than 54 occurred in Montreal, of which 52 were infants under one year. Accidental deaths.

180. It is usually considered that when particulars of births and deaths are only ascertainable by means of a census, the number recorded generally falls short of the actual rate, and the official in charge of the census in Canada in 1881, took it for granted that the returns of deaths then made were to such an extent below the mark, as not to be of much value. The greatest pains were taken to secure full and accurate returns in 1891, with, it is believed, a satisfactory measure of success, and the result of comparisons made with the figures obtained in 1881 would seem to imply that the returns of the earlier year also were not far astray, and possessed a much greater amount of accuracy than had been imputed to them, so that instructive comparisons between the two years can be made with advantage. It is probable that these remarks would apply almost equally well to returns of births. Census returns of deaths.

181. The total number of deaths recorded in 1891 was 67,688, and in 1881, 63,403, being respectively 14·10 and 14·37 per thousand of the population. The deaths of males were 52·4 per cent, and of females 47·6 per cent. In 1881 the proportions were just the same. The death rate per 1,000 in each province in the two census years was as follows:— Number of deaths, 1881 and 1891.

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario	11·81	11·30	Manitoba	12·34	10·36
Quebec	19·07	18·91	British Columbia	20·35	13·94
Nova Scotia	14·54	14·57	Prince Edward Island	14·27	12·26
New Brunswick	15·02	13·36	The Territories		7.32

	1881.	1891.
Canada	14·37	14·10

182. According to conjugal condition the deaths were distributed as follow:— Deaths according to conjugal condition.

Conjugal Condition.	1881.			1891.		
	Total Deaths.	Percentage of		Total Deaths.	Percentage of	
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Married	14,228	55·0	45·0	16,677	54·3	45·7
Widowed	5,359	39·2	60·7	6,994	39·1	60·9
Single	43,641	53·3	46·7	44,017	53·8	46·2

Deaths of children under 12 months.

183. The deaths of children in each province under 12 months old per 1,000 of the births recorded in each census year are given below.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN CANADA UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.—PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL BIRTHS AND OF THOSE OF EACH SEX, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ontario	107	90	98	114	93	105
Quebec	171	142	157	201	163	182
Nova Scotia	96	80	88	104	84	94
New Brunswick	104	87	96	107	105	106
Manitoba	120	103	111	119	90	105
British Columbia	101	106	103	115	104	109
Prince Edward Island	84	80	80	122	84	103
The Territories	123	80	102	114	85	100
Canada	66	52	118	76	60	136

Deaths of children in Canada and Australasia.

184. As regards infant mortality, the following figures show that with the exception of Quebec, the provinces compare favourably with the Australasian Colonies. The highest rate is placed first.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 MONTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN CANADA AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Canada.		Australasia.	
Quebec	182	Victoria	152
British Columbia	109	Queensland	136
New Brunswick	106	West Australia	130
Manitoba	105	N. S. Wales	125
Ontario	105	Tasmania	106
P. E. Island	103	South Australia	94
Nova Scotia	94	New Zealand	78

185. The deaths during the census year 1891, according to ages, were as follow :—

Ages.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 5	15,456	43·55	12,738	39·57	28,194	41·70
5 to 10	1,734	4·88	1,796	5·58	3,530	5·21
10 to 15	842	2·37	990	3·08	1,832	2·70
15 to 20	1,136	3·20	1,260	3·92	2,396	3·54
20 to 25	1,488	4·19	1,487	4·61	2,975	4·38
25 to 35	2,167	9·10	2,541	7·89	4,708	6·97
35 to 45	1,671	4·64	1,951	6·06	3,622	5·35
45 to 55	1,773	5·00	1,660	5·15	3,433	5·07
55 to 65	2,160	6·10	1,833	5·69	3,993	5·88
65 to 75	2,865	8·10	2,358	7·32	5,223	7·71
75 and over	4,139	11·66	3,511	10·90	7,650	11·30
Not given	62	0·19	70	0·21	132	0·19

Births in Canada, 1891.

186. The number of births ascertained as having occurred in Canada during the census year 1891 was 70,080 males and 65,763 females. These figures make the birth rate of the country to be 28·1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 31·8 in 1881.

Proportion of boys born to girls.

187. It is well known that more males than females are born in almost every country, the proportions, of course, not being always the same. In Canada, however, the proportion has remained practically the same for the last twenty years, for according to census figures, the proportion in 1871 was 106·5 boys to every 100 girls, in 1881, 106·3, and in 1891, 106·5. This is at the rate of 516 boys to 484 girls.

Average proportion in various countries.

188. The average proportion in various countries, the figures for which are principally taken from Mulhall (Dict. of Statistics, p. 92), is as follows :—

PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000.		Countries.	Per 1,000.	
	Males.	Females		Males.	Females
Western Australia	525	475	Belgium	514	486
Roumania	521	479	Norway	514	486
Greece	519	481	France	513	487
Italy	517	483	Holland	513	487
Canada	516	484	Denmark	513	487
New South Wales	516	484	Europe	513	487
Austria	516	484	United Kingdom	512	488
Spain	516	484	Tasmania	512	488
Ireland	515	485	Sweden	512	488
Portugal	515	485	Switzerland	512	488
Scotland	514	486	England	511	489
Prussia	514	486	Russia	508	492

Excess of births over deaths.

189. The excess of births over deaths in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, according to census returns, is given below.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Increase Per cent.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario	56,435	22,727	148·0	51,370	23,909	115·0
Quebec	53,013	25,930	105·0	54,861	28,154	99·0
Nova Scotia	12,386	6,410	93·0	11,447	6,465	77·0
New Brunswick	9,779	4,827	102·0	8,891	4,134	115·0
Manitoba	2,182	814	163·0	4,962	1,580	224·0
British Columbia	999	1,007	—0·8	2,317	1,361	70·0
Prince Edward Island	3,263	1,557	109·0	2,666	1,338	100·0
The Territories	290	141	112·0	1,662	489	240·0
Canada	138,347	63,413	118·0	135,843	67,688	101·0

Birth rate in Canada and Australasia, 1891.

190. The following is a comparative table showing the birth rate in the several provinces and in the Australasian colonies in 1891 :—

	Birth rate.		Birth rate.
Ontario	24·50	New South Wales	35·35
Quebec	36·86	Victoria	33·60
Nova Scotia	25·41	Queensland	40·95
New Brunswick	27·70	South Australia	32·75
Manitoba	32·53	West Australia	32·55
British Columbia	23·16	New Zealand	29·41
Prince Edward Island	24·45	Tasmania	33·49
The Territories	24·98		

The birth rate in Australasia is generally higher than in Canada, and while, in common with other countries, the rate shows a decrease in 1891, yet the decrease is not so great as that shown in Canada.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

191. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where otherwise mentioned. The fiscal year.

192. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations. Conversion of foreign moneys.

193. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country; receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded. The Consolidated Fund.

194. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country. Sources of revenue.

195. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1892:— Revenue and expenditure, 1892.

Revenue	$36,921,872
Expenditure	36,765,894
Revenue in excess of expenditure	$155,978

196. The revenue was $1,657,439 less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of $422,326. The decrease in the revenue was due entirely to a falling off in Customs receipts of Increase and decrease.

$2,898,242, largely owing to a repeal of the sugar duties; there was an increase in Excise duties of $1,030,248, and in receipts from various sources of $210,555. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

Consolidated Fund, 1868-1892.

197. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund— that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 25 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Consolidated Fund.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495		810,032
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568	2,235,743	
1892	36,921,872	36,765,894	155,978	

Surplus of revenue.

198. In seventeen years out of the twenty-five that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $38,518,513, and of deficit, $16,854,849, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $21,663,664. The revenue in 1892 was only exceeded in the three preceding years, and was $23,233,944 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confedera-

tion, being an increase of 170 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure in 1892 had only been exceeded once since Confederation, viz., in 1889, while it exceeded that of 1868 by $23,279,802, being an increase of 172 per cent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in about the same proportion as the expenditure. Increase in revenue and expenditure.

199. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1891 and 1892, showing the increase and decrease in each item:— Heads of revenue, 1891 and 1892.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-1891.	1891-1892.		
Taxation.	$	$	$	$
Customs	23,399,301	20,501,059		2,898,242
Excise	6,914,850	7,945,098	1,030,248	
Total	30,314,151	28,446,157		1,867,994
Land Revenue.				
Ordnance Lands	54,230	42,361		11,869
Dominion "	264,592	322,796	58,204	
Total	318,822	365,157	46,335	
Public Works.				
Canals	320,180	291,730		28,450
" on acc't Hydraulic Rents	29,995	32,097	2,102	
Railways	3,181,889	3,136,394		45,495
Slides and Booms	76,094	65,794		10,300
Minor Public Works	12,723	10,492		2,231
Hydraulic and other Rents	3,988	3,526		462
Telegraphs	13,230	10,229		3,001
Harbour Improvements	9			9
Esquimalt Graving Dock	29,467	18,416		11,051
Lévis "	18,064	4,385		13,679
Kingston "		2,105	2,105	
Total	3,685,639	3,575,168		110,471
Post Office.				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage, Money Order	2,515,823	2,652,746	136,923	

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1891 AND 1892—*Con.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amount Received. 1890-1891.	Amount Received. 1891-1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Other Sources.	$	$	$	$
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	111,037	110,546		491
Militia	22,051	21,693		358
Lighthouse and Coast Service	915	978	63	
Weights and Measures	33,586	38,297	4,711	
Premium, Discount & Exchange	118,352	141,080	22,728	
Interest on Investments	1,077,228	1,086,420	9,192	
Fisheries	70,795	62,786		8,009
Penitentiaries	13,069	9,156		3,913
Casual	99,329	219,194	119,865	
Superannuation	62,825	63,863	1,038	
Insurance Superintendence	7,694	7,913	219	
Dominion Steamers	16,011	7,255		8,756
Canada Gazette	3,433	3,750	317	
Supreme Court Reports	3,946	2,589		1,357
Mariners' Fund } Tonnage Dues	43,830	45,382	1,552	
Harbour Police. } Tonnage Dues	7,649	8,715	1,066	
Steam-boat Inspection	21,239	21,170		69
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	10,544	13,177	2,633	
Military College	21,307	18,680		2,627
Adulteration of Food Act	36			36
Total	1,744,876	1,882,644	137,768	
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund	38,579,311	36,921,872		1,657,439

Increase and decrease in revenue.

200. As already shown, the total decrease in revenue was $1,657,439, caused by the large decrease in the amount received from customs duties, viz., $2,898,242, owing to the reduction of the sugar duties. This decrease was, however, offset to a certain extent by an increase of $1,030,248 in receipts from excise duties, by $136,923 increase in postal revenue and by a number of small increases in miscellaneous revenues.

Heads of expenditure, 1891 and 1892.

201. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	9,584,137	9,763,978	179,841	
Charges of Management	184,711	176,037		8,674
Sinking Fund	1,938,078	2,027,861	89,783	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	77,357	7,901		69,456
Subsidies to Provinces	3,903,757	3,936,914	32,157	
Total	15,688,040	15,911,691	223,651	
Legislation.				
Senate	79,773	208,956	129,183	
House of Commons	250,622	690,643	440,021	
Library	32,628	33,666	1,038	
Election Expenses	148,802	39,241		109,561
Controverted Elections	622	18,019	17,397	
Parliamentary Printing	80,525	106,393	25,868	
Franchise Act	3,265	205,808	202,543	
Miscellaneous	250	150		100
Total	596,487	1,302,876	706,389	
Civil Government.				
Governor-General	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors	70,685	70,866	181	
High Commissioner	10,000	10,000		
Governor-General's Secretary's Office	23,961	24,620	659	
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	45,915	46,427	512	
Department of Justice	43,404	40,661		2,743
" Militia and Defence	56,984	54,783		2,201
" Secretary of State	51,009	51,585	576	
" Interior	105,557	108,909	3,352	
" Indian Affairs	57,701	54,669		3,032
Auditor-General's Office	30,959	31,295	336	
Department of Finance	67,668	62,887		4,781
" Customs	47,755	47,806	51	
" Inland Revenue	49,930	50,246	316	
" Public Works	56,038	47,760		8,278
" Railways & Canals	66,655	60,167		6,488
Post Office Department	229,970	237,618	7,648	
Department of Agriculture	79,462	78,054		1,408
" Marine & Fisheries	63,878	62,959		919
" Printing and Stationery	29,340	29,161		179
Department Geological Survey	41,793	48,116	6,323	
Office of the Comptroller N. W. M. Police	8,490	8,912	422	
Departments Generally (Contingencies)	26,611	27,173	562	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended. 1890-91.	Amounts Expended. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Government—*Con.*	$	$	$	$
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)	17,589	17,536	.....	53
Board of Civil Service Examiners	4,181	4,211	30	.....
Government of the North-west Territories	249,238	244,769	.....	4,469
Total	1,583,439	1,569,856	.....	13,583
Public Works and Buildings.				
Public Buildings	1,038,624	797,502	.....	241,122
Harbours and Rivers	562,423	544,861	.....	17,562
Dredge Vessels & Dredg. Plant.	43,965	49,729	5,764	.....
Dredging	109,528	116,121	6,593	.....
Slides and Booms	21,013	12,921	.....	8,092
Roads and Bridges	56,346	49,468	.....	6,878
Telegraphs	38,358	6,399	.....	31,959
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c	30,157	29,296	.....	861
Miscellaneous	37,132	21,554	.....	15,578
Total	1,937,546	1,627,851	.....	309,695
Railways and Canals.				
Railways	16,315	19,062	2,747	.....
Canals	182,769	200,671	17,902	.....
Total	199,084	219,733	20,649	.....
Other Expenditure.				
Penitentiaries	353,158	344,529	.....	8,629
Administration of Justice	726,592	750,723	24,131	.....
Police, Dominion	21,460	21,789	329	.....
Geological Survey and Observatories	129,072	129,135	63	.....
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	70,553	70,555	2	.....
Experimental Farms	87,500	81,000	.....	6,500
Ocean and River Steam Service	199,277	177,185	.....	22,092
Mail Subsidies and Steam-ship Subventions	321,118	273,207	.....	47,911
Militia and Defence	1,279,514	1,266,308	.....	13,206
Mounted Police, North-west Territories	740,979	701,932	.....	39,047
Superannuation	241,110	253,680	12,570	.....
Pensions	103,850	92,457	.....	11,393

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended. 1890-91.	Amounts Expended. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Other Expenditure—*Con.*	$	$	$	$
Marine Hospital	35,168	34,103		1,065
Lighthouse and Coast Service	492,597	503,639	11,042	
Steamboat Inspection	22,184	22,737	553	
Fisheries	374,202	384,611	10,409	
Insurance Inspection	7,665	8,542	877	
Indians (Legislative Grant)	987,435	894,265		93,170
World's Columbian Exposition		5,009	5,009	
Census	252,134	269,939	17,805	
Miscellaneous	181,795	164,787		17,008
Total	6,627,363	6,450,132		177,231
Immigration and Quarantine.				
Immigration	181,045	177,605		3,440
Quarantine	77,244	80,083	2,839	
Total	258,289	257,688		601
Charges on Revenue.				
Customs	900,492	904,801	4,309	
Excise	378,237	400,050	21,813	
Weights and Measures	92,039	88,707		3,332
Gas Inspection				
Liquor License Act	1,231			1,231
Inspection of Staples	1,930	2,258	328	
Adulteration of Food	24,725	23,388		1,337
Post Office	3,161,676	3,316,120	154,444	
Public Works	196,580	190,386		6,194
Railways	3,949,264	3,748,598		200,666
Canals	556,252	589,279	33,027	
Dominion Lands	158,483	132,807		25,676
Culling Timber	28,600	26,143		2,457
Minor Revenues	3,811	3,530		281
Total	9,453,320	9,426,067		27,253
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	36,343,568	36,765,894	422,326	

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

Increase and decrease in expenditure.

202. The total increase in expenditure amounted to $422,326, which may be accounted for by the increase in the expenses of legislation, due to the long session of 1891, and by the expenses of preparing the voters' lists under the Franchise Act. Setting aside the above items, which amounted to nearly $600,000, and also the principal items of what may be called exceptional expenditure, viz.:—

Dairying interests of Canada	$ 21,061
Dominion Dairy Exhibition, Sherbrooke	10,000
Jamaica Exhibition	8,191
World's Columbian Exposition	5,009
Haras National Co., Montreal	6,000
Census	269,939
SS. "Quadra"	18,250
	$338,470

it will be seen that there was a decided decrease in ordinary expenditure, there having been a general reduction under the heads of Civil Government, Public Works and "other expenditure," amounting altogether to $500,509. There was also a decrease of $27,253 in charges on revenue, principally caused by a large reduction under the head of "Railways." There was, however, a still further increase in the proportion of the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, the figures being 25·53 per cent as compared with 24·50 per cent and 23·03 per cent in the two preceding years. The increase in the expenditure on the postal service will probably account for this. The expenses of the Government of the North-west Territories are now included under "Civil Government."

Subsidies to provinces.

203. There was an increase of $32,157 in the amount of subsidies paid to provinces, the details of which are as follow:—

Ontario	$1,196,873
Quebec	959,253
Nova Scotia	432,819
New Brunswick	483,575
Manitoba	437,607
British Columbia	242,242
Prince Edward Island	183,545
	$3,935,914

Subsidies to railways in 1892.

204. There was a decrease of $17,490 in the amount of subsidies, authorized by Parliament, paid to railways, as compared with 1891, the amounts paid being as follow:—

Albert Southern Railway Company	$ 18,960
Atlantic and North-western Railway	186,600
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.	12,800
Chatham Branch Railway	24,440
Central Railway, New Brunswick	83,612
Columbia and Kootenay Railway	88,800
Cornwallis Valley Railway	2,130
Drummond County Railway Company	5,105
Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock Railway Company	44,253
Great Eastern "	4,845
Great Northern "	24,100
Montreal and Western "	32,253
Nova Scotia Central "	8,300
Ottawa and Gatineau Valley "	38,790
Orford Mountain "	32,000
Parry Sound Colonization "	30,400
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western "	70,075
Quebec and Lake St. John "	26,223
Shuswap and Okanagon "	162,260
St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company	58,600
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company	40,256
St. Lawrence, Lower Laurentian and Saguenay Railway	92,784
Témiscouata Railway Company	54,830
Tobique Valley "	73,000
Waterloo Junction "	32,800
	$1,248,216

Total subsidies to railways voted by Parliament.

205. The total amount of subsidies, on the mileage system, voted by liament towards the construction of railways that have been placed ler contract, and of which payments have been made or liabilities l exist, was, on the 30th June, 1892 (exclusive of the Canadian ific Railway), $12,593,707, of which sum $10,042,803 had been d and $184,426 cancelled, not being wanted, leaving a balance still on contracts of $2,366,478. There were, on the same date, 54 ways for which subsidies, amounting to $4,349,544, had been voted, to which no payments had been made, as none of the proposed ways had been placed under contract. In addition to the above, sidies payable by instalments for a period of years, amounting to 719,240 have been voted, but so far only $559,800 have been paid. sum of $2,394,000 was voted to the Montreal and Ottawa road, which nothing has been paid, but on which interest at the rate of er cent is paid annually. The estimated number of miles covered the above transactions was 4,665. The cash subsidy paid to the nadian Pacific Railway, including Canada Central and extension to ebec, was $28,025,000. The Government, therefore, has paid, or mised to pay money subsidies to railways as follow :—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

Subsidies.		Voted.	Paid.
		$	$
Subsidies to railways under contract		12,593,707	10,042,863
" " not yet under contract		4,349,544	
" C.P.R.	$25,000,000		
" Canada Central	1,525,000		
" Quebec Extension	1,500,000		
		28,025,000	28,025,000
Subsidies payable by instalments		7,719,240	559,800
" Province of Quebec, North Shore Road		2,394,000	*
		55,081,491	38,627,603

*Interest only, at 5 per cent, paid annually.

Subsidies previous to Confederation.

206. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of $1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid $2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

Total subsidies before and since Confederation.

207. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government, up to the 30th June, 1892, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion	$ 1,092,330
Loan to the Grand Trunk Railway	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government	38,627,603
Total	$54,862,566

Government loans to railways.

208. The sum of $15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, and the debt taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation. Loans amounting to $815,000 have also been authorized to three companies, $748,626 of which have been paid, the balance being still undrawn ; while under the provisions of an Act, 51 Vic., c. 3, 11,316 tons of used rails, valued at $241,605, have been loaned to seven different companies, of which value $152,305 has been repaid.

Land subsidies.

209. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various railway companies, amounting altogether to 27,937,333 acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 3,494, and a grant of 18,206,986 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to 46,144,319 acres.

Payments on capital account.

210. The total amount paid on capital account was $2,165,700, being $950,160 less than in 1891, and $1,887,458 less than 1890. The amounts in the last four years were made up as follow :—

IENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

——	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$
acific Railway	86,716	40,981	37,367	66,212
"	1,083,277	1,170,524	521,442	99,937
"	655,228	365,246	79,929	168,102
tension	34,236	.....	3,255	.....
Annapolis Railway	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,130
d European Short Line	.....	.....	124,568	.....
New Glasgow Railway	840,553	434,075	220,886	48,745
ard Island Railway	.....	.....	.....	8,301
nal	137	.....	.....	.....
	163,994	365,038	599,002	.....
	17,112	2,818	2,183	.....
	161	18	.....	34,586
	76,033	7,448	218	87,852
	215,326	106,760	61,261	5,964
Canal	24,786	6,151	.....	.....
"	.....	.....	973	14,387
Marie Canal	34,019	176,569	325,336	341,474
"	89,486	22,226	17,115	29,772
"	47,592	58,644	9,826	4,457
"	225,910	117,633	36,371	29,541
rg "	59,867	139,078	230,671	.....
e River and Canals	18,494	23,980	35,137	889,116
ntine Harbour	24,042	44,471	48,309	52,890
Graving Dock	7,949	7,150	2,640	.....
"	33,764	92,579	219,647	115,109
dings, Ottawa	132,151	96,665	61,573	3,510
Harbour and Kaministiquia	134,168	132,942	62,192	2,924
at of the St. Lawrence	243,334	121,614	121,342	49,956
unds	130,685	133,832	94,847	86,735
rebellion losses	31,449	4,773	2,901	.....
als	4,420,314	4,053,158	3,115,860	2,165,700

Total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways.

he total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to rail- unted to $3,413,916, being a decrease of expenditure under ls, as compared with the preceding year, of $967,650. The sub- ailways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted 849, as compared with $765,474 voted at the previous session, increase of $3,358,375.

Estimated revenue and expenditure.

he revenue for 1892 was estimated at $36,655,000, which was less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure t $36,650,000, which was $115,894 less than was expended.

Profit on silver and copper.

he profit from the silver and copper coined during the year and re-coinage of a quantity of uncurrent copper coin, was

Heads of revenue and expen-

he several amounts received and expended under the principal ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Con- are given in the following table :—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

Subsidies.		Voted.	Paid.
		$	$
Subsidies to railways under contract		12,593,707	10,042,803
" " not yet under contract		4,349,544	....
" C.P.R.	$25,000,000		
" Canada Central	1,525,000		
" Quebec Extension	1,500,000		
		28,025,000	28,025,000
Subsidies payable by instalments		7,719,240	559,800
" Province of Quebec, North Shore Road		2,394,000	*
		55,081,491	38,627,603

*Interest only, at 5 per cent, paid annually.

Subsidies previous to Confederation.

206. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of $1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid $2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

Total subsidies before and since Confederation.

207. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government, up to the 30th June, 1892, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion	$ 1,092,330
Loan to the Grand Trunk Railway	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government	38,627,603
Total	$54,862,566

Government loans to railways.

208. The sum of $15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, and the debt taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation. Loans amounting to $815,000 have also been authorized to three companies, $748,626 of which have been paid, the balance being still undrawn ; while under the provisions of an Act, 51 Vic., c. 3, 11,316 tons of used rails, valued at $241,605, have been loaned to seven different companies, of which value $152,305 has been repaid.

Land subsidies.

209. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various railway companies, amounting altogether to 27,937,333 acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 3,494, and a grant of 18,206,986 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to 46,144,319 acres.

Payments on capital account.

210. The total amount paid on capital account was $2,165,700, being $950,160 less than in 1891, and $1,887,458 less than 1890. The amounts in the last four years were made up as follow :—

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

——	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$
adian Pacific Railway	86,716	40,981	37,367	66,212
e Breton "	1,083,277	1,170,524	521,442	99,937
rcolonial "	655,228	365,246	79,929	168,102
tern Extension	34,236	.....	3,255	.....
by and Annapolis Railway	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,130
ntreal and European Short Line	.....	.....	124,568	.....
ord and New Glasgow Railway	840,553	434,075	220,886	48,745
nce Edward Island Railway	.....	.....	.....	8,301
illon Canal	137	.....	.....	.....
nwall "	163,994	365,038	599,002	.....
lbute "	17,112	2,818	2,183	.....
nville "	161	18	.....	34,586
chine "	76,033	7,448	218	87,852
rray "	215,326	106,760	61,261	5,964
s Anne's Canal	24,786	6,151	.....	.....
Peter's "	.....	.....	973	14,387
ult Ste. Marie Canal	34,019	176,569	325,336	341,474
y "	89,486	22,226	17,115	29,772
nt River "	47,592	58,644	9,826	4,457
dland "	225,910	117,633	36,371	29,541
illiamsburg "	59,867	139,078	230,671	.....
Lawrence River and Canals	18,494	23,980	35,137	889,116
e Tormentine Harbour	24,042	44,471	48,309	52,890
quimalt Graving Dock	7,949	7,150	2,640	.....
ngston "	33,764	92,579	219,647	115,109
blic Buildings, Ottawa	132,151	96,665	61,573	3,510
rt Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River	134,168	132,942	62,192	2,924
provement of the St. Lawrence	243,334	121,614	121,342	49,956
minion lands	130,685	133,832	94,847	86,735
rth-west rebellion losses	31,449	4,773	2,901	.....
Totals	4,420,314	4,053,158	3,115,860	2,165,700

211. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways amounted to $3,413,916, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of $967,650. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to $4,123,849, as compared with $765,474 voted at the previous session, showing an increase of $3,358,375. Total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways.

212. The revenue for 1892 was estimated at $36,655,000, which was $6,872 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was put at $36,650,000, which was $115,894 less than was expended. Estimated revenue and expenditure.

213. The profit from the silver and copper coined during the year and on the re-coinage of a quantity of uncurrent copper coin, was $2,517. Profit on silver and copper.

214. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table :— Heads of revenue and expen-

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1882—Con.

Heads of Expenditure.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,737,357
Legislation	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376	582,20[illegible]
Civil Government	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959	946,03[illegible]
Public Works and Buildings	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,00[illegible]
Railways	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,7[illegible]
Canals	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776	525,166
Penitentiaries	308,102	308,483	270,382	307,366	293,617
Administration of Justice	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957	581,696
Militia and Defence	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000	772,812
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845	368,456
Lighthouse and Coast Service	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724	461,881
Immigration and Quarantine	180,691	212,224	183,204	250,813	253,061
Charges on Revenue†	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548
Other expenditure	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,266
Total	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,860,634	25,502,554	27,067,103

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965
Legislation	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779	977,302
Civil Government	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371	1,211,851
Public Works and Buildings	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316
Railways	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,184,783
Canals	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443	610,740
Penitentiaries	286,425	296,996	287,552	310,782	311,267
Administration of Justice	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832	657,115
Militia and Defence	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659	1,193,693
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664
Lighthouse and Coast Service	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812
Immigration and Quarantine	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,864
Charges on Revenue†	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080	4,702,133
Other expenditure	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,185,175
Total	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	16,294,496	16,210,594	15,679,409	15,688,040	15,911,691
Legislation	807,424	701,170	932,187	596,487	1,302,876
Civil Government	1,258,618	1,281,714	1,308,847	1,334,201	1,325,087
Public Works and Buildings	1,162,116	2,299,231	1,972,501	1,937,546	1,627,851
Railways	3,643,988	3,529,617	3,896,954	3,965,579	3,767,061
Canals	692,737	754,344	679,436	739,021	789,949
Penitentiaries	320,777	319,436	349,839	353,158	344,529
Administration of Justice	678,815	685,807	709,784	726,592	750,723
Militia and Defence	1,273,179	1,323,552	1,287,014	1,279,514	1,296,308
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	862,965	829,702	753,094	740,979	701,932
Lighthouse and Coast Service	489,258	511,779	466,116	492,597	503,638
Immigration and Quarantine	312,491	292,552	182,337	258,289	257,688
Charges on Revenue†	4,629,431	4,770,038	4,820,741	4,947,804	5,088,190
Other expenditure	3,292,199	3,400,299	2,955,872	3,283,761	3,127,770
Total	36,718,494	36,917,835	35,994,031	36,343,568	36,765,894

* Including Sinking Funds. † Exclusive of Railways and Canals.

215. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :— Revenue and expenditure, per head.

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870	3,454,248	4 29	4 15
1871	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874	3,825,305	6 33	6 10
1875	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881	4,336,404	6 83	5 88
1882	4,383,311	7 62	6 18
1883	4,432,400	8 08	6 48
1884	4,483,930	7 11	6 94
1885	4,536,799	7 23	7 72
1886	4,586,991	7 23	8 50
1887	4,635,410	7 71	7 69
1888	4,685,172	7 66	7 84
1889	4,736,352	8 19	7 79
1890	4,789,028	8 33	7 52
1891	4,843,256	7 97	7 50
1892	4,899,098	7 54	7 50

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
British Columbia " " 1872.
Prince Edward Island " " 1874.
The Territories " " 1881.

216. The revenue was 43 cents per head less than in the previous year, and was exceeded in seven out of the ten preceding years. The expenditure was just the same as in 1891, and was a smaller amount than in any of the six years preceding that one. Increase and decrease per head.

217. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provinces for the year 1891, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclu- Provincial revenues and expenditures, 1891.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1892—Cont.

Heads of Expenditure.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,757,572
Legislation	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376	582,200
Civil Government	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959	946,032
Public Works and Buildings	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,000
Railways	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,796
Canals	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776	525,156
Penitentiaries	308,102	308,483	270,382	307,366	293,617
Administration of Justice	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957	581,696
Militia and Defence	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000	772,812
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845	368,456
Lighthouse and Coast Service	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724	461,881
Immigration and Quarantine	180,691	212,224	183,204	250,813	233,063
Charges on Revenue†	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548
Other expenditure	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,260
Total	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554	27,067,103
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965
Legislation	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779	977,302
Civil Government	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371	1,211,851
Public Works and Buildings	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316
Railways	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,184,783
Canals	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443	610,740
Penitentiaries	286,425	296,996	287,552	310,782	311,267
Administration of Justice	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832	657,115
Militia and Defence	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659	1,193,693
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664
Lighthouse and Coast Service	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812
Immigration and Quarantine	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,854
Charges on Revenue†	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080	4,702,133
Other expenditure	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,185,175
Total	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies	16,294,496	16,210,594	15,679,409	15,688,040	15,911,691
Legislation	807,424	701,170	932,187	596,487	1,302,876
Civil Government	1,258,618	1,281,714	1,308,847	1,334,201	1,325,087
Public Works and Buildings	1,162,116	2,299,231	1,972,501	1,937,546	1,627,851
Railways	3,643,988	3,529,617	3,896,954	3,965,579	3,767,661
Canals	692,737	754,344	679,436	739,021	789,949
Penitentiaries	320,777	319,436	349,839	353,158	344,529
Administration of Justice	678,815	685,807	709,784	726,592	750,723
Militia and Defence	1,273,179	1,323,552	1,287,014	1,279,514	1,266,308
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	862,965	829,702	753,094	740,979	701,933
Lighthouse and Coast Service	489,258	511,779	466,116	492,597	503,639
Immigration and Quarantine	312,491	292,552	182,337	258,289	257,688
Charges on Revenue†	4,629,431	4,770,038	4,820,741	4,947,804	5,088,190
Other expenditure	3,292,199	3,400,299	2,955,872	3,283,761	3,127,470
Total	36,718,494	36,917,835	35,994,031	36,343,568	36,765,809

* Including Sinking Funds. † Exclusive of Railways and Canals.

...S OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1892—*Concluded.*

...DS OF REVENUE.	AMONTS RECEIVED.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	28,177,413	30,613,523	31,587,072	30,314,151	28,446,157
.....	3,167,564	3,167,543	3,204,271	3,181,889	3,136,394
.....	310,386	332,393	355,693	350,175	323,827
...blic Works.....	78,167	142,641	240,150	153,575	114,947
...ce.....	2,379,242	2,220,504	2,357,389	2,515,823	2,652,746
...on Investments.....	932,025	1,305,392	1,082,271	1,077,228	1,086,420
...venue (D. & O.)...	253,323	279,893	250,063	318,822	365,157
...urces.....	610,343	720,991	803,016	667,648	796,224
...tal.....	35,908,463	38,782,870	39,879,925	38,579,311	36,921,872

...ADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1892.

... OF EXPENDITURE.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	$	$	$	$	$
...for Debt* and Sub-	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362
...ion	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964
...vernment.....	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189
...Works and Buildings.	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354
...s.....	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076
.....	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176
...laries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111
...tration of Justice..	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848
...nd Defence.....	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255
... Police (N.W.T.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...se and Coast Service	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683
...tion and Quarantine.	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967
...on Revenue†.....	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544
...penditure.....	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939
Total	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
...for Debt* and Sub-	8,717,077	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327
...on.....	614,487	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006
...vernment.....	750,874	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193
...Works and Buildings.	1,311,644	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,984,942	1,262,823
...s.....	1,194,103	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269
.....	476,962	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011
...laries	270,661	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169
...tration of Justice....	398,966	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598
...nd Defence.....	1,248,664	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452
... Police (N.W.T.)....	.....	199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749
...se and Coast Service	480,376	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278
...tion and Quarantine.	287,369	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951
...on Revenue†.. ...	2,010,380	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617
...penditure.....	1,413,084	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858
Total.....	19,174,647	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301

...luding Sinking Funds. † Exclusive of Railways and Canals.

sive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case :—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1891.

Provinces.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure.	Per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
*Ontario	3,153,015	1 48	3,299,683	1 55
†Quebec	3,750,813	2 51	4,095,520	2 75
*Nova Scotia	661,541	1 47	692,539	1 54
*New Brunswick	613,262	1 91	678,267	2 11
*Manitoba	590,484	3 76	664,432	4 28
†British Columbia	959,248	10 17	1,032,104	10 95
*Prince Edward Island	274,047	2 51	304,486	2 79
Total	10,002,410	2 11	10,767,031	2 27

*31st December, 1891. †30th June, 1891.

The expenditure, as in 1890, exceeded the revenue in all the seven provinces, the excess being largest in Manitoba and British Columbia. The aggregate revenue in 1891 exceeded that of 1890 by $85,688, while the aggregate expenditure was, on the other hand, $341,321 less than in the previous year, probably to be accounted for by the inclusion, in 1890, of some items of what were properly extraordinary expenditure from loans. The excess of revenue in 1891 was $764,621, as compared with an excess of $1,191,630 in 1890. Both revenue and expenditure were highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia. The aggregate expenditure was 16 cents per head of the aggregate population more than the revenue, as compared with an excess of 25 cents per head in 1890.

Revenues and expenditures of provinces from admission into Confederation

218. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of the Dominion for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers, to whom thanks are due for the same.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEARS 1867 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867	182,900	56,670						
1868	2,250,208	1 182,388	1,529,843	1,181,935	466,181	532,808	555,293	485,267
1869	2,625,179	1,444,609	1,654,510	1,319,840	545,899	518,296	469,000	518,849
1870	2,500,696	1,580,663	1,653,993	1,581,251	601,373	537,080	433,216	463,191
1871	2,333,180	1,816,867	1,632,032	1,575,545	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407
1872	3,060,748	2,220,743	1,698,331	1,595,653	687,695	639,584	586,105	558,502
1873	2,961,315	2,940,803	1,795,749	1,707,356	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486
1874	3,446,348	3,871,493	1,983,603	1,908,283	686,926	676,111	591,465	589,794
1875	3,156,606	3,604,524	2,036,869	2,060,779	589,637	653,874	608,099	679,814
1876	2,589,223	3,140,626	2,329,868	2,283,025	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,330
1877	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,397,383	2,471,553	562,800	688,942	618,113	650,233
1878	2,285,178	2,902,388	2,018,482	2,577,171	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815
1879	2,287,951	2,941,714	2,201,215	2,715,549	384,205	503,051	526,685	616,132
1880	2,584,170	2,518,187	2,342,412	2,830,023	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671
1881	2,788,747	2,585,053	3,191,779	3,566,612	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844
1882	2,880,450	2,920,161	3,419,371	3,628,229	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236
1883	2,439,941	2,887,038	2,755,707	3,096,943	563,864	541,099	*822,889	*943,824
1884	2,820,555	3,207,890	2,823,565	3,124,620	586,561	572,678	†650,466	633,658
1885	3,005,921	3,046,113	2,926,148	2,936,734	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473
1886	3,148,660	3,181,709	2,949,562	3,032,607	633,145	656,348	634,574	623,593
1887	3,546,924	3,454,372	2,965,567	3,288,798	656,639	664,103	665,819	667,647
1888	3,583,916	3,545,235	3,738,768	3,365,032	712,951	668,400	644,880	640,806
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,628,544	3,543,619	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051
1890	3,423,155	3,896,324	3,536,496	3,881,673	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735
1891	3,153,015	3,299,683	3,750,813	4,095,520	661,541	692,539	612,762	680,813
Total	69,096,157	69,017,727	60,960,610	63,368,350	14,202,536	14,711,145	14,499,939	14,655,171

* 14 months. † Contains $250,000 proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1891.

Year.	Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Prince Edward Island.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,559	299,867
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,722	312,653
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,855	343,892
1871	.....	.....	†191,820	†97,692	385,014	406,236
1872	.....	.....	327,216	432,083	395,473	506,666
1873	.....	138,658	370,150	372,619	‡484,979	‡401,662
1874	†24,611	†61,177	372,418	583,360	403,013	442,767
1875	74,534	133,390	351,241	614,659	306,597	395,277
1876	*150,010	*145,248	381,120	728,310	524,144	353,226
1877	99,608	92,958	408,348	685,046	326,274	331,632
1878	98,864	107,926	430,786	514,789	312,684	334,133
1879	135,311	151,086	†213,058	†186,715	288,062	313,845
1880	118,867	185,109	390,908	446,575	269,603	257,309
1881	121,867	226,808	397,035	378,779	275,380	261,276
1882	255,208	232,189	405,583	474,428	233,465	257,228
1883	376,863	386,071	425,808	594,102	228,169	270,477
1884	302,962	501,710	503,174	590,629	280,271	279,545
1885	†150,728	†229,278	600,399	655,438	248,222	266,318
1886	485,326	484,002	514,720	772,211	233,978	304,467
1887	506,890	520,190	537,335	731,307	241,637	288,052
1888	*841,894	*761,496	598,252	788,955	254,209	279,939
1889	641,695	1,088,889	698,055	857,545	234,636	263,695
1890	585,709	708,302	835,463	954,021	224,882	305,799
1891	590,484	664,432	959,248	1,032,104	274,047	304,486
Total	5,561,431	6,818,919	9,912,137	12,491,457	7,286,874	7,780,357

* 18 months. † 6 months. ‡ 11 months only.

The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items, not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888, a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, &c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year it was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

Revenues and expenditures in British Possessions.

219. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1891, with the proportion of each per head of population.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom....	1892	442,841,292	11 62	437,648,495	11 41
Gibraltar.....	1891	297,528	15 58	306,040	16 02
Malta.....	1891	1,338,942	8 11	1,371,767	8 31
Asia—					
India.....	1891	417,276,025	1 89	399,326,926	1 81
Ceylon.....	1891	6,374,267	2 12	5,832,169	1 94
Straits Settlement...	1891	2,967,995	5 78	3,567,251	6 95
Labuan.....	1891	33,366	5 70	22,644	3 87
Hong Kong.....	1891	2,053,431	9 27	2,077,545	9 38
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1891	3,696,550	9 97	3,978,354	10 74
Natal.....	1891	6,418,009	11 80	6,783,627	12 47
Cape of Good Hope.	1891	20,116,863	13 17	20,969,308	13 73
St. Helena.....	1891	33,453	8 13	40,334	9 80
Lagos.....	1891	382,641	4 47	323,088	3 77
Gold Coast.....	1891	905,306	0 60	649,247	0 43
Sierra Leone.....	1891	437,362	5 84	379,430	5 07
Gambia.....	1891	151,051	10 59	134,791	9 45
America—					
Canada.....	1892	36,921,872	7 54	36,765,894	7 50
Newfoundland...	1891	1,845,240	9 32	1,663,957	8 42
Bermuda.....	1891	163,184	10 79	155,874	10 31
Honduras.....	1891	255,636	8 12	220,314	7 00
British Guiana.....	1891	2,726,316	10 05	2,584,681	9 54

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Con.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
West Indies—					
Bahamas	1891	257,023	5 40	271,579	5 71
Turk's Island	1891	35,789	7 54	38,914	8 20
Jamaica	1891	3,789,260	5 93	3,805,163	5 95
Windward Islands	1891	1,435,170	4 24	1,536,270	4 54
Leeward Islands	1891	541,592	4 26	618,013	4 87
Trinidad	1891	2,375,999	11 88	2,386,720	11 93
Australasia—					
New South Wales	1891	48,896,139	43 19	50,996,208	45 04
Victoria	1891	40,605,461	35 61	44,426,335	38 96
South Australia	1891	13,770,004	42 97	13,472,651	42 05
Western Australia	1891	2,421,994	48 65	2,120,026	42 59
Queensland	1891	16,304,418	41 41	17,931,988	45 55
Tasmania	1891	4,298,230	29 31	4,144,254	28 26
New Zealand	1891	20,178,324	32 20	20,126,314	32 12
South Seas—					
Fiji	1891	346,750	2 76	330,057	2 63
Falkland Island	1891	56,215	31 42	64,736	36 19
Total		1,102,548,697	3 97	1,087,070,964	3 91

Revenues in Australasian colonies.

220. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 18 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been $15,477,733 more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable "revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is "not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by "the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of "Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The "practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as "revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so "raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† Canada should in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion lands, if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue should be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. † Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1887, p. 383.

221. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:— Revenues and expenditures in foreign countries.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary	1890	416,071,000	10 08	407,127,000	9 86
Belgium	1890	64,746,033	10 53	62,507,466	10 15
Denmark	1890	14,722,000	6 73	16,848,000	7 70
France	1890	588,543,431	15 34	630,085,946	16 43
German Empire	1890	293,557,333	5 94	270,265,466	5 46
Greece	1890	16,332,533	7 43	17,763,333	8 12
Italy	1890	350,672,000	11 63	361,672,533	11 99
Netherlands	1890	50,439,393	11 05	*67,600,598	14 83
Norway	1890	13,607,200	6 80	12,273,733	6 13
Portugal	1889	40,893,349	8 69	42,356,609	9 00
Roumania	1890	31,117,330	5 65	30,908,406	5 62
Russia	1890	459,257,000	5 62	427,186,000	5 28
Spain	1890	155,740,277	8 87	155,722,319	8 87
Sweden	1890	23,572,240	4 93	18,140,587	3 77
Switzerland	1890	13,164,333	4 51	12,974,000	4 44
Turkey	1889	90,033,333	3 25	104,146,666	3 76
Asia—					
Japan	1890	96,687,979	2 41	79,713,672	2 00
Africa—					
Egypt	1890	47,791,000	7 01	45,357,333	6 65
Tunis	1891	4,123,085	2 75	3,953,578	2 64
America—					
Argentine Confederation	1890	73,407,670	17 96	92,853,846	22 72
Brazil	1890	76,288,650	5 45	83,846,802	5 99
Mexico	1891	39,970,000	3 51	38,452,803	3 37
Peru	1890	6,271,600	2 11	5,911,992	2 00
United States	1892	425,868,260	6 80	415,953,806	6 64
Uruguay	1888	13,668,000	19 22	13,834,140	19 46

*Including expenditure on public works.

The federal revenue and expenditure only, of the German Empire, are given above, the united revenue and expenditure amounting in 1890-91 to about $713,638,000 and $886,647,000 respectively. France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, followed by Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Austria-Hungary, in the order named. In proportion to population, the receipts and expenditure are largest in the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay.

Revenue derived from Taxation and "Other Sources."

222. The sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided, as previously explained in paragraph 194 ante, into two classes, viz.: 1. Taxation; 2. Other sources; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
Revenue raised by taxation	$30,314,151	$28,446,157
" " from other sources	8,265,160	8,475,715
Total	$38,579,311	$36,921,872

Receipts from taxation in Canada.

223. There was a decrease in receipts from taxation in 1892, as compared with 1891, of $1,867,994 which may be put down as entirely due to the abolition of the duties on sugar, the receipts from this source having been $77,829 in 1892 against $3,142,291 in the previous year. The receipts from other sources increased by $210,555. The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation was 77·04 per cent as compared with 78·57 per cent in 1891, and was a smaller proportion than in any previous year since Confederation. The receipts from taxes in this country are derived solely from customs and excise duties, and it follows therefore that, in the absence of any extreme changes in the tariff, the greater the trade of the country, the larger the amount of revenue derived from taxation, and three-fourths of the revenue being derived in this manner, it will be found that in the years of the largest trade and therefore, as a rule, of the largest receipts from duties, the amount of taxation per head of population has been the largest. The amount of taxation was 45 cents per head less than in 1891 and 79 cents less than in 1890; it was less, too, than in any year since 1886. It will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation of late years is not so large as in the earlier days of the Dominion.

Amount raised by taxation, 1868-1892.

224. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue:—

TAXATION IN CANADA—1868 TO 1892.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	TAXATION.				Per-centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount per Head.	
	$	$	$	$ cts.	
	11,701,681			3 47	85·48
	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 52	80·79
	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 28	82·52
	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 60	81·77
	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 68	79·98
	25,384,529		98,670	5 60	77·39
	25,226,456		158,073	5 50	76·03
	28,687,002	3,460,546		6 19	80·23
	28,177,413		509,589	6 01	78·47
	30,613,523	2,436,110		6 46	78·93
	31,587,072	973,549		6 60	79·21
	30,314,151		1,272,921	6 26	78·57
	28,446,157		1,867,994	5 81	77·04

The amount raised by taxation in 1892 was exceeded in the preceding years and also in 1887, while it was $17,333,584 more 1869, in which year the smallest amount during the period sed. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of five years, it will be found that while the total receipts have d 143 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has reased 67 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has d 9·87 per cent.

Increase in amount raised by taxation.

The following table gives the amounts raised by Customs and duties during the last twenty-five years, together with the pro- of each to population* :—

Amount raised by Customs and Excise duties, 1868-1892.

amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, which the amounts actually paid in, will not quite correspond with the figures in and Navigation Returns, which are for amounts accrued.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-92.

Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Proportion to Total Taxation.	Proportion to Imports for Home Consumption.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	Per cent.	Per cent.	$	$ cts.
1868	8,578,380	2 54	73·3	12·25	3,002,588	0 89
1869	8,272,879	2 42	74·4	12·31	2,710,028	0 79
1870	9,334,212	2 70	71·3	13 28	3,619,622	1 05
1871	11,841,104	3 36	72·5	13·62	4,295,944	1 22
1872	12,787,982	3 54	72·2	12·11	4,735,651	1 31
1873	12,954,164	3 53	73·5	10·20	4,460,681	1 22
1874	14,325,192	3 74	71·1	11·32	5,594,903	1 46
1875	15,351,011	3 95	74·3	12·83	5,069,687	1 30
1876	12,823,857	3 25	66·0	13·44	5,563,487	1 41
1877	12,546,987	3 14	70·9	13·03	4,941,897	1 23
1878	12,782,824	3 13	71·6	14·03	4,858,671	1 19
1879	12,900,659	3 11	69·8	16·19	5,390,763	1 30
1880	14,071,343	3 34	76·1	19·70	4,232,427	1 00
1881	18,406,092	4 24	76 8	20·19	5,343,022	1 23
1882	21,581,570	4 92	78·3	19·27	5,884,859	1 34
1883	23,009,582	5 19	78·6	18·82	6,260,116	1 41
1884	20,023,890	4 47	75·5	18·64	5,459,309	1 22
1885	18,935,428	4 17	74·5	18·61	6,449,101	1 42
1886	19,373,551	4 22	76·8	19·50	5,852,904	1 28
188	22,378,801	4 83	78·0	21·24	6,308,201	1 36
1888	22,105,926	4 72	78·4	21·57	6,071,487	1 30
1889	23,726,784	5 01	74·2	21·65	6,886,739	1 45
1890	23,968,954	5 00	75·8	21·21	7,618,118	1 59
1891	23,399,301	4 83	77·2	20·66	6,914,850	1 43
1892	20,501,059	4 18	72·0	17·52	7,945,098	1 62

Proportion derived from Customs duties

227. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the twenty five years having been 74·2 per cent, later years showing a tendency to increase it. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1891 was 26 per cent, in the United States in 1892 it was 61 per cent, and in the Australasian colonies in 1890 it averaged 74 per cent.

Customs duties per head in various countries

228. The amount of Customs duties paid per head in the United Kingdom in 1891 was $2.52; in the United States in 1892 it was $2.53, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country while in the Australasian colonies it is considerably higher, the proportion having averaged in 1890 $10.85 per head.

Cost of collecting

229. There has been a considerable decrease in the cost of collecting the Customs revenue during the past twenty-five years; in 1868 it

) of duty collected, $5.41 was expended, as compared with every $100 in 1892. The following table shows the total he cost per $100 of collecting the Customs revenue, in each 1868. The revenue figures represent the amount accrued ar. Customs revenue.

T OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1868 TO 1892.

stoms enue.	Charges of Collection.		Year.	Customs Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	
	Total.	Per $100 collected.			Total.	Per $100 collected.
$	$	$ cts.		$	$	$ cts.
19,432	477,504	5 41	1881.	18,500,786	717,704	3 88
98,910	496,050	5 98	1882.	21,708,837	723,914	3 33
62,940	505,109	5 34	1883.	23,172,309	757,246	3 27
43,656	500,441	4 23	1884.	20,164,963	798,838	3 96
45,493	528,736	4 05	1885.	19,133,559	791,538	4 14
17,730	567,765	4 35	1886.	19,448,124	798,478	4 10
21,883	727,629	5 04	1887.	22,469,706	819,132	3 64
61,382	682,674	4 44	1888.	22,209,642	848,984	3 81
33,114	721,009	5 62	1889.	23,784,523	862,486	3 62
48,451	721,605	5 75	1890.	24,014,908	871,765	3 62
95,693	714,528	5 58	1891.	23,481,069	898,731	3 82
39,541	719,711	5 56	1892.	20,550,474	902,820	4 39
38,849	716,126	5 06				

cost $1.02 less to collect each $100 of Customs revenue in it did in 1868, though the former was considerably more as much, showing that it relatively costs more to collect a oms revenue than a large one. Considering the large area minion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collec- be considered as being moderate. In the United States it er cent, and in the United Kingdom in 1891, 4·55 per cent. Reduction in cost of collection.

e following are statements for the last twenty-five years of ts received from the principal heads under which taxation evied by means of Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff gone many changes during the period, notably in 1879, no is can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures ys be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the Heads of taxation, 1868-1892.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,818	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	...
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,236	45,862	258,907
1889	1,781,361	347,103	50,262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,869,042	43,169	319,883
1890	1,933,051	374,824	57,649	59,851	235,749	12,228	3,063,925	42,534	425,374
1891	1,772,372	387,449	63,413	62,779	263,955	16,114	3,275,321	38,344	325,991
1892	1,804,819	367,877	90,381	59,950	212,478	8,265	190,300	42,870	190,921

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1892—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Flour (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	86,329	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	270,102	93,969	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887	84,883	87,568	65,770	502,258	53,682	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,705
1888	31,338	34,567	34,903	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,641
1889	129,950	43,683	41,065	467,014	60,818	16,299,082	42,207	23,784,523
1890	89,942	35,770	65,567	513,727	75,997	16,935,045	93,674	24,014,908
1891	43,232	40,131	36,388	532,301	66,286	16,556,993	64,803	23,481,069
1892	27,534	38,730	47,438	579,620	68,606	16,820,793	†108	20,550,582

*The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs.
†Collected in 1890.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	†Total Revenue Accrued.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	.....	*3,057,809
1869	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	.....	*2,709,860
1870	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,921	556,649	12,451	.....	*3,657,808
1871	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,626,946	.....	235,327	30,063	5,670	4,940,315
1878	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,581,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882	3,553,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,603	14,451	5,915,272
1883	3,862,100	5,434	401,906	1,885,537	.....	25,216	36,665	15,282	6,232,140
1884	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,502,810
1885	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,989	50,005	12,229	6,414,211
1888	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889	3,868,930	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	563,018	35,745	27,801	14,323	6,864,586
1890	4,611,105	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	39,737	29,511	15,765	7,735,100
1891	3,537,644	9,206	570,950	1,922,570	614,353	40,407	34,582	17,902	6,747,614
1892	3,855,846	6,699	918,509	2,413,914	634,938	43,503	38,338	22,182	7,933,021

* Less deductions. † These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on p. 154, which are for the net receipts.

232. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV. (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and it will be seen from the foregoing table that there was an increase in accrued revenue of $1,185,407, there having been marked increases under every head except that of malt liquor. The amount accrued was the largest since Confederation, and was $197,921 more than in 1890, in which year the next largest amount accrued, and was $4,875,212 more than the figures for 1868. The largest increases during the period have been in the duties on spirits and tobacco, viz., $1,367,507 and $1,918,318 respectively, or a total of $3,285,825, being 67 per cent of the whole increase. Excise duties.

233. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been $82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, $2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties, exclusive of molasses and confectionery, in consequence of the remission of the duties, only amounted to $77,829, being $3,064,462 less than in 1891. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue. Bill stamps. Sugar duties.

234. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has frequently been considered a standard by which to judge the condition of the people, and the following table gives the average consumption per head of these articles in Canada since Confederation, as well as the average consumption of each quinquennial period, the figures being based on the quantity entered for consumption in each year. The abnormally large quantity of tea apparently consumed in 1873 and the equally large amount of sugar in 1892, do not, of course, represent the actual consumption in those years, but were due to a reduction of the duty in each case. In the case of tea, the figures show that the consumption of the excessive stocks of 1873 must have been spread over a considerable period, no doubt with heavy loss to the importers; it remains to be seen whether the large import of sugar since the duty was taken off will be met by a corresponding increase in consumption. The average consumption of tea during the quinquennial period 1873-77 was probably about 3·18 lbs., and of sugar, during 1888-1892, about 42 lbs.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA, 1867-1892.

Year.	Consumption per head.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1868	2·80	19·77
1869	2·49	19·93
1870	3·17	24·04
1871	3·22	24·22
1872	2·56	21·30
Average	2·85	21·85
1873	6·62	25·64
1874	2·77	29·00
1875	2·77	27·14
1876	3·68	28·85
1877	3·35	24·38
Average	3·84	27·00
1878	2·70	26·71
1879	3·27	28·56
1880	2·84	27·80
1881	3·84	31·45
1882	4·39	30·87
Average	3·41	29·08
1883	4·04	34·45
1884	3·58	33·75
1885	4·07	44·08
1886	4·92	38·78
1887	4·00	43·24
Average	4·12	39·86
1888	3·70	43·08
1889	3·68	47·26
1890	3·85	36·34
1891	3·72	40·71
1892	4·61	70·50
Average	3·91	47·38

235. With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries; in the first named country the consumption is about 4·90 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about 8·14 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States with about 1·33 lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well

sumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 70
f the Australasian colonies 90 lbs. per head. The United
vever, consume about 51 lbs. per head, which is more than
Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English-
han in foreign countries.

e amount of taxation in the United Kingdom and principal possessions, with the proportion to population and revenue, are w. Taxation in British Possessions.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Kingdom	1892	366,654,666	9 62	82 80
	1890	151,685,995	0 71	38 15
	1888	3,753,766	1 25	73 33
ettlements	1888	2,835,200	4 98	88 05
s	1888	2,033,337	5 77	50 64
	1888	2,033,804	3 83	31 49
Good Hope	1888	7,098,558	4 86	33 33
	1888	234,768	2 35	83 70
	1888	83,844	3 91	65 55
	1892	28,446,157	5 81	77 04
dland	1890	1,373,310	6 79	94 42
	1890	116,313	7 37	79 83
land	1884	34,835	7 35	68 34
	1889	2,116,216	3 38	62 57
	1887	157,664	3 73	68 19
	1889	669,867	3 69	78 78
	1889	223,531	4 44	91 06
	1889	38,422	1 86	89 62
lands	1890	7,776	1 68	90 69
	1890	214,970	5 88	95 33
at	1890	31,254	2 67	95 39
	1890	101,981	3 84	97 13
Nevis	1890	201,659	4 91	96 46
	1889	1,541,945	7 86	69 90
	1890	17,670,866	15 35	42 62
th Wales	1890	13,373,600	12 14	28 94
stralia	1890	3,844,666	12 00	30 89
d	1890	5,441,133	17 64	43 61
Australia	1890	997,666	22 05	49 38
	1890	2,209,466	15 39	59 94
land	1890	10,580,133	16 91	51 66
ia	1890	56,117,533	14 74	39 35
	1889	215,671	1 72	69 39

Taxation per head in Australasia higher than in Canada.

237. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is double that raised in this country; and though the former colonies derive so much of their revenue from other sources that only 40 per cent is raised by taxation, being a smaller proportion than in any individual British colony, with the exception of India, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales and South Australia, and being only a little more than one-half of the Canadian proportion, yet the amount of taxation per head is higher than in any other colony, and nearly three times the amount paid per head in Canada, being $14.74, as compared with $5.81 in this country. Beside the Australasian colonies, there are five other British possessions which raise a larger amount per head, and there are thirteen places which raise a larger percentage of revenue by taxation. The taxation in India is lighter than in any other country named in the table.

Taxation in foreign countries.

238. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries :—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe —				
Austria-Hungary	1890	268,250,666	6 52	73·66
Belgium	1890	32,910,733	5 42	51·17
Denmark	1890	12,667,716	5 54	81·65
France (including Algeria)	1890	452,249,850	10 72	77·83
German Empire	1890	137,678,000	2 79	44·19
Greece	1890	11,461,050	5 22	70·11
Italy	1890	254,210,333	8 46	82·40
Netherlands	1890	40,500,400	8 89	81·72
Norway	1889	7,173,466	3 58	57·25
Portugal	1890	34,275,933	7 94	78·38
Russia	1889	279,229,866	3 04	66 61
Spain	1891	110,643,666	6 30	71·04
Switzerland	1890	4,983,466	1 70	35·30
Turkey	1884	61,865,066	2 51	86·50
Asia —				
Japan	1890	54,584,533	1 37	87·85
Africa —				
Egypt	1890	35,117,866	5 14	75·26
America —				
Argentine Confederation	1890	50,564,666	12 36	69·85
Brazil	1890	67,992,416	4 84	86·85
Mexico	1890	32,445,850	2 79	87·96
United States	1892	332,732,124	5 31	78·12

239. It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United Kingdom now taking second place, owing to a falling off in the Customs receipts in the United States, which country is third, Russia, Austria-Hungary, India and the German Empire coming next in the order named. Taxation per head is much larger in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named, except in the Argentine Confederation. In Great Britain, taxation is $3.81 per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is 50 cents less. Nine British possessions and two foreign countries raised less than half their revenue by taxation. Taxation in various countries compared.

240. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1892, amounted to $295,333,274; on the same date in 1891 it was $289,899,230. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of $5,434,044. Gross public debt, 1891.

240a. The net public debt on the same date in 1892 was $241,131,434, and in 1891 $237,809,030, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $3,322,404. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:— Net public debt, 1892.

Expenditure on Capital Account—		
Public Works	$ 224,390	
Railway and Canals	1,854,575	
Dominion Lands	86,735	
		$ 2,165,700
Railway Subsidies	$ 1,248,216	
Charges of Management on Loans	1,122,542	
Cancellation North Shore Ry. bonds	970,000	
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	1,028	
		3,341,786
		$ 5,507,486
Less Sinking Fund	$ 2,027,861	
Excess of receipts over payments	155,978	
Refund, North-West Rebellion	1,243	
		2,185,082
Total net increase		$ 3,322,404

241. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation. Assets and liabilities, 1868-1892.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OR REVENUE, 1867 TO 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	.....
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·53
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5·27
1870	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5·04
1871	115,492,682	— 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	— 503,225	4·01
1872	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3·96
1873	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,970	— 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
1874	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
1875	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
1876	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
1877	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6·03
1878	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	— 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
1879	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
1880	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
1881	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5·24
1882	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	— 1,734,130	4·60
1883	202,159,104	— 3,206,147	43,692,389	— 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
1884	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
1885	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5·98
1886	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,005,234	— 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6·72
1887	273,187,626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	— 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6·35
1888	284,513,842	+ 11,326,216	40,982,483	+ 4,109,632	234,531,358	+ 7,216,583	6·53
1889	287,722,063	+ 3,208,221	50,192,021	+ 209,538	237,530,042	+ 2,998,683	6·12
1890	286,112,295	— 1,609,768	48,579,083	— 1,612,938	237,533,212	+ 3,170	5·96
1891	289,899,230	+ 3,786,935	52,099,199	+ 3,511,116	237,809,030	+ 275,818	6·16
1892	295,333,274	+ 5,434,044	54,201,840	+ 2,111,641	241,131,434	+ 3,322,404	6·53

242. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been $202,287,223, and in the net debt $165,402,793, being an average annual increase of the latter of $6,616,112. There was an increase in the assets as compared with 1891 of $2,111,641. Increase in debt.

243. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1892 it would have required just six and one-half years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 218 per cent and 170 per cent respectively. Proportion of revenue to debt.

244. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-west Territories. Objects of debt.

245. The allowed debt of the four provinces, which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of $131,701,286 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption of provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate. Assumption of provincial debts.

Particulars of provincial debts assumed.

246. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :—

Canada	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$ 77,500,000
Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:	
Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873)	10,506,089
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,059
" New Brunswick	1,807,720
" Manitoba	3,775,606
" British Columbia	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total provincial debts assumed	$ 109,430,148

Increase of debt accounted for.

247. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $62,04 159, on the Intercolonial and connected railways $44,228,135, and canals $36,612,301, making a total of $142,884,595. Not only, the fore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen t under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum $11,183,309 more than the total actual increase of the debt si Confederation.

Expenditure on capital account since Confederation.

248. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederat has been $190,161,393, made up as follows:—

Debts allowed to provinces	$ 30,743,392
Canadian Pacific Railway	62,044,159
Canals	36,612,301
Intercolonial and connected railways	44,228,135
North-west Territories	3,791,728
Dominion Lands	3,304,877
Public Buildings, Ottawa	2,163,544
Prince Edward Island Railway	635,830
Other public works	*6,637,427
	$ 190,161,393
Increase of debt	165,402,793
Expenditure in excess of increase of debt	$ 24,758,600

*Including the sum of $2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Mon Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and assumed in by the Dominion Government.

49. The following table shows the amounts, including expenditure rged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Con- eration on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and er works :— Government expenditure on public works, 1868-1892.

R ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
.....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
.....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
.....	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
.....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
.....	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
.....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
.....	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
.....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
.....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
.....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
.....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
.....	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
.....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
.....	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
.....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
.....	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,069
.....	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,399
.....	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
.....	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
.....	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
.....	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
.....	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4,084,593	10,205,470
.....	2,279,737	1,500,861	578,358	1,257,188	5,616,144
.....	1,501,539	1,637,819	338,364	868,718	4,346,440
Total.....	115,587,423	38,323,112	15,215,055	22,554,975	191,680,565

50. The following amounts, including expenditure charged to nue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :— Summary of expenditure on public works.

Railways.....	$115,587,423
Canals.....	38,323,112
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, including lighthouses and navigation.....	39,028,746
	$192,939,281
Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals.....	52,944,175
On public works.....	10,690,917
Making a total expenditure on public works of.....	$256,574,373

Cost of Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

251. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowled to be among the finest on the continent of America, have been erec at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1892, including the new dep mental building on Wellington street, of $4,979,242. The sum $262,168 has also been expended on the construction of a buildi near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

Details of assets.

252. In 1868 the assets amounted to $17,317,410, and in 1892 $54,201,840, showing an increase of $36,884,430. The assets on include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking account no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Gover ment, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other publ works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and whi are the material results of the large expenditure of public mone The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1892 :—

Sinking funds	$ 28,583,475
Quebec Harbour debentures	3,664,717
Montreal Harbour bonds	385,000
Northern Railway bonds	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds	29,000
Province accounts	10,412,178
Sundry investments	594,160
Total interest-bearing investments	$ 44,175,430
Miscellaneous accounts	2,132,940
Cash	2,822,968
Specie reserve	5,061,577
Silver coinage accounts	8,925
Total assets	$ 54,201,840

Interest-bearing assets.

253. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum $15,853,720, or about 91 per cent of the whole amount ; in 1892 th were (less Province accounts) $33,763,252, or about 62 per cent of t whole.

Average interest on debt and assets.

254. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequen the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very c siderable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts giv are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the act net interest ; and the average rate of net interest is the average r of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting t received on assets :—

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.
1868	4,501,568	.....	4·64	126,419	.....	0·59	4,375,148	.....	4·51
1869	4,907,013	+ 405,445	4·36	313,021	+ 186,602	0·85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
1870	5,047,054	+ 140,041	4·35	383,955	+ 70,934	1·01	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4·02
1871	5,165,304	+ 118,250	4·47	554,383	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	— 52,178	3·99
1872	5,257,230	+ 91,926	4·29	488,041	— 66,342	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
1873	5,209,205	— 48,025	4·01	396,403	— 91,638	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
1874	5,724,436	+ 515,231	4·05	610,863	+ 214,460	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·62
1875	6,590,790	+ 866,354	4·34	840,886	+ 230,023	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
1876	6,400,902	— 189,888	3·97	798,905	— 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	— 147,907	3·47
1877	6,797,227	+ 396,325	3·89	717,684	— 81,221	1·73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3·48
1878	7,048,883	+ 251,656	4·02	605,774	— 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3·68
1879	7,194,734	+ 145,851	4·00	592,500	— 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3·67
1880	7,773,868	+ 579,134	3·99	834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
1881	7,594,144	— 179,724	3·79	751,513	— 83,279	1·69	6,842,631	— 96,445	3·42
1882	7,740,804	+ 146,660	3·76	914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	— 15,836	3·32
1883	7,668,552	— 72,252	3·79	1,001,192	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	— 159,436	3·29
1884	7,700,180	+ 31,628	3·17	986,698	— 14,494	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1885	9,419,482	+ 1,719,302	3·55	1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	2·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80
1886	10,137,008	+ 717,526	3·71	2,299,079	+ 302,044	4·59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2·86
1887	9,682,928	— 454,080	3·54	990,886	— 1,308,193	2·16	8,692,042	+ 854,113	2·18
1888	9,823,313	+ 140,385	3·45	932,025	— 58,861	1·86	8,891,287	+ 199,245	2·12
1889	10,148,931	+ 325,618	3·52	1,305,392	+ 373,367	2·60	8,843,539	— 47,748	2·07
1890	9,656,841	— 492,090	3·37	1,082,271	— 223,121	2·23	8,574,570	— 268,960	2·99
1891	9,584,137	— 72,704	3·35	1,077,228	— 5,043	2·07	8,506,909	— 67,661	2·93
1892	9,763,978	+ 179,841	3·30	1,086,420	+ 9,192	2·00	8,677,558	+ 170,649	2·93

Decrease in average rate of interest.

255. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from $4.51 per cent in 1868 to $2.93 per cent in 1892, being a decrease of $1.58 on each $100. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of $1.34 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

Present rates of interest payable on debt.

256. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :—

Funded Debt payable in London—		
6 per cent	$ 453,573	
5 "	2,433,333	
4 "	140,856,596	
3½ "	24,333,333	
3 "	30,727,506	
Total payable in London		$ 198,804,342
Funded Debt payable in Canada—		
6 per cent	$ 368,900	
5 "	753,602	
4 "	9,181,064	
3½ "	59,000	
Total payable in Canada		10,362,566
Total Funded Debt		$ 209,166,908
Savings banks, 3½ per cent		39,529,548
Province accounts, 5 per cent		16,407,374
Trust Accounts—		
6 per cent	$ 1,105,220	
5 "	5,414,414	
3½ "	1,722,490	
3 "	871,693	
Total trust accounts		9,113,817
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent		166,560
Dominion notes } No interest		17,282,699
Provincial " } No interest		39,585
Miscellaneous (interest varying)		3,626,783
		$ 295,333,274

Interest, therefore, is payable at the rate of

6 per cent on	$ 2,090,944
5 "	25,011,634
4 "	150,037,660
3½ "	66,050,115
3 "	31,599,199

In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of

7 per cent on	$ 873,200
6 "	38,209,203
5 "	32,015,207
4 "	681,333

Dominion Notes.

257. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from $3,113,700 in 1867 to $17,282,699 in 1892. (For particulars

on see *post*, chapter on "Banks and Savings Banks.") The charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies nces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in d been reduced to 43 per cent. The Government have made ents with the Bank of Montreal, by which all the Dominion in London will be attended to by that institution, and this s expected to make a reduction in the charges of management. Fixed charges.

The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated on, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest ime, paid and received in each year since Confederation :— Debt, assets and interest per head.

ED 30TH E.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
	46 09	10 25	35 84	1 75	0 17	1 58
	46 85	11 80	35 06	1 78	0 21	1 56
	45 61	9 86	35 75	1 73	0 23	1 50
	54 08	13 45	40 63	1 72	0 22	1 50
	58 34	15 05	43 29	2 08	0 44	1 64
	59 55	10 90	48 65	2 21	0 50	1 71
	58 93	9 90	49 04	2 09	0 22	1 88
	60 73	10 67	50 06	2 10	0 20	1 90
	60 75	10 60	50 15	2 14	0 28	1 86
	59 74	10 14	49 60	2 02	0 23	1 79
	59 85	10 75	49 10	1 98	0 22	1 76
	60 28	11 06	49 22	1 99	0 22	1 77

There was an increase of 43 cents per head in the gross debt, 2 cents per head in the net debt, while the gross and net each increased one cent per head, as compared with 1891. of interest paid is very much lower than it used to be, and e amount of net debt per head has increased 119 per cent, the of net interest paid has only increased 37 per cent. Increase and decrease.

Debt incurred for public improvements.

260. From the foregoing pages it will be seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces—which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purpose of public improvements—the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of railways, canals and other public works of importance, calculated to aid in the opening up and development of the country; and it is for these reasons that the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, are on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated mainly for war purposes.

Particulars of loans since Confederation.

261. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian loans since Confederation.

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Loan.	Total Issue.	Rate	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed.	1,500,000	4				2,083,049	4·12
1869 " unguaranteed.	500,000	5	35		105,12, 11½		
1873 " guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	30				
Rupert's Land "	300,000	4	31		104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed	1,500,000	4	35				
" 1875 unguarnt'd	1,000,000	4	30		99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878	1,500,000	4	35	96½			
" 1878	1,500,000	4	30		96,11, 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1879	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1884	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4·23
" 1885	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4·08
Canada reduced	6,443,136	4	24½			6,355,583	4·10
Loan of 1888	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3·27
" 1892	2,250,000	3	46	91	92, 0, 10½	2,024,583	3·43

*Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

Loan of 1892.

262. The last loan was floated in June, 1892, and was subscribed for more than three times over. This was the second 3 per cent loan issued by this country, and though the price obtained, viz.: £92·0·10½ was not so high as that in 1888, yet it cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, when the favourable conditions of 1888 are considered, and the fact that the money market has by no means recovered from the effect of the crisis in 1890.

ıe following are the amounts of public debts in the United and British Possessions, with the proportion to population ple of revenue :— Public debts in British Possessions.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe.				
ıgdom	1892	3,298,040,579	86 54	7·24
	1891	385,284	2 33	0·29
Asia.				
	"	1,063,006,869	4 81	2·55
	"	12,338,201	4 10	1·94
lement..	"	28,227	0 06	0·01
Africa.				
	"	3,785,050	10 21	1·02
	"	34,895,722	64 16	5·44
ıd Hope	"	120,883,946	79 15	6·01
e	"	243,333	3 25	0·56
America.				
	1892	241,131,434	49 22	6·53
ınd	1891	5,295,912	26 76	2·87
	"	41,853	2 77	0·26
ana	"	3,579,088	13 20	1·31
West Indies.				
	"	394,813	8 30	1·54
	"	7,397,756	11 57	1·95
Islands	"	1,117,946	3 30	0·78
lands	"	559,525	4 40	1·03
	"	2,532,711	12 66	1·07
Australasia.				
Wales	"	255,492,860	225 65	5·23
	"	211,616,278	185 56	5·21
ralia	"	105,976,689	330 73	7·70
ıstralia	"	7,852,824	157 75	3·24
	"	143,948,135	365 61	8·83
	"	34,603,411	235 93	8·05
ıd	"	183,364,412	292 61	9·09
South Seas.				
	"	1,200,558	9 57	3·46
Total	.....	5,739,713,416	20 78	5·23

he total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions Public debt of the
o $5,739,713,416, of which Great Britain owes 57 per cent,

British Empire.

India 18 per cent, the Australasian colonies 16 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by $31,104,754 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1892 it would have taken just about six and one-half years.

Expenditure on productive works in Australasian and other colonies.

265. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Public debts should be compared with national wealth

266. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry, may be, relatively, a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and as in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty must detract considerably from the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, might seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that, as a rule, any development of natural wealth is impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. According to Mr. Mulhall, the wealth of Canada in 1888 was $954 per head of population, having increased from a total of $1,907 millions in 1861 to $4,769 millions in 1888, being an average increase of $106 millions annually. These figures would make the gross debt of the country 6 per cent and the net debt 5 per cent of its national wealth.

The public debt of some of the principal foreign countries are low. Public debts in foreign countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
-Hungary	1889	1,599,892,000	40 35	5·26
	1889	374,367,004	63 34	5·78
k	1890	29,162,000	13 37	1·90
	1890	6,160,387,266	146 22	10·61
Empire	1890	302,156,000	6 14	1·12
	1890	143,638,666	65 67	6·46
	1890	2,349,154,000	75 91	7·53
ands	1890	432,019,000	94 95	8·72
	1890	31,190,250	15 60	2·29
d	1889	571,364,635	121 35	13·74
ia	1891	173,506,400	32 28	6·89
	1889	2,740,477,085	29 80	6·53
	1889	1,221,585,596	69 63	7·84
	1890	70,002,200	14 63	3·00
land	1891	13,840,800	4 74	1·03
	1887	522,293,530	56 30	7·09
	1890	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
	1890	301,260,180	7 89	3·72
	1889	516,249,211	75 72	10·81
ne Republic	1891	372,965,631	91 27	5·10
	1891	509,571,200	32 11	6·59
	1890	90,000,000	35 61	1·90
	1890	110,576,000	9 52	3·00
	1888	259,000,000	96 00	41·27
States	1892	1,588,464,144	25 61	3·73
y	1891	106,000,000	134 90	6·75

The public debt of France is the largest in the world, and no mates agree as to its exact amount. The figures in the table n from the Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, 1890, d by the Imperial Government, while the latest estimate, made rench writer, places the amount on 1st January, 1893, at 72,733. The debt of the German Empire is the federal debt clusive of the debts of the several states, which amounted in to about $2,344,336,000. There are, however, considerable nts and a large amount of Government property held as a set- against the federal and state debts. Next to that of France, ic debt of the United Kingdom is the largest, followed by Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain and British India, in Debt of France. Debt of German Empire.

the order named. The united debt of Germany amounts to $2,646,492,000 and would place that country fourth in the above list, between Russia and Italy, while the united debt of Australasia, amounting to $892,882,466, places those colonies immediately following British India. In proportion to population, France, Uruguay and Portugal are the most heavily indebted countries in the above table, being, however, far exceeded by the Australasian colonies. In proportion to revenue, however, Peru would appear to be in almost a hopeless financial plight, as it requires more than forty years of its revenue to redeem its debt, while its unpaid interest alone amounts to more than $111,000,000. Portugal, France and Egypt would appear to have the next heaviest indebtedness in proportion to revenue. Of all countries Switzerland has about the lightest burden of debt, as only one year's revenue would be required to redeem it, while the value of its state property, or so-called "Federal Fortune," amounts to $7,268,673 more than its liabilities. The debt of the United States showed an increase of $41,502,446 on the 30th June, 1892, as compared with the same date in 1891. What may be called the net debt, that is, the debt less cash in the treasury, was $968,218,840 on 30th June, 1892, which would be at the rate of $15.61 per head, while the multiple of revenue would be 2·28.

Debt of Peru.

Debt of Switzerland.

Debt of United States.

Provincial debts.

269. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces in 1891, together with the amounts per head of population :—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1891.

Provinces.	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.	Amount per Head.
	$	$	$	$ cts.
Quebec	25,842,147	10,277,700	15,564,447	10 43
Nova Scotia	2,990,492	1,632,374	1,358,118	3 00
New Brunswick	2,484,560	590,468	1,894,092	5 29
Manitoba	3,583,816	2,886,001	697,815	4 43
British Columbia	1,843,155	1,222,311	620,844	6 58
Prince Edward Island	185,000	*	185,000	1 70
Total	36,929,170	16,608,854	20,320,316	7 74

*Dominion debt account not reckoned.

Liabilities of Ontario.

270. The total net provincial debts, therefore, amounted to $20,320,316, which, if added to the public debt of 1891, would have made the amount per head of the total population $53.25. The Province of Ontario has sold annuities to the extent of $1,432,519, to provide for

its railway expenditure, but these annuities are paid off by a fixed term every year, out of consolidated revenue, and, while a liability, do not stand on exactly the same footing as ordinary public debt. The province moreover has assets very largely in excess of the above sum. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given on page 108.

Superannuation.

271. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

Calculation of allowances.

272. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows: For ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable.

273. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employees of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries.

274. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a deduction is made of two per cent per annum on all salaries over $600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.

Persons superannuated still liable to serve.

275. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to be, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities.

276. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Superannuation allowances paid in 1892.

277. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1892 was $253,680, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1892.

Department.	Number.
Department of Customs	162
" Inland Revenue	28
" Marine and Fisheries	65
" Public Works	109
" Post Office	85
" Finance	24
" Agriculture	21
" Justice	11
" Secretary of State	4
" Militia	3
" Railways	4
" Interior	18
" Indian Affairs	4
Queen's Privy Council	5
House of Commons	7
Senate	1
Governor-General's Secretary's Office	1
Library of Parliament	1
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng.	1
	554

Pensions.

278. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1892 was $92,457, being $11,393 less than in the preceding year.

U. S. pensions.

279. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during 1892 was no less than $134,583,053.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights and measures.

280. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

Measures by weight determined.

281. By Act of 42nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans	40 lbs.
Indian corn	56 "	Potatoes	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	60 "
Pease	60 "	Carrots	60 "
Barley	48 "	Parsnips	60 "
Malt	36 "	Beets	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions	60 "
Beans	60 "	Bituminous coal	70 "
Flaxseed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs valuations.

282. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties is made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

Classification of imports and exports.

283. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, alphabetically arranged, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the tariff on any article, and the order in which it is placed in the table, can be immediately ascertained.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

Order 1. Books.
" 2. Musical instruments.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.
" 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
" 7. Surgical instruments.
Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 9. Machines, tools and implements.
" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 12. Building material.
" 13. Furniture.
" 14. Chemicals.

Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax.
Order 18. Dress.
" 19. Fibrous material, manufactures of.

Class III.—Foods, Drinks, Etc.

Order 20. Animal food.
" 21. Vegetable food.
Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.

Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.

Order 23. Animal substances.
" 24. Vegetable.
Order 25. Oils.

Class V.—Minerals and Metals.

Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
" 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.
" 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.

Order 29. Animals and birds.
Order 30. Plants and trees.

Class VII.—Miscellaneous.

Order 31. Miscellaneous.
Order 32. Indefinite articles.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.	$	$	$	$
Order I.—Books, &c.				
Books, printed	905,627	117,658	882,888	115,083
" &c	124,290	Free.	104,804	Free.
Cards, playing	16,686	9,239	15,254	9,028
Stationery, &c.	934,618	309,217	1,012,515	341,522
Order II.—Musical Instruments.				
Organs	28,792	8,405	21,186	5,933
Pianofortes	283,405	82,196	268,093	78,047
Others, undescribed	114,180	28,110	129,439	31,412
Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.				
Paintings, drawings, engravings	42,435	8,321	44,734	8,206
" in oil, by Canadian artists	216,328	Free.	362,772	Free.
Plates engraved	1,312	262	2,724	545
Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c.				
Mouldings	49,473	14,730	52,580	15,606
Picture frames	26,626	9,302	30,328	10,342
Tobacco pipes	114,011	41,694	167,079	57,580
Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
Fireworks	11,774	2,943	11,742	2,937
Fishing rods	6,777	2,033	8,477	2,543
Toys (magic lanterns)	161,689	55,903	173,929	59,982
Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.				
Chronometers and compasses for ships	6,240	Free.	6,000	Free.
Clocks, clock springs, &c	107,462	31,392	123,854	29,513
Optical instruments	88,272	23,256	103,316	24,640
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c	33,181	Free.	81,428	Free.
Telegraph instruments and telephones	443,699	107,870	400,767	83,233
Watches, watch actions, &c	507,826	79,349	396,892	60,190
Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.				
Surgical and dental instruments	37,472	7,445	42,909	8,577
Belts and trusses	21,500	5,389	19,411	4,850

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892.

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	63,312	23,870	87,182	73,490	16,348	89,838
2	348,522	436	348,958	341,432	865	342,297
	52,178	5,463	57,641	49,126	9,247	58,373
	853	2,430	3,283	5,635	1,774	7,409
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.				
Cartridges and cartridge cases	51,339	17,800	61,281	21,448
Dynamite and other explosives	37,244	12,442	44,463	12,963
Gun and blasting powder	22,445	7,794	35,963	9,190
Rifles and other fire-arms	133,755	26,617	155,082	30,450
Shot	2,731	928	1,483	530
Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural implements	206,341	69,596	321,000	112,372
Cutlery	325,280	83,368	389,500	99,305
Diamond drills for prospecting	17,034	Free.	5,046	Free.
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries	435,333	"	473,082	"
Engines	118,221	35,762	276,512	82,828
Hardware	711,558	241,550	729,698	247,569
Machines and machinery	1,515,787	428,161	1,693,663	466,715
Sewing machines	96,015	30,187	93,145	32,101
Tools and utensils	404,520	130,702	392,105	138,200
Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.				
Axles	36,289	13,936	50,402	25,752
Carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c.	149,522	50,634	258,633	79,316
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.	137,124	44,550	138,469	40,851
Parts of carriages	38,836	12,465	56,583	17,402
Railway passenger cars	153,193	39,538	190,729	56,469
Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.				
Anchors	24,213	Free.	16,000	Free.
Ships sold to other countries				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	58,529	5,853	17,832	1,783
Ships and vessels, repairs on	6,671	1,707	3,131	814
Wire rigging	35,833	Free.	24,424	Free.
Order XII.—Building Materials. (See also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles	120,671	37,166	82,382	25,202
Brick, fire	102,476	Free.	107,549	Free.
Cement	315,701	75,924	283,253	77,086
Lime	4,273	855	4,241	850
Slate, mantle and roofing	43,890	9,264	40,581	8,578

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
8	66,153	589	66,742	61,763		61,763
9	252,620		252,620	402,778	1,179	403,957
	110,137	41,178	151,315	75,465	43,598	119,063
	27,841	1,871	29,712	21,566	2,416	23,982
10	26,105	8,155	34,260	41,443	32,478	73,921
	7,117	641	7,758	5,715	1,070	6,785
11	280,474		280,474	506,747		506,747
12	858		858	2,750	16	2,766
	1,746	306	2,052	1,495	85	1,580
	153,265		153,265	124,152		124,152
				1,507		1,507

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XIII.—Furniture.				
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c.	528,039	174,006	607,308	198,375
Lamps, globes, &c.	218,133	64,816	225,023	66,951
Order XIV.—Chemicals.				
Acid, acetic	10,467	7,194	12,440	10,085
" mixed	23,581	5,895	19,394	4,848
" oxalic	3,334	Free.	4,178	Free.
" sulphuric	2,520	888	2,783	1,113
" all other	43,662	8,832	50,110	10,020
Alum and aluminous cake	30,998	Free.	31,927	Free.
Aniline dyes	129,282	"	148,178	"
Baking powder	110,550	26,209	103,901	25,954
Brimstone	46,351	Free.	67,095	Free.
Borax	22,602	"	29,678	"
Chloride of lime	42,172	"	58,205	"
Dyes	467	47	268	27
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude	146,954	Free.	93,601	Free.
Essential oils	53,591	9,985	48,823	9,455
Glycerine	55,946	11,717	50,027	8,992
Indigo	39,610	Free.	29,804	Free.
Ink, writing and printing	82,318	17,981	86,355	18,778
Logwood, extract of	105,196	Free.	129,609	Free.
Medicines, patent	185,004	57,319	227,244	70,055
Paints and colours	557,179	70,230	567,452	70,95
" "	19,834	Free.	16,468	Free.
Quinine	26,263	"	22,982	"
Soda	354,135	"	387,242	"
Turpentine, spirits of	201,578	20,193	200,919	20,18
All other drugs and chemicals	795,103	195,729	829,379	195,75
" "	342,183	Free.	386,984	Free.
Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
Blankets	54,433	26,634	41,808	20,20
Carpets	1,175,965	299,583	1,214,546	307,37
Flannels	196,376	64,906	212,362	70,43
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c.	4,959,942	1,642,433	5,170,818	1,709,65
" other manufactures of	3,510,828	915,325	3,696,200	964,71
" rags				
Yarn	127,616	42,063	186,254	62,57
" spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat	2,531	Free.	1,979	Free.
" made of wool or worsted	6,381	"	9,627	

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

1891.			1892.		
Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$	$
138,705	1,483	140,188	63,801	4,361	68,162
1,239	144	1,383	3,604	971	4,575
				312	312
8,025	2,618	10,643	12,378	739	13,117
187,176		187,176	157,753		157,753
69,976	20,517	90,496	71,244	15,129	86,378
64,440	5,143	69,583	39,766	24,859	64,625
38,543	29,287	67,830	80,712	26,802	107,514
38,199	296	38,495	42,284	11	42,295

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class II.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.				
Ribbons	623,014	186,707	422,089	126,624
Silks and satins, dress	560,691	166,524	613,974	178,552
" sewing	32,678	8,146	33,241	8,330
" other manufactures of	1,290,074	386,897	1,256,814	375,363
" partly manufactured	5,815	872	5,220	815
Velvets	163,102	49,352	151,683	44,769
Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.				
Cotton clothing	99,601	41,680	98,295	41,944
" piece goods	2,007,887	623,241	1,866,916	586,082
" thread	516,560	110,811	539,115	104,467
" velvets and velveteens	178,917	35,700	204,714	40,985
" winceys	12,991	2,935	7,553	1,642
" waste	274,066	Free.	284,701	Free.
" all other manufactures of	1,195,251	320,860	1,281,295	339,304
" " "	72,549	Free.	127,552	Free.
Linen clothing	8,004	3,140	9,443	3,554
" piece goods	324,507	76,796	359,058	84,538
" thread	155,725	31,273	153,817	30,768
all other manufactures of	673,682	148,895	755,978	165,493
Order XVIII.—Dress.				
Boots and shoes	255,408	63,224	284,996	71,588
Boot, shoe and stay laces	35,245	10,567	35,746	10,721
Braces or suspenders	45,102	15,691	53,971	18,766
Collars, cuffs, &c	63,138	33,104	55,220	28,694
Feathers, ornamental	63,362	22,071	43,497	15,150
Flowers, artificial	191,440	47,961	209,948	52,349
Furs, manufactures of	99,114	24,434	88,961	21,667
Gloves and mitts	660,674	230,442	681,016	238,078
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,288,300	384,252	1,216,371	365,914
Laces, lace collars, &c	541,722	162,541	567,534	170,499
Millinery and embroideries	320,021	89,006	242,570	66,783
Umbrellas and sunshades	297,872	103,777	270,117	94,596
Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.				
Canvas of flax and hemp	10,413	526	8,196	391
"	33,650	Free.	24,384	Free.
Cordage	90,612	21,682	81,810	20,523
Felt, roofing and other	6,818	1,445	5,273	1,016

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
16						
17	48,039	7,236	55,275	67,762	900	68,662
	159,954	15,001	174,955	322,711	12,135	334,846
18	53,969	703	54,672	75,900	730	76,630
	55,399	40,562	95,961	38,544	10,667	49,211
	151	669	820	560	1,020	1,580
	34,995	2,672	37,667	20,090	7,792	27,882

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class II.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XIX.—Concluded.				
Felt, sheathing for vessels	2,531	Free.	917	Free.
Jute and manufactures of	260,243	55,193	265,902	57,1
Mats and matting	71,286	17,969	81,123	20,0
Oil cloth	227,997	84,733	218,210	80,5
Palm leaf, grass, &c.	481	98		
Sails, tents and awnings	8,964	2,241	10,389	2,1
Twine	73,046	19,353	221,571	54,9
All other manufactures of	10,735	3,423	12,952	4,1
" "	346,461	Free.	317,144	Free.
Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				
Order XX.—Animal Food.				
Bacon and hams, including shoulders and sides	207,980	77,112	96,116	30,4
Beef	148,763	54,302	150,036	45,0
Butter	90,975	12,995	270,857	9,8
Cheese	900,798	3,192	924,107	3,7
*Cod, haddock, ling, pollock	349,741	Free.	420,148	Free.
Eggs	96,916	"	28,231	"
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked	239,670	19,044	298,791	16,1
" other	83,956	24,671	115,257	23,9
" all other kinds*	257,041	Free.	156,120	Free.
Honey	3,563	782	3,751	8
Lard	71,692	29,750	53,408	20,7
Lobsters	6,019	1,219	7,574	1,5
* "	7,532	Free	48,675	Free.
Mutton	534	192	864	3
Oysters	283,910	27,554	275,395	29,7
Pork	643,517	167,226	505,333	144,7
Poultry and game, all kinds	14,765	2,918	13,645	2,7
Prepared meats	141,573	37,368	135,283	36,4
Other meats	101,778	28,658	79,871	17,7
Turtles	709	Free.	726	Free.
Order XXI—Vegetable Food.				
Arrowroot and tapioca	44,777	8,304	33,664	6,4
†Bread and biscuit	35,580	10,198	28,735	8,1
Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying	41	Free.	80	Free.
Confectionery (sugar)	132,743	58,655	93,273	42,1
Flour, wheat and rye	270,385	43,232	240,977	27,5
Fruits, dried	286,653	46,744	228,899	48,8
" green	1,016,561	122,869	1,163,266	160,0
" "	397,238	Free.	428,261	Free.

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland. † In imports, biscuit only.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
19						
	195	20	†215	1,165	345	†1,510
	99,299		‖99,299	114,653		‖114,653
	628,469	64,577	693,046	1,152,006	82,646	1,234,652
	16,051	9,110	25,161	6,454	12,848	19,302
	602,175	22,465	624,640	1,056,058	217,036	1,273,094
	9,508,800	925,439	10,434,239	11,652,412	901,874	12,554,286
	3,131,050	148,482	3,279,532	3,180,726	218,503	3,399,229
	1,160,359		1,160,359	1,089,798	25	1,089,823
	2,335,779	16,089	2,351,868	2,153,714	35,336	2,189,050
	1,759,817		1,759,817	1,259,982	431	1,260,413
20	264		264	1,648		1,648
	3,174	1,199	4,373	2,504	2,051	4,555
	1,930,175	18	1,930,193	1,909,756	3,405	1,913,161
	23,993		23,993	13,658		13,658
	1,184		1,184	1,902		1,902
	4,089	25,737	29,826	7,866	32,486	40,352
	26,179		26,179	26,478		26,478
	271,184	810	271,994	631,347	237	631,584
	16,258	1,133	17,391	18,216	123	18,339
	13,898	3	13,901	16,818	5	16,823
	1,388,578	71,722	‡1,460,300	1,784,413	76,078	‡1,860,491
	49,108	9,834	58,942	14,566	5,434	20,000
	1,454,563	722	1,455,285	1,538,281	569	1,538,850

†Sails only. ‖Tow only. ‡Wheat flour only.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXI.—Concluded.				
Fruit, currants	212,990	58,989	235,710	60,710
" raisins	446,637	142,951	331,198	123,502
" all other	24,163	11,374	31,282	15,374
Grain, barley	192	28	1,104	233
" beans	18,183	1,549	15,979	1,406
" Indian corn	3,308,786	209,151	2,188,833	126,415
" " (ensilage)	52,250	Free.	56,340	Free.
" oats	48,148	7,918	70,624	399
" pease	11,139	860	10,398	682
" rice	79,446	40,131	68,834	38,730
" wheat	2,643,879	22,129	5,202,469	9,917
" all other	257,609	36,370	2,226,057	42,085
Jellies and jams	48,386	26,089	38,567	19,561
Macaroni and vermicelli	17,422	4,222	9,923	3,429
Malt	35,053	5,840	26,323	4,473
Molasses (sugar)	1,060,410	74,374	918,250	70,278
Meal, oatmeal	9,709	1,446	15,872	2,473
" cornmeal	324,642	49,822	204,738	30,067
" and flour, all kinds	14,407	3,601	55,615	11,794
Mill feed, bran, &c	97,427	19,092	44,871	8,862
Nuts, almonds	53,251	18,759	70,694	21,488
" cocoa	27,735	8,564	28,974	8,589
" filberts and walnuts	80,656	37,355	68,714	31,675
" all other	78,269	39,156	86,091	54,325
Potatoes	31,306	5,020	48,582	14,889
Sugar of all kinds	5,128,664	3,139,123	949,213	114,237
Cane sugar or beet-root sugar	252,099	Free.	6,913,553	Free.
Tomatoes	23,785	5,514	28,671	7,625
" and other vegetables in cans	46,412	9,399	43,776	9,912
Vegetables, fresh or dry salted	136,976	34,170	123,389	30,854
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters	42,346	8,076	57,350	10,8[illegible]
Ale, beer and porter	241,530	62,883	255,362	90,0[illegible]
" ginger	8,123	1,443	5,158	1,1[illegible]
Cider	2,954	530	2,206	[illegible]
Coffee and chicory	68,435	19,190	60,411	18,[illegible]
" green	630,082	Free.	601,655	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate	99,526	20,446	128,356	25,[illegible]
Hops	239,911	36,388	209,119	47,[illegible]
Mineral water (natural)	1,417	Free.	1,530	Free.
Mustard	60,839	14,971	69,989	17,[illegible]
Pickles and sauces	114,762	45,472	120,969	42,[illegible]
Spices, all kinds	220,982	13,304	184,201	26,[illegible]

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

1891.			1892.		
Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$	$
63,545	93,401	156,946	81,509	101,289	182,798
2,929,873	12	2,929,885	2,613,363	....	2,613,363
495,768	739	496,507	411,645	908	412,553
114	1,803,339	1,803,453	222	1,340,533	1,340,755
129,917	26,929	156,846	2,241,256	8,676	2,249,932
2,032,601	24	2,032,625	3,450,534	10,925	3,461,459
.....	757	757	.....	719	719
1,583,084	2,519,650	4,102,734	6,947,851	5,108,981	12,056,832
263,678	23,970	287,548	567,916	1,988,256	2,556,172
88,174	.....	88,174	1,450	.....	1,450
857	71,794	72,651	1,540	68,508	70,048
45,195	792	45,987	409,319	5,996	415,315
1,393	3,531	4,924	3,529	852	4,381
12,550	.....	12,550	51,054	95	51,149
162,324	1,464	†163,788	145,143	983	†146,126
5	.....	5	39	3	42
1,693,671	3	1,693,674	295,421	.....	295,421
35,139	38,463	73,602	106,564	10,429	116,993
13,616	14	13,630	1,273	.....	1,273
89,138	923	90,061	79,646	61	79,707
17,617	1,871	19,488	28,622	798	29,420
15	317	*332	87	9,866	*9,953
19,589	10,087	29,676	4,250	1,095	5,345

*Coffee only.
†Bran only.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXII.—Concluded.				
Spirits, brandy	359,158	394,872	394,575	388,361
" Geneva and Old Tom gin.	155,593	818,555	174,581	779,084
" rum	54,304	140,962	78,477	164,000
" whiskey	249,464	328,303	279,311	385,481
" cordials and bitters	32,437	31,495	43,679	35,210
" in medicines, essences, &c	13,212	7,899	17,717	9,271
" all other	15,113	18,082	13,039	15,700
Tea, black	62,741	5,885	31,867	3,133
" green and Japan	95,383	10,229	65,243	5,132
" black	1,483,413	Free.	1,521,133	Free.
" green and Japan	1,336,879	"	2,047,242	"
Tobacco, manufactured	63,646	59,764	47,175	54,294
" cigars and cigarettes	257,123	263,955	231,091	212,478
" snuff	2,173	3,016	2,473	3,655
" unmanufactured	1,617,700	Free.	1,842,098	Free.
Vinegar	10,224	6,367	10,459	6,741
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling	406,688	288,245	412,497	270,985
" champagne and sparkling	246,752	99,204	177,990	96,892
All other drinks and stimulants	15,837	3,564	23,839	6,048
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Order XXIII.—Animal Substances.				
Bones and bone dust	6,999	Free.	6,546	Free.
Bristles	64,386	"	71,895	"
Candles	29,381	6,943	37,012	8,195
Combs	65,539	22,981	64,046	22,555
Feathers and quills	36,441	9,063	46,535	11,615
Furs, wholly or partially dressed	477,954	65,300	604,794	88,915
" not dressed	485,927	Free.	649,257	Free.
Glue	81,512	28,900	100,414	35,338
Grease	89,873	Free.	211,391	Free.
" axle	10,710	2,695	11,448	2,829
Hair, manufactures of	38,745	8,965	31,500	7,600
" not curled or manufactured	27,959	Free.	24,111	Free.
Hides, raw	2,004,449	"	1,794,932	"
Horns and hoofs	3,984	"	4,838	"
Ivory, manufactures of	497	99	901	180
" unmanufactured	7,771	Free.	13,407	Free.
Leather and manufactures of	642,042	120,385	752,798	145,265
" belting	22,604	5,651	17,581	4,390
Musk	23,434	Free.	2,363	Free.
Pelts	14,377	"	37,332	"
Sausage casings	33,518	6,704	33,375	6,649
Silk, raw	172,526	Free.	260,479	Free.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	273	16,642	16,915	81	2,720	2,801
	77	3,185	3,262	12	2,200	2,212
22	.....	20,498	20,498	.....	16,247	16,247
	45,619	1,117	46,736	88,916	1,325	90,241
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	740	740	240	595	835
	.....	47,406	‖47,406	.....	211,714	‖211,714
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,742	624	11,366	16,569	10,236	26,805
	16	12	28	.....	1,353	1,353
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,170	39,988	47,158	20	39,933	39,953
	20	8	28	14	6	20
	1,435	9,555	10,990	1,448	5,865	7,313
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	80,926	.....	*80,926	84,455	.....	*84,455
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	397	397	73	.....	73
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,384,875	10,946	1,395,821	1,533,922	8,934	1,542,856
	3,647	.....	†3,647	3,818	61	†3,879
	5,535	.....	5,535	3,262	32	3,294
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18,021	5,733	23,754	24,769	.....	24,769
	489,004	3,480	‡492,484	477,190	5,249	‡482,439
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	889,370	5,785	895,155	1,047,232	2,280	1,049,512
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18,591	.....	18,591	21,624	145	21,769
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Bones only. ‡ Includes horns and hoofs. ‖ Undescribed. † Glue stock.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXIII.—Concluded.				
Soap, common	26,050	6,725	38,141	10,366
" fancy	125,044	49,551	129,622	50,613
Sponges	40,352	8,066	40,555	7,842
Tallow and stearine (paraffine)	83,460	29,487	95,375	31,256
Wax, and manufactures of	14,316	2,863	18,811	3,758
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish	8,533	Free.	16,243	Free.
Wool	102	8	98	8
"	1,398,746	Free.	1,694,702	Free.
All other	134,368	"	107,023	"
Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.				
Ashes	2,757	Free.	3,377	Free.
Barks	49,115	"	46,066	"
Bamboo, canes and rattan	31,461	"	28,060	"
Broom corn	109,042	"	115,479	"
Cane or rattan	4,449	1,084	8,558	2,168
Cocoa beans	38,881	Free.	38,139	Free.
Corks and corkwood	82,758	16,324	75,893	13,265
Corkwood	24,039	Free.	12,630	Free.
Cotton wool	3,903,185	"	3,389,232	"
Firewood	22,310	"	14,016	"
Flax				
Fibre, grass, &c	85,378	Free.	89,603	Free.
Flowers, leaves and roots	14,790	"	16,051	"
Gums	154,683	"	159,476	"
"	389,485	144,555	404,483	154,622
Gutta percha and India rubber goods	791,332	246,437	656,921	202,975
" " unmanufactured	791,013	Free.	730,631	Free.
Hay	1,959	390	8,447	1,688
Hemp, undressed	864,597	Free.	877,989	Free.
Ivory nuts	28,959	"	23,329	"
Junk, old, and oakum	68,096	"	50,177	"
Jute and jute butts	29,028	"	24,875	"
Lumber sawn	781,059	"	764,711	"
Moss, seaweed, &c	31,406	"	38,725	"
Oil cake, &c	42,092	"	51,136	"
Paper bags, printed	3,059	1,065	3,697	1,294
" hangings	191,111	105,005	181,144	102,174
" printing	21,637	5,620	28,169	7,234
" all other	288,740	73,771	318,213	82,226
Pitch and tar	39,111	3,573	36,121	3,448
" (pine)	19,443	Free.	14,776	Free.
Resin	88,096	"	97,107	"
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek, &c	3,078	"	5,194	"

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	6,686	2,284	8,970	2,796	210	3,006
	2,809	1,453	‖4,262	425	.....	‖425
	539,099	3,145	542,244	1,115,758	10,832	1,126,590
	245,503	2,407	247,910	200,860	3,158	204,018
	14,566	1,562	16,128	25,448	4,000	29,448
	124,193	.....	124,193	114,658	.....	114,658
	213,455	.....	213,455	217,552	.....	217,552
	314,870	.....	314,870	370,301	.....	370,301
	181,386	.....	181,386	112,360	.....	112,360
	15,601	2,926	18,527	20,479	1,149	21,628
	559,489	.....	559,489	800,533	.....	800,533
	123	.....	123	.....	.....	.....
	31,883	92	31,975	24,837	1,053	25,890
	18,110,832	1,248,910	19,359,742	16,168,574	1,039,001	17,207,575
	118,167	.....	118,167	187,086	.....	187,086
24	6,275	68	6,343	91	1,005	1,096
	31,302	603	*31,905	24,182	2,798	*26,980

‖ Tallow only. * Tar only.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXIV.—Concluded.				
Seeds of all kinds	426,436	37,031	607,680	47,932
" "	37,000	Free.	120,640	Free.
Starch, corn starch, &c.	53,368	19,528	46,499	17,181
Straw, manufactures of	35,700	1,488	6,500	1,333
Timber, lumber and shingles	186,997	24,443	99,006	9,008
" unmanufactured	859 898	Free.	232,723	Free.
Varnish	65,767	24,403	77.972	27,122
"	658	Free.	816	Free.
Wicker and basket ware	15,609	4,005	13,420	3,325
Woodenware	5,565	1,420	5,793	1,439
Wood, manufactures of	669,439	163,168	656,005	155,955
Willow for basket-makers	459	Free.	312	Free.
All other vegetable substances	34,485	"	35,276	"
Order XXV.—Oils.				
Oils, animal	31,148	5,927	28,112	5,726
" coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of	552,522	383,127	495,959	416,962
" cocoa nut and palm	87,703	Free.	107,919	Free.
" fish	26,403	5,245	17,111	3,470
" " *	104,895	Free.	57,131	Free.
" lubricating	141,077	53,327	175,949	73,901
" vegetable	764,808	172,799	571,145	141,772
" all other	45,573	8,216	42,426	8,431
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.				
(*See* also Order 12.)				
Asbestus, manufactures of	13,228	3,325	13,926	3,522
Chalk	7,202	1,440	7,392	1,478
Coal, anthracite	5,224,452	Free.	5,640,346	Free.
" bituminous	4,209,882	959,369	4,257,479	969,131
" all other	4,760	524	.....	.....
Coke and dust	209,138	25,552	233,553	29,722
Clays	56,766	Free.	82,619	Free.
China and porcelain	173,178	51,580	230,598	69,462
Earthenware	464,184	161,214	530,291	180,560
Glass bottles, &c.	315,232	106,100	294,186	99,579
" plate	227,335	45,210	225,572	48,694
" window	370,646	74,303	425,929	84,073
Glass, all other, and manufactures of	139,543	30,958	138,866	31,095
Gravels and sand	23,620	Free.	27,890	Free.
Gypsum, crude	640	"	1,182	"

*Specially exempted from Newfounland.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	321,534	37,158	358,692	458,137	18,273	476,410
	13,691		13,691	18,039	3,205	21,244
	21,106		*21,106	14,323		*14,323
	3,859,102	324,996	4,184,098	3,464,457	281,583	3,746,040
	1,300,620		1,300,620	1,629,123		1,629,123
	17,903	135	18,038	7,456	21	7,477
	1,069,556	53,367	1,122,923	1,180,222	81,424	1,261,646
	196,586	2,655	199,241	180,341	7,349	187,690
					17	17
	18,726	746	19,472	18,217	652	18,869
25	18,297	13,398	31,695	53,553	205	53,758
	3,381	3,595	6,976	3,123	2,823	5,946
	513,909		513,909	514,412		514,412
	2,916,465	165,004	3,081,469	3,195,467	213,640	3,409,107
	21		21			
				120	293	413
26						
	5,521	1,471	6,992	1,964	5,011	6,975
	63,326		63,326	60,285		60,285
	184,977		184,977	194,304		194,304

*Straw only.

IMPORTS –1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class V.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXVI.—Concluded.				
Iron sand or globules	1,123	225	903	181
Lithographic stones	6,291	1,145	4,762	1,009
Marble	89,793	17,671	85,259	17,095
" manufactures of	17,868	6,253	20,744	7,317
Mineral earths	65,489	13,977	58,626	12,964
Phosphates				
Plaster of Paris	8,627	1,590	7,744	2,060
Plumbago, and manufactures of	33,042	9,943	26,610	7,372
Salt	60,371	21,956	66,356	13,065
"	321,239	Free.	314,995	Free.
School and writing slates	2,253	1,004	9,980	5,393
Stone, building	178,710	23,835	87,830	17,672
" grind and flag	53,339	10,306	34,809	6,116
" manufactures of	60,490	18,308	38,705	11,845
Whiting	27,504	Free.	26,867	Free.
Nickel				
Other minerals, &c	63,793	Free.	77,304	Free.
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion	1,811,170	Free.	1,818,530	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware	2,325	"	2,687	"
Diamonds, diamond dust, &c	73,058	"	55,843	"
Electro-plated and gilt ware	157,082	47,316	153,401	46,336
Gold, silver and manufactures of	81,924	21,293	111,151	25,929
Jet, manufactures of	68	20	53	11
Jewellery	351,311	70,228	289,338	57,717
Precious stones, in the rough	820	Free.	400	Free.
" unset	4,110	411	7,495	749
Silver, rolled				
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches	27,827	Free.	31,560	Free.
" of all kinds, except for churches	15,053	3,995	14,177	4,135
Brass and manufactures of	516,579	139,151	464,795	123,587
Copper, manufactures of	413,569	58,100	271,535	37,391
Iron bars	325,373	125,020	232,560	86,812
" bolts and nuts	49,291	20,219	30,003	13,306
" castings	140,295	42,687	116,327	35,373
" hoop	123,758	42,849	143,873	54,481
" sheet†	715,677	90,183	900,379	112,412
" pig	1,092,983	325,385	883,378	275,798
" railway	217,367	62,802	201,140	53,613
" tubing	681,210	158,842	553,023	140,369
wire	331,387	88,633	321,534	85,844

†Including Canada plate.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	47,811		*47,811	50,589		*50,589
	20,497	445	*20,944	9,620	594	*10,214
	422,200		422,000	380,462		380,462
	1,219		1,219	1,372		1,372
	163		163	438		438
	1,429	27,372	28,801	763	19,855	20,618
	24,568		§24,568	23,465		§23,465
	240,499		240,499	617,639		617,639
	76,989	589	77,578	146,167	2,550	148,717
	129,328	817,599	946,927	306,447	1,502,671	†1,809,118
27	554,126		†554,126	316,177		316,177
	238,367		‡238,267	193,441		‡193,441
	505,196		505,196	216,603		216,603
	4,407	24,487	28,894	6,583	1,075	7,658
		414	414	95	23	118

* Including stone. † Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c, ‡ Silver ore.
§ Grindstones only. ‖ Copper ore and fine copper.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class V.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXVIII.—Concluded.				
Iron, manufactures of, and all other‡	2,454,890	599,509	2,223,447	594,032
" and steel, old scrap	638	Free.	1,997	Free.
Lead	290,928	43,943	288,740	45,652
" manufactures of	31,451	7,108	29,379	7,319
Metals and manufactures of	355,772	98,597	373,588	104,433
Nails of all kinds	51,780	16,879	42,155	14,842
Steel, and manufactures of	430,583	102,248	423,179	103,615
" rails	3,197,280	Free.	1,738,661	Free.
Stoves	29,944	9,007	27,685	7,980
Tin, and manufactures of	46,491	11,614	37,847	9,424
" blocks, pigs and bars	275,343	Free.	287,572	Free.
" plates	854,770	"	1,235,961	"
Wire, brass	35	"	666	"
" copper			6,337	"
" iron	24,111	Free.	10,072	"
" steel			24,894	"
Yellow metal	125,605	Free.	73,534	"
Zinc, and manufactures of	7,191	1,794	7,571	1,891
" blocks, pigs and sheets	105,023	Free.	127,302	Free.
Other metals, manufactured & otherwise.	896,080	"	1,240,764	"
Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.				
Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.				
Animals, horned cattle	18,486	5,019	43,834	13,150
" horses	162,366	23,529	267,669	16,825
" sheep	105,641	29,949	159,585	34,699
" swine	5,753	3,659	1,091	431
" poultry and other				
" swine, to be slaughtered in bond for exportation	265,561	1,136	184,565	100
" all other	26,467	2,995	35,437	3,401
" for improvement of stock	443,129	Free.	354,412	Free.
Bees	416	"	139	"
Leeches	170	"	161	"
Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.				
Fruit trees, vines, etc	4,423	Free.	8,283	Free.
"	85,550	25,599	71,274	21,764
Forest trees	145	Free.	151	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs	35,034	7,009	36,422	7,286
" " "	27,456	Free.	36,271	Free.

‡Including articles and wares composed wholly or in part of iron and steel.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	64,803	28,537	93,340	74,953	31,769	106,722
	12,285	2,605	14,890	3,546	1,496	5,042
28						
	33,968	18,580	52,548	59,087	12,280	71,367
	4,030	53	4,083	2,562	13	2,575
	12,615	23,447	36,062	5,115	10,711	15,826
	47,644	15,872	63,516	19,397	73,652	93,049
	8,772,499	2,270	8,774,769	7,748,949	450	7,749,399
	1,417,244	155,320	1,572,564	1,354,027	130,404	1,484,431
	1,146,465	4,400	1,150,865	1,385,146	43,921	1,429,067
	1,954		1,954	1,638	176	1,814
	60,753	2,650	63,403	49,652	12,605	62,257
29						
	51		51	238		238
30						
	4,297	240	4,537	5,356	16	5,372

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.	$	$	$	$
Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles.				
Articles for the use of the Governor-General	6,644	Free.	5,795	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls-General	2,427	"	8,440	"
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government	412,209	"	297,473	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia	408,434	"	487,468	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables	5,269	1,419	4,885	1,414
Brooms and brush ware	112,151	27,885	109,069	27,150
Buttons	281,884	70,811	323,618	85,651
Clothing for charitable purposes	9,602	Free.	10,677	Free.
Fancy goods	547,945	167,807	641,567	195,049
Ice	1,754	Free.	4,104	Free.
Models of invention	30,763	"	20,680	"
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise	57,130	17,158	57,164	16,921
Settlers' effects	1,778,556	Free.	2,024,718	Free.
All other miscellaneous	363,930	"	480,789	"
" "	347,723	109,360	583,576	157,027
Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.				
Curiosities	22,016	Free.	56,483	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed	15,634	3,204	12,982	2,661
Personal effects	3,495	Free.	3,641	Free.
Unenumerated articles	935,162	189,525	967,197	209,616
" "	97,530	Free.	134,269	Free.
Total	119,967,638	23,416,266	127,406,068	20,550,474
Export duty	.. ....	64,803	.....	108

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892.—*Concluded.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
31	36,333	1,193	37,526	26,449	1,444	27,893
	261,861		261,861	9,796		9,796
	1,166,912	227,858	1,394,770	1,306,606	231,855	1,538,461
32	187,870	123,498	311,368	196,362	96,396	292,758
	2,913,994		2,913,994	3,348,213		3,348,213
	88,801,066	9,616,230	98,417,296	99,338,913	14,624,462	113,963,375

Summary of preceding table.

284. The following table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total value of imports and exports in each class and order, in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

Order.	Articles.	1891.		1892.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.	$	$	$	$
1	Books, &c	1,981,221	87,182	2,015,461	89,838
2	Musical instruments	426,377	409,882	418,718	408,079
3	Prints, pictures, &c	260,075		410,230	
4	Carvings, figures, &c	190,110		249,987	
5	Tackle for sports and games	180,240		194,148	
6	Watches, philosophical instruments, &c	1,186,680		1,112,257	
7	Surgical instruments	58,972		62,320	
8	Arms, ammunition, &c	247,514	66,742	298,272	61,763
9	Machines, tools and implements	3,830,089	473,647	4,373,751	547,092
10	Carriages, harness, &c	514,964	42,018	694,816	80,796
11	Ships, boats, &c	125,246	280,474	61,387	506,746
12	Building material	587,011	156,175	518,006	130,095
13	Furniture	746,172	141,571	832,331	72,737
14	Chemicals	3,430,880	288,315	3,605,046	257,569
	Total of Class I.	13,765,551	1,906,006	14,846,730	2,154,437
	Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
15	Wool and worsted manufactures	10,034,072	175,908	10,533,594	214,434
16	Silk, manufactures of	2,675,374		2,483,021	
17	Cotton and flax, manufactures of	5,519,740	230,230	5,688,437	403,508
18	Dress	3,861,398	151,453	3,749,947	127,421
19	Fibrous materials and manufac. of	1,143,237	137,181	1,247,871	144,045
	Total of Class II.	23,233,821	694,772	23,702,870	889,408
	Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				
20	Animal food	3,651,432	22,634,059	3,581,188	25,671,526
21	Vegetable food	16,754,020	17,214,775	22,332,399	29,492,652
22	Drinks and stimulants	8,208,747	254,623	9,110,792	444,212
	Total of Class III.	28,614,199	40,103,457	35,024,379	55,608,390
	Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.				
23	Animal substances	6,151,599	3,735,824	6,917,525	4,576,533
24	Vegetable do	11,087,530	28,178,584	10,215,067	26,429,612
25	Oils	1,754,129	58,143	1,495,752	78,590
	Total of Class IV.	18,993,258	31,972,551	18,628,344	31,084,735

Order.	Articles.	1891.		1892.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		$	$	$	$
	CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS				
26	Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass	12,429,738	4,714,475	12,971,323	5,439,010
27	Gold, silver and precious stones	2,481,868	1,739,420	2,438,898	2,318,736
28	Metals other than gold and silver	13,828,184	798,943	12,365,635	518,960
	Total of Class V	28,739,790	7,252,838	27,775,856	8,276,706
	CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
29	Animals, birds, &c	1,027,989	11,563,555	1,046,893	10,726,968
30	Plants and trees	152,608	4,588	146,401	5,610
	Total of Class VI	1,180,597	11,568,143	1,193,294	10,732,578
	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
31	Miscellaneous articles	4,366,421	1,694,157	5,060,023	1,576,150
32	Indefinite "	1,073,837	3,225,362	1,174,572	3,640,971
	Total of Class VII	5,440,258	4,919,519	6,234,595	5,217,121
	Grand total	119,967,638	98,417,296	127,406,068	113,963,375

285. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1892, as compared with 1891, were as follow :— Imports and exports, 1891 and 1892.

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1891	$119,967,638	$ 98,417,296	$23,481,069
1892	127,406,068	113,963,375	20,550,582

There was, therefore, an increase in the value of imports of $7,438,430, and in the value of exports of $15,546,079, making an increase in the total trade of $22,984,509, while the decrease in the duty collected amounted to $2,930,487.

Value of imports and exports, etc., since Confederation

286. The following tables give the value of the imports and exports and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, also the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, the value of the several branches of trade per head of population and the amount of duty collected, for the same period.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports, Home Consumption.	Exports, Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	71,985,306	48,504,899	131,027,5[illegible]
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	67,402,170	52,400,772	130,889,9[illegible]
1870	74,814,359	73,573,490	1,240,849	71,237,603	59,043,590	148,387,8[illegible]
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	86,947,482	57,630,024	170,200,5[illegible]
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	107,709,116	65,831,083	194,070,1[illegible]
1873	128,011,281	89,780,922	38,221,359	127,514,594	76,538,025	217,801,2[illegible]
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	127,404,169	76,741,997	217,565,5[illegible]
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,907,2[illegible]
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	94,734,218	72,491,436	174,176,3[illegible]
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	96,300,483	68,030,546	175,203,3[illegible]
1878	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	91,199,577	67,989,800	172,405,4[illegible]
1879	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	80,341,608	62,431,025	153,455,6[illegible]
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	†	71,782,349	72,899,697	174,401,3[illegible]
1881	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	91,611,604	83,944,701	203,621,6[illegible]
1882	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	112,648,927	94,137,660	221,556,7[illegible]
1883	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	123,137,019	87,702,431	230,339,8[illegible]
1884	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	108,180,644	79,833,098	207,803,5[illegible]
1885	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	102,710,019	79,131,735	198,179,847
1886	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	99,602,694	77,756,704	189,675,875
1887	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	105,639,428	80,960,909	202,408,947
1888	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	102,847,100	81,382,072	201,097,630
1889	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	109,673,447	80,272,456	204,414,698
1890	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	112,765,584	85,257,586	218,607,390
1891	119,967,638	98,417,296	21,550,342	113,345,124	88,801,066	218,384,234
1892	127,406,068	113,963,375	13,442,693	116,978,943	99,338,913	241,369,443
Total	2,654,593,257	2,143,474,276	511,118,981	2,513,316,865	1,868,762,049	4,798,067,533
Annual average	106,183,730	85,738,971	20,444,759	100,532,675	74,750,482	191,922,701

† Excess of exports, $1,421,711.

'ALUE OF TRADE PER HEAD AND DUTY COLLECTED.

EAR) 30TH NE.	Value of			Duties Collected.			
	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.	Total Trade per Head.	Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.
.....	21 78	17 07	38 86	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
.....	20 63	17 72	38 35	8,284,507	14,102	8,298,909	2 43
.....	21 66	21 29	42 95	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
.....	27 31	21 08	48 39	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
.....	30 86	22 88	53 74	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
.....	34 89	24 48	59 37	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
.....	33 52	23 36	56 88	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
.....	31 66	20 04	51 70	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
.....	23 60	20 50	44 10	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
.....	24 75	18 90	43 65	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
.....	22 82	19 44	42 26	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
.....	19 77	17 24	37 01	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
.....	20 52	20 85	41 37	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
.....	24 29	22 67	46 96	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
.....	27 24	23 30	50 55	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 95
.....	29 84	22 13	51 97	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 23
.....	25 96	20 39	46 34	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 49
.....	24 01	19 67	43 68	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 22
.....	22 77	18 59	41 35	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 24
.....	24 35	19 31	43 67	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 85
.....	23 67	19 25	42 92	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 74
.....	24 33	18 83	43 16	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,523	5 02
.....	25 45	20 20	45 65	23,921,234	93,674	24,014,908	5 01
.....	24 77	20 32	45 09	23,416,266	64,803	23,481,069	4 84
.....	26 00	23 26	49 27	20,550,474	108	20,550,582	4 24

icles on which export duty was collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, ngle and stave bolts.

Total trade.

The total trade of the Dominion in 1892 was considerably than in any previous year since Confederation, the excess over the year of the next largest trade, amounting to $11,029,617. separately the exports exceeded any previous year by $11,826,- ut the imports had been exceeded on three occasions, viz., in 1874 and 1873. The imports exceeded the average of 25 years 1,222,338, and the exports exceeded the same by $28,224,404.

Average annual values.

verage annual value per head during the 25 years since Confed- n has been: of imports, $25.45, of exports, $20.51, and of the rade, $45.97; therefore, in 1891, the imports were 55 cents, the s $2.75, and the total trade $3.30 above the average.

Excess of imports.

Only once since Confederation have the imports been exceeded e exports, viz., in 1880, there having been with that exception a ual excess of imports, amounting on an average to $20,444,759 lly, the excess in 1892 having been $7,002,066 below the aver- The effect of an excess of imports or exports upon the welfare ountry, and to what extent such excess may be significant of its tion, are questions upon which various opinions are held, and the

discussion of which would not come within the scope of a work of this description.

Duty collected.

289. The amount of duty collected per head was less than in any year since 1885. The duty collected on exports had accrued in the previous year, as the export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 16·13, as compared with 19·52 in 1891, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 17·56 per cent in 1892, and 20·66 per cent in 1891.

Interprovincial trade.

290. There are at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on between the provinces can be ascertained, but it certainly is much larger than is generally understood, and to a considerable extent has taken the place of what was formerly foreign trade. Its value was calculated a few years ago at $80,000,000 per annum, in which case it is not unlikely that upward of $100,000,000 would represent its value at the present time.

Imports of 1891 and 1892 compared as to quantity and value.

291. While, however, there is no doubt that the interprovincial trade ought to be taken into consideration when dealing with the trade of the country, yet, being practically an unknown quantity, it has to be put on one side, leaving the figures of the external trade as the only ones available, either for information or comparison. It can easily be understood, however, that owing to the continual fluctuations in price, values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of the country is increasing or decreasing, and in order to obtain some information concerning its volume as well as its value, the following tables are given, in which the actual increase or decrease in value is divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume and the other in price. For example, take the article cotton, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1891 amounted to 35,643,056 lbs., valued at $3,603,185, while those of 1892 were 42,075,440 lbs., valued at $3,389,232, the value in the latter year being $214,000 less than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1891, the value would have been $864,000 less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of $650,000 by an increase in quantity. Some tables on the above principle, relating to exports only, were given in the Year Book, 1891, which have been continued in the present issue and are given below. Time did not then permit of imports being dealt with in a similar manner, but this has now been done, as regards the imports of 1892, in the following table, in which as many articles over $50,000 in value have been taken as the nature of the returns would permit. Individual calculations for 219 articles have been made in order to make up the 68 specified articles in the table, and it is considered these are sufficient to justify the assumption that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. It will be seen that not only a fairer but also a more instructive estimate can be formed of the condition of the trade of the country by this mode of comparison than by the ordinary one of values only.

RTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN 92, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE F 1891.

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.			
	Actual in 1892.	At prices of 1891.	Due to Variation in Quantity.		Due to Variation in Price.		Actually More or Less than 1891.	
les of Food and Drink.	$	$	$		$		$	
d beer	229,402	239,000	+	4,000	—	10,000	—	5,957
and wines	1,483,955	1,467,000	—	55,000	+	17,000	—	37,832
	862,455	914,000	—	598,000	—	52,000	—	650,048
eal	203,806	194,000		128,000	+	10,000	—	117,904
and wheat flour	232,705	208,000	—	157,000	+	26,000	—	130,465
	310,272	310,000	+	99,000			+	98,605
bacon and hams	579,748	592,000	—	213,000	—	12,000	—	225,013
other	253,580	241,000	—	44,000	+	12,000	—	31,989
	892,032	1,170,000	+	308,000	—	278,000	+	29,411
s	237,584	272,000	+	29,000	—	34,000	—	5,379
	649,797	684,000	—	4,000	—	34,000	—	38,110
	3,650,940	3,688,000	+	707,000	—	37,000	+	669,525
	9,082,523	8,588,000	+	3,330,000	+	494,000	+	3,824,377
es	814,421	812,000	—	169,000	+	2,000	—	157,779
	2,525,290	3,049,000	+	485,000	—	524,000	—	38,951
	208,808	310,000	+	72,000	—	101,000	—	28,731
	380,958	406,000	+	25,000	—	25,000	+	408
articles	1,642,806	1,766,000	—	67,000	—	123,000	—	189,695
Total	24,241,082	24,910,000	+	3,633,000	—	669,000	+	2,964,473
Metals.								
	269,842	389,000	—	43,000	—	119,000	—	162,376
ig	886,485	920,000	—	165,000	—	34,000	—	199,444
	537,105	808,000	+	205,000	—	271,000	—	65,926
	62,550	70,000	+	39,000	—	8,000	+	31,091
blocks	287,572	285,000	+	9,000	+	3,000	+	12,229
metal	73,534	80,000	—	46,000	—	6,000	—	52,071
	127,302	128,000	+	23,000	—	1,000	+	22,279
rticles	1,710,816	1,864,000	—	41,000	—	153,000	—	193,587
Total	3,955,206	4,544,000	—	19,000	—	589,000	—	607,805
uls, Dye Stuffs d Tanning Substances.								
	287,729	318,000	+	4,000	—	30,000	—	26,038
of tartar	119,599	126,000	+	21,000	—	6,000	+	15,305
niline	148,178	130,000	+	1,000	+	18,000	+	18,896
t of logwood	129,609	130,000	+	25,000			+	24,413
crude	386,460	357,000	+	23,000	+	29,000	+	51,805
itrate	387,242	365,000	+	11,000	+	22,000	+	33,107
tine, spirits of	201,874	238,000	+	36,000	—	36,000	—	55
rticles	2,040,897	2,075,000	+	107,000	—	34,000	+	73,188
Total	3,701,588	3,739,000	+	228,000	—	37,000	+	190,621
	1,540,581	1,749,000	—	31,000	—	208,000	—	238,653

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN 1892, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value		
	Actual in 1892.	At prices of 1891.	Due to Variation in Quantity.	Due to Variation in Price.	Actually More or Less than 1891.
Raw Materials.	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite	5,640,346	5,523,000	+ 299,000	+ 117,000	+ 415,891
" bituminous	4,099,221	4,102,000	+ 41,000	— 3,000	+ 38,325
Cotton waste	284,701	301,000	+ 27,000	— 16,000	+ 10,676
" wool	3,389,232	4,253,000	+ 650,000	— 864,000	— 213,952
Grease	209,883	202,000	+ 110,000	+ 8,000	+ 117,996
Gutta percha, crude	257,946	458,000	— 284,000	— 200,000	— 483,946
Hemp, undressed	877,989	155,000	+ 290,000	— 277,000	+ 13,282
Rags	227,488	596,000	+ 396,000	— 368,000	+ 27,488
Rubber, crude	451,103	624,000	+ 576,000	— 173,000	+ 402,563
Silk, raw	260,299	310,000	+ 138,000	— 50,000	+ 88,299
Tobacco, unman'fact'ed	1,716,873	1,887,000	+ 237,000	— 170,000	+ 66,873
Wool	1,694,702	1,780,000	+ 381,000	— 85,000	+ 296,702
Other articles	4,395,391	4,855,000	— 320,000	— 460,000	— 779,862
Total	23,505,174	26,046,000	+ 2,541,000	— 2,541,000	+ 0
Manufactures.					
Barrels, empty	233,597	226,000	+ 18,000	+ 8,000	+ 25,889
Books, periodicals, &c.	1,328,208	1,409,000	+ 73,000	— 81,000	— 8,422
Cars, carts, wagons, &c.	492,114	562,000	+ 246,000	— 70,000	+ 175,488
Carpets	1,116,944	1,132,000	+ 41,000	— 15,000	+ 25,926
Cigars and tobacco	270,466	239,000	— 86,000	+ 32,000	— 54,200
Cotton manufactures	4,048,659	4,099,000	+ 33,000	— 50,000	— 16,899
Flax and hemp "	1,546,051	1,517,000	+ 84,000	+ 29,000	+ 113,862
Glass "	1,257,858	1,304,000	+ 56,000	— 46,000	+ 10,166
Iron and steel "	9,935,234	10,681,000	— 224,000	— 746,000	— 970,144
Jute cloth	300,971	294,000	— 36,000	+ 7,000	— 29,110
Leather manufactures	1,091,213	1,139,000	+ 190,000	— 48,000	+ 142,282
Lumber	647,200	671,000	— 17,000	— 24,000	— 41,268
Oil cloth	216,129	216,000	— 10,000	.....	— 9,897
Paints and colours	566,138	618,000	+ 67,000	— 52,000	+ 14,851
Pianos, organs, &c	412,894	386,000	— 36,000	+ 27,000	— 9,330
Silk velvets	149,229	158,000	— 6,000	— 9,000	— 15,279
Sheet iron	899,286	807,000	+ 86,000	+ 92,000	+ 177,947
Tin plates and sheets	1,235,961	1,536,000	+ 681,000	— 300,000	+ 381,191
Twine, all kinds	211,391	317,000	+ 249,000	— 106,000	+ 143,652
Woollen manufactures	9,379,759	9,647,000	+ 669,000	— 267,000	+ 402,305
Other articles	17,469,262	18,596,000	+ 1,628,000	— 1,127,000	+ 501,524
Total	52,808,564	55,554,000	+ 3,706,000	— 2,746,000	+ 959,402
Animals	618,576	553,000	— 158,000	+ 66,000	— 91,856
Miscellaneous articles	6,608,172	6,722,000	+ 860,000	— 378,000	+ 481,733
Total imports	116,978,943	124,098,000	+ 10,753,000	— 7,119,000	+ 3,633,819

292. If prices had remained in 1892 exactly as they were in 1891, there would have been an increase in the value of the imports of $10,753,000, brought about by a corresponding increase in volume, but this increase in volume was offset by a decline in prices to the extent of $7,119,000, so that the actual increase only amounted to $3,633,819. In imports of articles of food and drink it will be seen that, (if sugar is eliminated, in which there was a large increase both in quantity and value) while the quantities imported remained just about the same as in the previous year, there was a decrease in values of over $1,000,000. In metals and oils there were decreases both in quantity and value, that in the latter, however, being the largest in both cases. In raw materials, taking values only, the trade in 1892 was the same as in 1891, but this table shows that there was actually a large increase in the quantities imported, which, however, was counterbalanced almost to a dollar by reduced prices, the great decline in the price of cotton being a considerable factor in their reduction. Manufactures tell the same story, an increase in the quantities imported but at reduced prices. Variations in quantity and value.

293. The following summary, which perhaps set off these results to better advantage, shows that while the year 1892 was marked by a decided increase in the volume of our import trade, it was also marked by an almost universal decline in price. Summary of preceding table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS IN 1892 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1891.

Articles.	Value Imported. 1892.	More or less than 1891.					
		Quantity.		Price.		Together.	
	$	$		$		$	
Food and drink	24,241,082	3,633,000	−	669,000	+	2,964,473	
Metals	3,955,206	19,000	−	589,000	−	607,805	
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c	3,701,588	228,000	+	37,000	+	190,621	
Oils	1,540,581	31,000	−	208,000	−	238,653	
Raw materials	23,505,174	2,541,000	+	2,541,000	+	6	
Manufactures	52,808,564	3,706,000	+	2,746,000	+	959,402	
Animals	618,576	158,000	−	66,000	−	91,856	
Miscellaneous articles	6,608,172	860,000	+	378,000	+	481,733	
Total	116,978,943	10,753,000	+	7,119,000	−	3,633,819	

294. The information to be obtained by this method of calculation, when the figures of one year are compared with those of another, is illustrated by the following comparison between 1891 and 1892 :— Comparison between 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Actual value of imports	$113,345,124	$116,978,943
Value at prices of previous year	111,923,000	124,098,000
Variation from price	+1,422,000	−7,119,000
" quantities	−842,000	+10,753,000
Actual difference in value	+579,540	+3,633,819

Thus it is seen that the increase in 1891 was due entirely to an advance in prices, as there was actually a decrease in the volume of trade, while in 1892, on the other hand, the increase was due to a large increase in volume in the face of a very severe fall in prices.

Exports of 1891 and 1892, compared as to quantity and value.

295. The next table is a comparison of the exports of 1892 with those of 1891, worked out in a similar manner.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1891. (COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED.)

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.		
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Due to variation in Quantity.	Due to variation in Price.	Actually more or less than 1891.
	$	$	$	$	$
Animals, Living—					
Horses	1,354,027	1,344,000	— 73,000	+ 10,000	— 63,217
Cattle	7,748,949	7,984,000	— 789,000	— 235,000	— 1,023,350
Sheep	1,385,146	1,264,000	+ 118,000	+ 121,000	+ 238,681
Swine	1,638	2,000			— 316
Other animals	49,652	50,000	— 11,000		— 11,101
Total	10,539,412	10,644,000	— 755,000	— 104,000	— 859,993
Articles of Food and Drink—					
Bacon and hams	1,152,006	1,010,000	+ 382,000	+ 142,000	+ 523,537
Meats, all other	704,019	720,000	+ 362,000	— 16,000	+ 346,265
Butter	1,056,058	917,000	+ 315,000	+ 139,000	+ 453,883
Cheese	11,652,412	10,590,000	+ 1,082,000	+ 1,062,000	+ 2,143,612
Eggs	1,089,798	1,147,000	— 14,000	— 57,000	— 70,561
Codfish, dry and wet, salted	3,157,239	2,966,000	— 155,000	+ 191,000	+ 36,019
Lobsters	1,909,756	1,712,000	— 219,000	+ 198,000	— 20,419
Salmon	1,414,562	1,506,000	— 414,000	— 91,000	— 505,192
Fish, all other	2,024,247	2,201,000	+ 15,000	— 177,000	— 162,092
Apples, green or ripe	1,444,883	2,130,000	+ 740,000	— 685,000	+ 55,169
do dried	14,392	16,000	— 33,000	— 2,000	— 54,657
Fruit, all other	175,120	257,000	+ 129,000	— 82,000	+ 46,642
Barley	2,613,363	3,115,000	+ 185,000	— 502,000	— 316,510
Beans	411,645	483,000	— 13,000	— 71,000	— 84,123
Oats	2,241,256	3,198,000	+ 3,068,000	— 957,000	+ 2,111,339
Pease	3,450,534	3,402,000	+ 1,370,000	+ 48,000	+ 1,417,933
Wheat	6,947,851	6,543,000	+ 4,960,000	+ 405,000	+ 5,364,767
Grain, all other	567,916	472,000	+ 208,000	+ 96,000	+ 304,333
Flour, wheat	1,784,413	1,782,000	+ 394,000	+ 2,000	+ 395,835
Oatmeal	409,319	391,000	+ 346,000	+ 18,000	+ 364,124
Meal, all other	54,583	97,000	+ 83,000	— 42,000	+ 40,640
Potatoes	295,421	271,000	— 1,422,000	+ 24,000	— 1,398,250
Spirits, including ale and beer	119,319	112,000	+ 47,000	+ 7,000	+ 54,258
Malt	1,450	1,000	— 87,000		— 85,734
Other articles	369,506	402,000	— 199,000	— 31,000	— 230,506
Total	45,061,067	45,442,000	+ 11,130,000	— 381,000	+ 10,749,389

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1891, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.		
			Due to Variations in		Actually more or less than 1891.
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Quantity.	Price.	
Sundry Raw Materials.	$	$	$	$	$
Asbestus	514,412	465,000	— 49,000	+ 49,000	+ 503
Bark for tanning	217,552	203,000	— 11,000	+ 15,000	+ 4,097
Bones	84,455	89,000	+ 9,000	— 5,000	+ 3,529
Coal	3,195,467	3,306,000	+ 390,000	— 111,000	+ 279,002
Firewood	370,301	382,000	+ 67,000	— 12,000	+ 55,431
Flax	112,360	319,000	+ 138,000	— 207,000	— 69,026
Logs	1,115,923	1,105,000	+ 375,000	+ 11,000	+ 385,707
Nickel	617,639	685,000	+ 444,000	— 67,000	+ 377,140
Phosphates	380,462	300,000	— 122,000	+ 80,000	— 41,738
Timber, square	2,590,956	2,711,000	— 373,000	— 120,000	— 493,334
Wool	200,860	203,000	— 43,000	— 2,000	— 44,643
Other articles	5,401,828	5,545,000	+ 412,000	— 143,000	+ 268,990
Total	14,802,215	15,313,000	+ 1,237,000	— 511,000	+ 725,658
Oils	74,893	72,000	+ 31,000	+ 3,000	+ 34,489
Manufactures.					
Ashes, pot, pearl & other	114,658	123,000	— 2,000	— 8,000	— 10,465
Barrels, empty	19,318	15,000	+ 2,000	+ 4,000	+ 5,885
Basswood, butternut and hickory	54,493	52,000	+ 24,000	+ 2,000	+ 25,926
Carriages	41,443	25,000	— 1,000	+ 16,000	+ 15,338
Cotton waste	67,762	65,000	+ 17,000	+ 3,000	+ 19,723
Deals	6,469,171	6,423,000	— 1,286,000	+ 46,000	— 1,239,948
Deal ends	290,501	302,000	+ 21,000	— 11,000	+ 9,403
Extract of hemlock bark	157,753	173,000	— 14,000	— 15,000	— 29,423
Joists and scantlings	118,471	123,000	— 37,000	— 5,000	— 41,720
Junk and oakum	24,837	25,000	— 7,000		— 7,046
Knees and futtocks	14,169	16,000	— 9,000	— 2,000	— 11,038
Laths, palings and pickets	364,292	357,000	— 35,000	+ 7,000	— 27,880
Stave bolts	91,784	89,000	— 45,000	+ 3,000	— 41,524
Masts and spars	12,688	7,000	— 21,000	+ 6,000	— 15,491
Musical instruments	396,193	403,000	+ 2,000	— 7,000	— 5,360
Oil cake	187,086	201,000	+ 83,000	— 14,000	+ 68,919
Planks and boards	8,050,353	7,932,000	— 695,000	+ 118,000	— 576,559
Shingles	599,865	610,000	+ 171,000	— 10,000	+ 160,936
Ships	506,747	674,000	+ 393,000	— 167,000	+ 226,272
Shooks, box and other	165,053	190,000	— 12,000	— 25,000	— 36,663
Sleepers and railroad ties	259,467	284,000	— 26,000	— 25,000	— 51,209
Staves and headings	459,553	430,000	+ 27,000	+ 30,000	+ 57,142
Sewing machines	21,566	17,000	— 11,000	+ 5,000	— 6,275
Tobacco	16,589	16,000	— 1,000		— 1,339
Other articles	5,323,936	5,361,000	+ 438,000	— 37,000	+ 401,746
Total	23,827,748	23,913,000	— 1,024,000	— 86,000	— 1,110,650
Miscellaneous	1,378,913	1,350,000	+ 358,000	+ 29,000	+ 387,126
Grand total	95,684,253	96,734,000	+ 10,977,000	— 1,050,000	+ 9,926,509

Summary of preceding table.

296. The above table may be summarized as follows:—

Articles.	Value Exported, 1892.	More or Less than 1891.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living	10,539,412	— 755,000	— 104,000	— 859,503
Articles of food and drink	45,061,067	+ 11,130,000	— 381,000	+ 10,749,389
Sundry raw materials	14,802,215	+ 1,237,000	— 511,000	+ 725,658
Oils	74,893	+ 31,000	+ 3,000	+ 34,489
Manufactures	23,827,748	— 1,024,000	— 86,000	— 1,110,650
Miscellaneous	1,378,913	+ 358,000	+ 29,000	+ 387,126
Total	95,684,253	+ 10,977,000	— 1,050,000	+ 9,926,509

Variations in quantity and value.

297. The export trade of 1892 showed a large increase in its volume, at very much the same prices as in 1891, for while there was on the whole a reduction in value, it was not nearly so large as that reported in imports, the increase of $10,977,000 due to larger volume, being only affected to the extent of $1,050,000 by decline in price, leaving the actual increase at $9,926,509. The articles principally affected by the fall in prices were raw materials and articles of food and drink, the fall, in the latter class, in apples, oats and barley being very considerable. There was an actual decrease in the values of animals and manufactures exported, the cattle trade being affected by the low prices in England, while the exports of manufactured lumber showed a reduction both in quantity and value.

Comparison of exports, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

298. The condition of the export trade of the last three years is more clearly shown by this method, in the following table, than it could be by a mere statement of actual values:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Actual value of exports	$82,335,514	$85,757,744	$95,684,253
Value at prices of previous year	82,120,000	88,228,000	96,734,000
Variation, from price	+ 212,000	— 2,470,000	— 1,050,000
do quantity	+ 4,921,000	+ 5,892,000	+10,977,000
Actual difference in value	+$5,133,710	+$3,422,230	+$9,926,509

299. The volume of trade has steadily increased during the period, but prices have declined during the last two years, as compared with 1890. A comparison of the total trade of 1892 with that of 1891, based on the preceding tables, is given below. Total trade 1891 and 1892 compared.

	1891.	1892.
Actual value of total trade*	$199,102,868	$212,663,196
Value at prices of previous year	200,151,000	220,832,000
Variation, from price	— 1,048,000	— 8,169,000
do quantity	+ 5,050,000	+ 21,730,000
Actual difference in value	+ $ 4,001,770	+ $ 13,560,328

* Imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce only.

300. In order to ascertain in what proportion the changes in a series of years, in the values both of particular items and in the grand total, have been due to an increased or diminished volume of articles or to a variation in their price, a table relating to the exports of Canadian produce for a period of eleven years has been prepared on a plan suggested some time ago, in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, by Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., by which, by means of index numbers, it can be readily seen in what respects the results of the several years correspond to or differ from one another, both as regards quantity and price. The year 1883 has been taken as the year of comparison, because in that year the total trade of the country reached the highest amount since Confederation (these calculations were worked out before the figures for 1892 were available), and, as long as the conditions of trade are fairly equal, it is not very material which year is used for the purpose. Individual calculations have been made for 63 distinct articles, in order to make up the several groups in the table, and these furnish a wide enough range for assuming that the remaining articles, many of which cannot, for want of definite information as to quantities, be so estimated, may be taken in the same ratio as the specified articles are found to yield. The number 1,000 has been taken to represent the value of the exports of 1883, viz., $87,702,000, and has been divided up into so many numbers as there were specified articles, the values of which made up the sum of $87,702,000. This 1,000 has also been taken as the number for quantity and volume, and as the index number for value of each article, being divided by that of price, becomes the index number of quantity, the total represents the volume of last year's transactions as compared with the index of value. The ease with which, by means of this table, comparisons can be made, either backwards or forwards, and either of specific articles or of general totals will be appreciated by those who are at all conversant with or interested in such matters. Comparison of exports, 1882-1892, by means of index numbers.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR THE ELEVEN YEARS 1882-1892 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE BASIS OF 1883, VIZ., THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF THAT YEAR, $87,702,000, REPRESENTED BY 1,000, FOR BOTH VOLUME AND VALUE.

Goods.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.	Volume	Value.
Food.																						
Animals..	58	51	60	60	76	82	113	98	80	80	101	92	88	72	88	80	71	94	94	113	89	104
Breadstuffs	257	306	212	212	124	119	158	133	195	169	232	183	150	136	125	112	133	95	120	101	258	205
Provisions, other	143	134	143	143	148	138	163	148	163	124	169	138	183	165	181	155	181	156	207	173	229	197
Fish	92	80	89	89	89	86	96	80	84	64	88	67	87	77	73	70	90	84	95	94	88	87
Total	550	571	504	504	437	425	530	459	522	437	590	480	508	450	467	417	475	429	516	481	664	593
Raw Materials.																						
Metals and minerals	21	21	21	21	21	24	22	27	24	26	25	27	24	31	28	37	31	39	34	46	35	46
Wood, round and square	47	41	53	53	59	56	42	38	44	38	27	25	30	27	36	38	47	53	37	40	35	38
Sundry raw materials	27	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	23	23	22	21	23	22	22	21	24	23	20	19	24	20
Total	95	87	99	99	106	105	91	91	91	87	74	73	77	80	86	96	102	115	91	105	94	104
Manufactures.																						
Wood	218	203	207	207	229	211	187	178	196	178	200	181	210	181	239	194	243	214	243	207	221	188
Other manufactures	25	26	28	28	15	16	14	13	13	12	11	10	13	12	14	12	16	14	15	13	20	15
Total	243	229	235	235	244	227	201	191	209	190	211	191	223	193	253	206	259	228	258	220	241	203
Horses	30	27	19	19	16	18	17	18	24	25	27	26	29	28	25	24	24	22	17	16	16	15
Total specified articles	918	914	857	857	803	775	839	759	846	739	902	770	837	751	831	743	860	794	882	822	1015	915
" unspecified "	160	159	857	857	139	135	158	143	169	148	180	153	197	177	192	172	194	178	205	190	241	218
Grand total	1078	1073	1000	1000	942	910	997	902	1015	887	1082	923	1034	928	1023	915	1054	972	1087	1012	1256	1133

301. The figures below give the actual values and index numbers for the years comprised in the table, and also what the index numbers and values would have been at the prices of 1883, the basis of comparison being still the same. Values and numbers at prices of 1883.

ACTUAL INDEX NUMBERS AND VALUES FOR 1882-1892, AND THE SAME AT PRICES OF 1883.

Year.	Index No.	Actual Values.	Index No.	At 1883 Prices.
		$		$
1882	1073	94,137,660	1078	94,541,000
1883	1000	87,702,431	1000	87,702,000
1884	910	79,833,098	942	82,666,000
1885	902	79,131,735	997	87,429,000
1886	887	77,756,704	1015	89,053,000
1887	923	80,960,909	1082	94,862,000
1888	928	81,382,072	1034	90,687,000
1889	915	80,272,456	1023	89,753,000
1890	972	85,257,586	1054	92,414,000
1891	1012	88,801,066	1087	95,300,000
1892	1133	99,338,913	1256	110,180,000

By this mode of comparison it would appear that the value of the aggregate trade during the years named, would, if the prices of 1883 had been maintained, have been larger by $80,000,000 than it actually was.

302. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past ten years. As prices are given for almost all the principal articles of export, except lumber, this table may be consulted in connection with that on page 218, as it supplies details of the variation in prices, there shown in the aggregate. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food is very noticeable. It has not yet been found practicable to give a similar table of import prices, owing to the uncertain and irregular definition of quantities. Average export prices.

Average prices, 1873-1892.

303. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years. (Statist, 14th January, 1893):—

1867-1877	100
1873	111
1879	83
1880	88
1881	85
1882	84
1883	82
1884	76
1885	72
1886	69
1887	68
1888	70
1889	72
1890	72
1891	72
1892	68

Heavy fall in prices.

304. The improvement which, commencing in 1888, had continued, more or less, during the ensuing four years came abruptly to an end in 1892, and the index number fell to 68 the same as in 1887, and the lowest on record. The index number for the month of September was 66·8, the lowest point during the century, while the figure for December was 5 per cent lower than in December, 1891, and 8 per cent lower than in December 1889. Mr. Sauerbeck considers that over production, the financial difficulties of 1890, the effect of the McKinley tariff, deficient harvests and the fall of silver have generally combined to bring about the decline. The heaviest fall took place after the close of the Canadian fiscal year, and therefore the effect of the depression is not seen to its full extent in the preceding tables.

Summary of imports for home consumption, 1890, '91 and '92.

305. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	221,928	235,359	229,402
Animals, living	347,978	262,082	262,089
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, N.E.S.	1,304,384	1,212,340	1,223,404
Brass and manufactures of	460,692	516,289	463,182

Beans	"	1 49	1 66	0 96	1 00	1 05	1 87	1 34	1 32	1 53	1 30
Oats	"	0 45	0 37	0 38	0 35	0 32	0 33	0 39	0 34	0 50	0 35
Pease	"	0 92	0 91	0 77	0 69	0 63	0 71	0 73	‡ 0 69	‡ 0 74	‡ 0 74
Rye	"	0 68	0 65	0 63	0 58	0 54	0 54	.....	0 51	0 67	0 86
Wheat	"	1 02	1 09	0 84	0 88	0 84	0 87	0 96	0 92	0 75	0 80
Gypsum or plaster, crude	Tons.	0 98	1 03	1 03	1 07	1 12	1 07	1 07	1 11	1 07	1 09
Hay	"	9 62	8 42	9 42	10 66	9 67	9 69	10 21	9 28	8 60	9 43
Junk and oakum	Cwt.	2 55	2 23	2 45	1 48	1 77	1 57	1 75	1 95	1 83	1 81
Malt	Bush.	0 85	0 76	0 75	0 78	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 58	0 73	0 74
Maple sugar	Lbs.	0 07·3	0 06·4	0 08·7	07·2	0 07·3	0 09 3	0 06·6	0 07·1	0 07·1	0 06·6
Mica, crude and cut	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 06	0 86	0 70	0 12	0 05
Oatmeal	Brls.	4 19	4 12	3 82	4 08	3 94	3 86	4 01	3 63	3 85	4 02
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined	Galls.	0 25·9	0 23·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 15·8	0 07·7	0 16	0 16
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude	"	.....	0 02·2	0 02·9	0 11·8	0 03·6	0 14·7	0 16·9	0 04·3	0 04·2	0 04·1
Oil cake	Cwt.	2 40	1 61	1 88	2 06	1 90	1 46	0 96	1 19	1 26	1 18
Ore, copper	Tons.	34 18	127 63	195 89	55 78	34 47	63 34	154 00	79 01	87 42	90 45
" iron	"	3 09	2 63	2 43	3 05	3 07	2 95	2 44	2 27	2 22	4 80
" manganese	"	24 64	17 91	30 47	21 99	37 93	17 60	18 69	21 07	18 43	37 01
Organs	Each.	87 95	76 73	67 37	68 42	67 17	72 73	71 53	63 03	61 46	60 12
Phosphates	Tons.	20 91	21 16	19 08	16 63	17 39	18 19	15 74	13 52	17 40	22 08
Pianos	Each.	282 00	273 54	252 29	283 37	254 94	283 42	312 27	265 90	286 69	290 68
Provisions—Bacon	Lbs.	0 11·7	0 09·7	0 08·8	0 07·6	0 07·9	0 09·4	0 09·3	0 08·4	0 08·2	0 09·5
Beef	"	0 06·5	0 06·5	0 06·4	0 05·4	0 04·9	0 04·4	0 06·2	0 06	0 05·2	0 04·4
Butter	"	0 21	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 17	0 16	0 18
Cheese	"	0 11·1	0 10·4	0 10·4	0 08·6	0 09·7	0 10·6	0 10·1	0 09·9	0 08·9	0 09·8
Eggs	Doz.	0 16·8	0 17·1	0 15·9	0 13·5	0 14·1	0 15	0 15·4	0 14	0 14	0 14
Hams	Lbs.	0 12	0 10·9	0 09·0	0 07·8	0 08·9	0 09·7	0 10·8	0 09·2	0 09·3	0 09·6
Mutton	"	0 05·7	0 06·2	0 05·7	0 05·3	0 05	0 05·6	0 07·2	0 06·7	0 08·2	0 03·5
Meats, canned	"	0 10·2	0 08·9	0 08	0 08·1	0 09	0 09·4	0 08·1	0 09·3	0 09·8	0 09·9
Pork	"	0 08·7	0 07·1	0 06·3	0 05·5	0 05·9	0 06·7	0 06·4	0 06	0 06	0 05·5
Potatoes	Bush.	0 43	0 31	0 36	0 22	0 28	0 39	0 29	0 34	0 46	0 50
Salt	"	0 08·9	0 09·6	0 11·5	0 07	0 09	0 07·6	0 28	0 25	0 25	0 23
Sand and gravels	Tons.	0 28	0 23	0 26	0 23	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 18	0 20	0 26
Shingles	M.	2 82	2 19	2 82	2 06	2 10	2 05	2 09	2 16	2 10	2 06
Sewing machines	Each.	7 65	11 78	7 35	6 73	6 92	7 54	7 46	7 64	10 07	12 93
Ships sold to other countries	Tons.	21 20	24 00	18 69	18 57	15 52	20 03	16 50	19 38	18 52	13 92
Straw	"	4 72	4 31	4 55	5 18	4 34	4 41	5 11	4 35	3 67	3 51
Tow	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 37	6 38	6 03
Whiskey	Galls.	0 86	0 83	0 97	1 09	1 66	1 86	1 83	1 98	2 29	2 45
Wool	Lbs.	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 22

†Cider included. *Biscuit only. ‡Split pease included.

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Dutiable Goods—Concluded.	$	$	$
Provisions, viz.:—Butter, cheese, lard and meats	2,018,238	1,305,469	1,006,257
Salt (*see* also Free Goods)	57,549	59,311	65,963
Seeds and roots (*see* also Free Goods)	253,164	385,880	477,754
Ships and vessels, and repairs on	53,295	79,604	25,030
Silk and manufactures of	2,845,508	2,669,930	2,456,109
Soap of all kinds	148,618	150,579	166,957
Spices of all kinds	213,697	214,402	180,125
Spirits and wines	1,545,954	1,521,787	1,483,985
Stone and manufactures of	286,115	285,280	169,855
Sugar (*see* also Free Goods)	5,186,158	5,005,397	551,805
Molasses	1,103,209	972,200	814,421
Sugar candy and confectionery	141,818	135,515	94,948
Tea (*see* also Free Goods)	122,275	161,123	82,360
Tin and manufactures of	83,045	46,423	37,738
Tobacco and manufactures of	298,206	324,757	270,651
Turpentine, spirits of	221,653	201,929	201,854
Varnish	87,881	68,464	77,436
Vegetables	242,763	229,794	239,090
Watches and parts of	652,328	506,913	397,543
Wood and manufactures of	1,477,962	1,194,429	1,142,102
Wool " "	11,017,261	9,962,744	10,341,309
All other dutiable articles	4,021,862	4,737,894	5,171,786
Total, dutiable goods	77,106,286	74,536,036	69,160,737
Free Goods.			
Animals for improvement of stock	472,192	447,764	356,187
Broom corn	97,527	109,042	115,479
Coal, anthracite	4,595,727	5,224,452	5,640,346
Coffee, green	538,075	630,082	601,655
Coin and bullion	1,083,011	1,811,170	1,818,530
Cotton wool and waste	3,761,776	3,877,251	3,673,933
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,352,483	1,482,571	1,577,010
Eggs	91,773	96,916	28,231
Fish, all kinds	403,538	614,314	683,478
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c.	441,323	435,333	473,204
Fruits, green	749,897	397,238	428,261
Fur skins, not dressed	396,178	485,927	649,257
Grease	154,855	91,847	209,883
Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, &c.	536,386	799,429	257,702
Hemp, undressed	774,587	864,597	877,989
Hides and skins, undressed	1,703,093	2,004,449	1,794,932
Ivory nuts	188,845	28,959	23,329
Junk and oakum	70,144	68,096	50,177
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber	256,475	859,898	232,722
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	640,310	757,772	755,579

Articles.	Value of Imports entered for Consumption.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Free Goods—Concluded.	$	$	$
z.:—			
	102,553	86,754	73,923
r	267,085	151,138	161,715
nd steel	2,952,531	3,838,519	2,657,013
	1,206,711	1,160,495	1,556,467
	92,530	105,023	127,302
her	197,355	191,730	199,777
nut and palm	112,045	87,703	107,919
	44,762	104,895	57,552
in oil or water-colours, &c.	319,653	216,328	362,772
	227,400	199,795	227,488
	252,291	321,239	314,995
fects.	1,810,217	1,778,516	2,024,918
	225,940	39,491	36,763
	192,824	171,940	260,299
cious, not polished	119,824	73,878	56,243
			8,530,672
	2,951,368	2,820,292	3,568,341
nmanufactured	1,344,780	1,049,917	1,716,873
rticles	4,931,234	3,724,328	5,529,289
Total free goods	35,659,298	38,809,088	47,818,206
" dutiable goods	77,106,286	74,536,036	69,160,737
Grand totals	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,943

Decrease in goods entered for consumption.

There was a decrease of $5,375,299 in the value of dutiable ported for consumption during 1892, as compared with 1891, ,000,000 are allowed for sugar transferred to the free list, the e between the two years becomes very small, amounting only rease of $375,300, a decrease of $745,980 in imports of grain ds, being more than sufficient to account for the difference. r decreases of any consequence were $299,212 in imports of s, $213,821 in those of silk and manufactures of same, and in those of copper and manufactures of same. These decreases gely offset by increases in various articles, the largest being 378,565 in imports of wool. The fluctuations generally were s, but none of any particular amount, beyond those mentioned.

Increase in value of free goods.

n free goods there was an increase of $9,009,118, for which s almost entirely responsible, $5,000,000 being transferred, so from dutiable goods, and $3,500,000 being an increase over e other principal increases, viz., in imports of anthracite coal, ers' effects, tea and "other articles," being counterbalanced ases in imports of cotton wool, gutta percha, hides and gs and round timber, and iron and steel.

Increase in quantity of imports.

308. While the foregoing table shows that the increase of $3,633,819 in the total value entered for consumption may be almost entirely attributed to the increase in imports of sugar, it is shown on page 213 that the quantity imported of goods generally was very much larger than in 1891, but at a greatly reduced cost, the increase in quantity having been 9·48 per cent, and the saving or reduction in cost 6·09 per cent.

Goods entered for consumption, by Provinces.

309. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1892, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1892.

Province.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	30,111,262	15,106,843	45,218,105	8,295,78[illegible]
Quebec	25,080,025	21,597,093	46,677,118	7,591,8[illegible]
Nova Scotia	3,988,900	6,018,589	10,007,489	1,293,61[illegible]
New Brunswick	2,854,152	2,413,783	5,267,935	1,010,5[illegible]
Manitoba	2,392,605	645,838	3,038,443	775,92[illegible]
British Columbia	4,306,921	1,831,049	6,137,970	1,412,87[illegible]
Prince Edward Island	366,382	179,155	545,537	153,1[illegible]
The Territories	60,490	25,856	86,346	16,6[illegible]
Totals	69,160,737	47,818,206	116,978,943	20,550,47[illegible]

Countries from which duty principally collected.

310. Of the total amount of duty collected, $9,074,200, or 44 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and $7,814,667, or 38 per cent, on goods from the United States, this difference being accounted for by the fact that 44 per cent of the imports from the United States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from France $931,045; from Germany, $783,740, and from Holland, $697,184. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from $1,337,754 to $272,167.

Returns of trade by provinces, misleading.

311. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they redited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation rns, 102,834 head of cattle were exported from the Province of ec in 1892—that is, from the port of Montreal; but over 90 per of this number were actually from Ontario. Very little of the t grown in and exported from Manitoba, is credited to that pro-, but appears in the returns as an export either from Ontario or ec, according to the situation of the port where the export entry ade. A considerable quantity of grain grown in Ontario, is, arly, credited to the Province of Quebec. Coal from the North-Territories sent to the United States is included in British mbian exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but gh has been said to show that the official returns of imports and rts by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces in the largest importing and exporting centres.

2. The following table gives the value of goods entered for con-tion at three periods since Confederation, viz., in 1871, 1881 and , and hows also the countries from which the goods were im-d, the value of imports from each country, and the percentage in case to the total imports. Value of goods entered for consumption, and countries from which imported, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

UE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN HE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH MPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE OTAL VALUE.

Countries.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1871.	Per-centage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1881.	Per-centage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1891.	Per-centage.
h Possessions—	$		$		$	
st Britain	49,307,585	56·71	43,583,808	47·57	42,047,526	37·10
tish West Indies	839,523	0·97	1,888,695	2·06	1,244,185	1·10
" East "	....	....	29,951	0·03	51,040	0·05
" Africa	222,557	0·26	138,815	0·15	78,091	0·07
" Guiana	16,635	0·02	173,978	0·19	140,629	0·12
wfoundland	*257,507	0·29	652,304	0·71	751,003	0·66
stralasia	....	....	143	....	169,065	0·15
er British Possessions	1,697,168	1·95	2	....	1,549	....
Total	52,340,975	60·20	46,467,696	50·71	44,483,088	39·25
gn Countries—						
ited States	29,134,550	33·51	36,704,112	40·07	53,685,657	47·36
nce	1,265,183	1·46	1,631,332	1·78	2,312,143	2·03
many	578,772	0·67	934,266	1·02	3,804,090	3·36
stria	296	....	25,025	0·03	144,548	0·13
gium	171,584	0·19	412,834	0·45	655,448	0·58
na	376,116	0·43	592,245	0·65	868,982	0·77
an	66,285	0·08	818,728	0·89	1,254,329	1·11

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE VALUE—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1871.	Percentage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1881.	Percentage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1891.	Percentage.
	$		$		$	
Foreign Countries—*Con.*						
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	94,002	0·10	324,309	0·29
French West "	25,922	0·03	18,185	0·02	8,470	0·01
Spanish " "	2,018,930	2.32	1,899,813	2·07	1,969,198	1·74
Siam	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,954	0·02
Greece	8,938	0·01	87,362	0·10	162,012	0·14
Holland	173,210	0·20	225,190	0·25	389,791	0·34
Italy	13,733	0·02	88,726	0·10	241,809	0·21
Norway and Sweden	99,722	0·11	16,983	0·02	34,546	0·03
Portugal	53,274	0·06	56,893	0·06	70,537	0·06
Russia	.....	.....	14,404	0·02	1,946	.....
Spain	430,364	0·49	399,684	0·44	488,807	0·43
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean	.....	.....	221,956	0·24	1,409,543	1·24
Switzerland	66,221	0·08	141,789	0·15	244,319	0·22
Turkey	753	.....	28,624	0·03	143,056	0·13
South America	62,572	0·07	623,460	0·68	578,380	0·51
Other foreign countries	60,082	0·07	108,295	0·12	44,162	0·04
Total	34,606,507	39·80	45,143,908	49·29	68,862,036	60·75
Grand total	86,947,482	100·00	91,611,604	100·00	113,345,124	100·00

* Incomplete.

Extension of trade area.

313. Indications may be found in the preceding table that the area of trade is spreading, as in 1871 the imports from Great Britain and the United States were 90·22 per cent of the whole, in 1881, 87·64 per cent and in 1891, 84·46 per cent.

314. The next statement gives the values of dutiable and free goods imported in each year since Confederation, both as regards total imports and imports for home consumption, together with the percentage of dutiable goods in each case.

IMPORTS OF GOODS, DUTIABLE AND FREE—1868-1892.

Year.	IMPORTS.					
	Total.			Entered for Consumption.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.
	$	$		$	$	
1868. .	45,250,395	23,314,102	66·	43,655,696	23,434,463	65·
1869.....	44,081,563	22,086,373	67·	41,069,342	22,085,599	65·
1870.....	48,665,547	21,813,263	69·	45,127,422	21,774,652	67·
1871.....	70,295,223	23,064,654	75·	60,094,362	24,120,026	71·
1872.....	72,157,423	36,519,355	66·	68,276,157	36,679,210	65·
1873.....	74,217,954	50,787,862	59·	71,198,176	53,310,953	57·
1874.....	77,070,460	46,919,840	62·	76,232,530	46,948,357	62·
1875.....	81,504,477	39,355,717	67	78,138,511	39,270,057	67·
1876.....	58,794,777	32,195,458	65·	60,238,297	32,274,810	65·
1877.....	63,986,376	33,167,497	66·	60,916,770	33,209,624	65·
1878.....	61,700,190	30,577,871	66·	59,773,039	30,622,812	66·
1879.....	57,065,218	23,270,120	71·	55,430,012	23,272,507	70·
1880.....	68,895,483	15,712,457	81·	54,182,967	15,717,575	78·
1881.....	85,516,908	18,690,657	82·	71,620,725	18,867,604	79·
1882.....	93,339,930	24,575,827	79·	85,757,433	25,387,751	77·
1883.....	100,827,816	30,150,683	77·	91,588,339	30,273,157	75·
1884.....	88,349,492	25,839,885	77·	80,010,498	25,962,480	76·
1885.....	79,614,108	26,373,134	75·	73,269,618	26,486,157	73·
1886.....	75,536,758	25,277,246	75·	70,658,819	25,333,318	74·
1887.....	85,479,400	26,880,618	76·	78,120,679	26,986,531	74·
1888.....	77,784,037	30,935,121	72·	69,645,824	31,025,804	69·
1889.....	80,059,966	34,589,714	70·	74,475,139	34,623,057	68·
1890.....	86,258,633	34,516,597	71·	77,106,286	34,576,287	69·
1891.....	81,286,372	36,870,096	69·	74,536,036	36,997,918	67·
1892.....	81,190,844	44,396,694	65·	69,160,737	45,999,676	60·

Imports from United Kingdom and United States.

315. The import trade of Canada is largely confined to the United Kingdom and the United States, the average proportion of the total imports from thence during the last ten years having been about 84 per cent, and the following table shows the distribution of the trade between the two countries during the years 1883 to 1892 inclusive. The various items included under the several heads will be found set out in detail in their respective classes and orders in the table at the commencement of this chapter.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

Articles.	Imports Entered			
	1883.		1884.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain	United States.
Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.	$	$	$	$
Books, &c	917,650	1,227,782	742,868	1,120,653
Musical instruments	23,735	400,451	37,468	335,250
Prints, pictures, &c	46,970	87,470	31,891	63,349
Carvings, figures, &c	66,206	19,526	39,566	14,491
Tackle for sports and games	17,071	34,350	16,802	37,227
Watches, philosophical instruments	57,558	458,937	59,937	526,077
Surgical instruments	11,923	10,345	10,339	16,124
Arms, ammunition, &c	112,367	238,659	92,668	220,274
Machines, tools and implements	1,970,793	5,229,198	1,299,141	3,327,430
Carriages, harness, &c	41,178	1,295,193	54,898	509,123
Ships, boats, &c	91,573	27,040	60,985	232,391
Building materials	143,769	163,048	127,045	231,853
Furniture	43,919	397,368	35,685	325,514
Chemicals	1,265,465	1,359,407	1,085,200	1,514,930
Total of class I.	4,810,177	10,948,774	3,694,493	8,474,686
Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Wool and worsted manufactures	9,878,876	170,217	8,154,153	134,136
Silk, and manufactures of	2,618,357	96,648	2,026,456	92,119
Cotton and flax, manufactures of	9,198,179	2,163,342	6,992,578	1,617,264
Dress	3,374,023	1,137,968	2,688,759	993,807
Fibrous materials, and manufactures of	513,074	416,979	513,825	360,559
Total of class II	25,582,509	3,985,154	20,375,771	3,197,885
Class III.—Foods, Drinks, &c.				
Animal food	69,471	3,264,519	93,631	2,875,600
Vegetable food	835,688	4,727,550	879,106	6,281,059
Drinks and stimulants	2,885,329	2,429,105	2,748,637	2,507,661
Total of class III.	3,790,488	10,421,474	3,721,374	11,664,320

AND UNITED STATES—1883-1892.

OR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1885.		1886.		1887.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
$	$	$	$	$	$
679,243	1,030,971	665,461	1,039,288	763,169	1,153,662
28,155	307,493	38,171	337,960	27,883	379,745
36,874	71,917	41,080	174,565	114,210	89,557
13,980	8,017	51,045	49,386	51,578	63,783
23,150	41,125	25,230	47,653	28,681	72,537
75,319	550,687	49,832	438,911	75,176	454,054
10,540	18,487	12,103	23,565	12,919	18,435
114,243	194,255	125,797	133,098	103,313	153,487
798,959	2,437,351	768,227	2,647,395	994,312	2,907,218
58,639	384,460	43,086	488,817	70,876	451,605
52,409	110,553	31,201	42,427	16,776	24,502
152,623	138,649	162,548	118,852	203,779	126,331
39,855	290,294	38,015	309,977	55,629	351,813
1,149,434	1,350,193	1,150,837	1,425,636	1,200,650	1,530,471
3,233,423	6,934,452	3,202,633	7,277,530	3,718,951	7,777,200
8,635,885	218,601	8,824,892	215,739	11,277,463	34,342
2,090,685	90,081	2,114,884	119,938	2,569,153	123,573
6,156,858	1,267,830	5,710,729	1,167,039	5,680,739	1,076,470
2,694,926	925,930	2,405,355	1,040,235	2,724,216	988,143
529,078	343,562	523,051	245,159	653,115	307,996
20,107,432	2,846,004	19,578,911	2,888,110	22,904,686	2,530,524
75,261	2,631,674	55,471	1,827,751	67,183	1,678,739
663,987	5,129,249	523,979	3,504,738	529,067	3,495,750
2,862,078	2,367,695	2,869,507	2,448,463	2,265,826	1,910,923
3,601,326	10,128,618	3,448,957	7,780,952	2,862,076	7,085,412

IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

Articles.	Imports Entered			
	1883.		1884.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.	$	$	$	$
Animal substances	1,968,816	4,557,520	1,165,542	3,222,297
Vegetable "	1,025,262	8,603,411	775,521	6,730,806
Oils	454,343	763,358	354,046	692,450
Total of class IV	3,448,421	13,924,289	2,295,109	10,645,553
Class V.—Minerals and Metals.				
Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.	1,494,918	6,973,275	1,331,376	7,941,596
Gold, silver and precious stones	807,713	1,568,919	1,824,920	1,264,405
Metals, other than gold or silver	10,355,891	4,632,188	8,370,448	3,709,374
Total of class V	12,658,522	13,174,382	11,526,744	12,915,375
Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.				
Animals, birds, &c	267,282	1,053,504	295,887	907,488
Plants and trees	2,402	74,064	1.839	75,029
Total of class VI	269,684	1,127,568	297,726	982,517
Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.				
Miscellaneous articles	1,302,835	2,037,241	1,311,194	2,080,725
Indefinite "	189,829	413,451	195,604	531,765
Total of class VII	1,492,664	2,450,692	1,506,798	2,612,490
Grand total	52,052,465	56,032,333	43,418,015	50,492,826

ND UNITED STATES—1883-1892—*Continued.*

B HOME CONSUMPTION.

1885.		1886.		1887.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
$	$	$	$	$	$
1,070,528	3,942,245	1,714,260	3,885,191	1,771,162	4,421,453
932,134	6,502,484	943,026	6,961,768	901.317	7,336,478
320,669	799,492	426,678	751,852	395,375	824,567
2,323,331	11,244,221	3,083,964	11,598,811	3,067,854	12,582,498
1,114,158	7,590,619	1,249,710	7,196,842	1,330,130	8,225,864
1,663,709	2,052,715	1,844,402	2,530,145	496,108	904,610
6,981,827	2,781,463	6,603,225	2,564,877	8,354,280	2,752,798
9,759,694	12,424,797	9,697,337	12,291,864	10,180,518	11,883,272
242,691	903,243	266,315	662,657	277,112	872,960
1,855	72,545	3,512	80,720	1,967	78,953
244,546	975,788	269,827	743,377	279,079	951,913
1,945,344	2,085,300	1,170,427	1,940,245	1,793,443	1,975,380
191,681	512,021	149,143	337,150	155,626	320,867
2,137,025	2,597,321	1,319,570	2,277,395	1,949,069	2,296,247
41,406,777	47,151,201	40,601,199	44,858,039	44,962,233	45,107,066

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM THE UNITED

Articles.	Imports Entered			
	1888.		1889.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.	$	$	$	$
Books, &c.	663,192	1,110,338	716,524	1,149,669
Musical instruments	23,410	358,647	34,996	363,112
Prints, pictures, &c.	30,998	33,841	72,214	51,042
Carvings, figures, &c.	32,564	63,848	26,451	62,017
Tackle for sports and games	40,895	73,146	28,856	65,003
Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.	47,036	580,602	55,175	628,533
Surgical instruments	21,109	24,183	20,867	26,013
Arms, ammunition, &c.	81,054	131,038	75,060	126,575
Machines, tools and implements	1,076,815	3,004,380	1,042,123	3,016,259
Carriages, harness, &c.	49,075	342,850	54,034	511,511
Ships, boats, &c.	26,378	33,633	23,964	30,582
Building material	231,563	192,487	267,670	193,223
Furniture	46,988	388,143	27,666	431,828
Chemicals	1,246,593	1,551,629	1,188,592	1,486,125
Total of class I	3,617,670	7,888,765	3,634,192	8,141,492
Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Wool and worsted manufactures	9,264,360	155,980	9,766,266	156,674
Silk, manufactures of	2,434,336	124,487	2,618,251	118,677
Cotton and flax, manufactures of	4,483,262	895,648	4,769,797	922,745
Dress	2,348,478	880,351	2,269,421	882,531
Fibrous materials and manufactures of	642,252	222,974	764,065	210,515
Total of class II.	19,172,688	2,279,440	20,187,800	2,291,142
Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				
Animal food	64,836	2,206,451	57,191	2,849,176
Vegetable food	624,384	3,801,037	532,908	4,952,727
Drinks and stimulants	2,334,989	2,020,464	2,528,286	1,839,436
Total of class III	3,024,209	8,027,952	3,118,385	9,641,339

KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, 1883-1892—*Continued.*

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1890.		1891.		1892.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
$	$	$	$	$	$
808,872	1,126,367	752,857	1,036,958	725,120	1,083,002
16,732	318,519	21,828	307,812	17,728	290,414
113,868	105,144	122,898	116,052	255,655	89,888
29,139	73,740	39,121	78,788	44,601	85,905
23,435	75,734	21,468	69,515	18,585	81,277
67,745	952,757	51,744	974,006	76,776	830,195
19,288	25,729	18,583	34,811	19,956	35,123
84,619	152,360	73,941	153,055	104,803	156,304
1,091,199	2,964,583	897,990	2,818,539	904,406	3,320,055
60,628	400,596	94,203	387,012	224,040	439,986
41,541	46,913	59,280	65,518	33,117	23,334
308,198	186,941	290,773	236,855	291,818	170,985
42,456	507,280	207,381	499,831	249,835	516,493
1,279,324	1,530,664	1,286,264	1,564,542	1,371,396	1,636,695
3,987,044	8,467,327	3,938,331	8,343,294	4,337,836	8,759,656
10,172,434	141,725	9,203,516	129,810	9,541,927	184,932
2,311,441	131,726	2,221,315	118,203	2,041,535	127,223
4,312,629	999,399	4,375,254	1,019,951	4,390,338	1,095,546
2,602,727	874,866	2,565,184	821,075	2,464,932	779,854
718,742	197,157	870,473	249,169	868,068	351,978
20,117,973	2,344,873	19,235,742	2,338,208	19,306,800	2,539,533
65,372	2,525,688	64,950	1,788,816	62,443	1,402,140
731,544	5,530,317	571,684	4,672,172	406,528	4,034,036
2,570,759	1,928,930	2,461,693	2,233,658	2,373,905	2,337,859
3,367,675	9,984,935	3,098,327	8,694,646	2,842,876	7,774,035

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED			
	1888.		1889.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.	$	$	$	$
Animal substances	1,214,575	3,795,268	1,277,043	3,900,088
Vegetable "	1,428,332	7,724,817	1,703,934	8,627,987
Oils	434,251	719,361	362,276	823,387
Total of class IV	3,077,158	12,239,446	3,343,253	13,351,462
Class V.—Minerals and Metals.				
Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.	1,284,800	9,425,971	1,464,387	9,131,729
Gold, silver and precious stones	382,047	2,594,392	321,522	984,299
Metals other than gold or silver	6,665,472	2,803,787	7,835,854	3,342,251
Total of class V	8,332,319	14,824,150	9,621,763	13,458,279
Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.				
Animals, birds, &c.	257,494	556,217	240,393	585,671
Plants and trees	3,108	101,084	4,088	122,989
Total of class VI	260,602	657,301	244,481	708,660
Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.				
Miscellaneous articles	1,590,021	2,278,892	1,878,060	2 484,040
Indefinite "	224,054	285,902	289,455	461,026
Total of class VII	1,814,075	2,564,794	2,167,515	2,945,066
Grand total	39,298,721	48,481,848	42,317,389	50,537,440

IE UNITED KINGDOM, &c.—*Concluded.*

R HOME CONSUMPTION.

1890.		1891.		1892.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
$	$	$	$	$	$
1,392,581	4,052,446	1,309,875	4,011,684	1,529,376	4,276,798
1,492,262	8,394,252	1,492,885	8,925,207	1,088,572	8,395,766
427,043	936,210	532,877	1,042,370	396,037	992,638
3,301,886	13,382,913	3,335,637	13,979,261	3,013,985	13,665,202
1,404,190	8,945,710	1,352,673	10,254,963	1,475,623	10,587,549
312,204	1,426,015	214,290	2,065,508	411,956	1,767,365
8,470,792	4,208,159	8,779,487	4,339,978	7,681,281	4,092,831
10,187,186	14,579,884	10,346,450	16,660,449	9,568,860	16,447,745
171,561	644,180	144,334	565,742	120,650	486,867
3,721	131,460	7,487	130,835	6,475	126,986
175,282	775,640	151,821	696,577	127,125	613,853
1,902,813	2,228,664	1,596,653	2,424,823	1,764,624	2,820,520
350,382	527,737	344,565	548,399	386,329	517,028
2,253,195	2,756,401	1,941,218	2,973,222	2,150,953	3,337,548
43,390,241	52,291,973	42,047,526	53,685,657	41,348,435	53,137,572

Manufactures subject to excise duty.

316. The only articles manufactured in Canada, about which any particulars of consumption in the country are available, are those on which excise duty is payable and concerning which some particulars are now given.

Manufacture of spirits, 1892.

317. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1892 was 3,498,233, as compared with 4,397,594 gallons in 1891, being a decrease of 899,362 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,545,935 gallons, being a decrease of 141,729 gallons as compared with 1891 and was 213,968 gallons less than the average consumption of seven years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last seven years has been :—

	Proof Gallons.
1886	2,412,818
1887	2,864,935
1888	2,326,327
1889	2,960,447
1890	3,521,194
1891	2,687,664
1892	2,545,935
Average for seven years	2,759,903

Decrease in quantity manufactured.

318. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1890 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890. In consequence of this, the quantity in stock on 1st July, 1891, was the largest on record, but the production has since decreased and is now about normal, except in so far as it is affected by the extensive smuggling systematically carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Quantity of grain used.

319. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, 59,328,314 lbs. of grain were used.

Manufacture of malt, 1892.

320. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 56,678,903 lbs., and entered for consumption 46,425,882 lbs., being an increase, as compared with 1891, of 3,679,029 lbs. in the quantity manufactured, and a decrease of 11,483,319 lbs. in the quantity entered for consumption. In addition to the above, 1,056,348 lbs. of malt were imported for home consumption. The quantity of malt

quor manufactured was 16,946,245 gallons. The quantity of malt ken for consumption during the last seven years has been :—

	Lbs.
1886	37,604,708
1887	42,630,440
1888	48,640,467
1889	51,111,429
1890	54,974,013
1891	57,909,201
1892	46,425,882
Average for seven years	48,470,877

It will be seen that the consumption suddenly dropped during 1892, ving probably to the increase of duty on malt.

321. There was an increase of 213,478 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco ntered for consumption, as compared with 1891, and the amount was so above the average of ten years, as shown by the following figures:— Tobacco entered for consumption, 1883-1892.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1883-1892.

	Lbs.
1883	8,965,416
1884	10,072,745
1885	11,061,589
1886	8,507,216
1887	8,816,593
1888	9,248,034
1889	9,749,213
1890	9,875,337
1891	9,778,708
1892	9,992,186
	96,067,037
Average for ten years	9,606,703

322. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last ten years has been :— Canadian tobacco.

	Lbs.
1883	377,197
1884	326,804
1885	495,721
1886	399,691
1887	517,816
1888	676,335
1889	785,405
1890	681,613
1891	385,721
1892	473,301
	5,119,604
Average	511,960

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1892, was 38,659 lbs. below the average of ten years.

Consumption of cigars.

323. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last eight years:—

	Number.
1885	78,869,878
1886	92,046,289
1887	85,974,823
1888	90,783,556
1889	92,599,820
1890	98,976,117
1891	101,142,481
1892	104,528,791
	744,921,757
Average for eight years	93,115,220

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last six years, and the number consumed in 1892 was 11,413,571 above the average of eight years.

Consumption of spirits, etc., per head, since 1867.

324. According to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1892.

Year.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco—
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1868	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
1869	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
1872	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
1873	1·76	0·23	3·18	1·99
1874	1·59	0·28	3·01	2·56
1875	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
1876	1·20	0·17	2·45	2·31
1877	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
1878	0·95	0·09	2·16	1·97
1879	1·13	0·10	2·20	1·95
1880	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
1881	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
1882	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
1883	1·09	0·13	2·85	2·28
1884	0·89	0·11	2·92	2·47
1885	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
1886	0·71	0·11	2·83	2·66
1887	0·74	0·09	3·06	2·66
1888	0·64	0·09	3·24	2·69
1889	0·77	0·09	3·26	2·15
1890	0·85	0·10	3·36	2·14
1891	0·74	0·11	3·79	2·29
1892	0·70	0·10	3·51	2·29
Average	1·13	0·14	2·73	2·13

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1892 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, and less also than in the three preceding years, viz., 1889, 1890 and 1891. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has been increasing.

Duty per head on spirits, etc.

325. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $1.06 and on tobacco 44 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 11 cents and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

Imports of crude or partially manufactured articles, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

326. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Articles.	Value.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
Sugar	4,872,165	4,777,121	9,008,528
Coal, anthracite	4,595,727	5,224,452	5,640,346
Cotton wool	3,539,249	3,603,185	3,389,232
Coal, bituminous	3,528,959	4,060,896	4,099,221
Tea	3,073,643	2,981,415	3,650,940
Breadstuffs	2,722,637	2,528,596	1,512,420
Provisions, including meat and dairy products	2,018,238	1,305,469	1,006,257
Fruits, including nuts	2,551,467	2,543,206	2,525,936
Wool, unmanufactured	1,729,058	1,398,848	1,694,800
Hides and skins, other than furs	1,703,093	2,004,449	1,794,932
Hemp, jute and vegetable substances, unmanufactured	904,814	963,778	979,777
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,344,985	1,649,917	1,716,873
Wood "	1,135,661	1,763,660	1,042,237
Fish	920,312	1,087,727	1,131,980
Tin plates and sheet	908,565	854,770	1,235,961
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	880,226	976,270	1,090,960
Animals	827,195	710,262	618,415
Seeds	462,478	425,371	514,517
Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc	573,278	790,190	708,805
Coffee	611,184	691,142	653,003
Fur skins, all kinds	396,178	485,927	649,257
Salt	309,840	380,550	380,958
Rice	274,896	211,667	310,272
Rags	227,400	199,795	227,488
Cotton waste	222,527	274,066	284,701
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	110,480	73,058	55,843
Hops	198,675	237,539	208,808
Vegetables	269,524	229,794	239,099
Spices, unground	188,349	190,911	162,886

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFAC
ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891, AND 1892—*Conclud*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		
	1890.	1891.	
	$	$	
Marble and stone, unmanufactured	211,350	260,683	
Grease, for use of soap stock	154,855	91,847	
Silk, unmanufactured	193,529	172,526	
Trees, plants and shrubs	136,943	152,608	
Broom corn	97,527	109,042	
Eggs	91,773	96,916	
Coke	133,344	179,539	
Clays or earths, all kinds	99,676	84,897	
Oil, whale and fish	61,887	131,120	
Mineral substances	63,221	85,863	
Bristles	70,876	64,386	
Sponges	35,070	40,330	
Coal dust	29,818	31,370	
Corkwood and cork bark	58,604	67,540	
Hair, unmanufactured	34,312	27,959	
Malt	35,369	35,053	
Ivory nuts, vegetable	188,845	28,959	
Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs	35,902	38,881	
Hay	28,186	1,959	
Plumbago	3,441	7,217	
All other crude or partially manufactured articles	7,463,372	7,111,975	6
Total	50,328,703	51,444,701	55

Imports of manufactured articles, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO C
IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		
	1890.	1891.	
	$	$	
Wool, manufactures of	11,026,329	9,971,656	10
Iron and steel, manufactures of	9,158,459	9,755,105	8
Sugar and molasses	1,438,651	1,200,815	
Cotton, manufactures of	4,013,503	4,065,558	4
Silk "	2,945,508	2,669,930	2
Fancy articles	1,857,884	1,513,463	1
Settlers' effects	1,810,217	1,778,556	2
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, prepared or manufactured	1,821,482	1,923,534	2
Leather and manufactures of	1,173,777	948,831	1
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of	1,416,217	1,433,189	1
Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter	1,391,693	1,336,630	1
Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, and materials for	1,261,196	1,316,336	1
Wood, manufactures of	1,284,139	1,087,747	1
Glass and glassware	1,232,719	1,247,692	1
Oils, other than whale or fish	1,316,654	1,560,411	1
Paper, manufactures of	1,221,473	1,142,313	1

E OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
distilled	965,048	912,399	910,437
ercha, India rubber, manufactures of	936,586	807,060	706,459
essed, and manufactures of	661,823	533,056	679,406
ry, manufactures of gold and silver			
recious stones	709,183	599,286	557,550
and watches, and parts of	773,538	614,798	522,548
n, stone and chinaware	695,206	634,907	748,810
and colours	647,833	551,287	566,138
	580,906	609,388	573,518
l instruments	434,814	422,225	412,894
manufactures of	494,273	529,539	461,079
ines and twines	419,154	424,023	462,078
manufactures of, N.E.S.	352,988	351,809	373,819
, manufactures of	335,075	421,766	261,285
es, all kinds, and parts of	304,275	316,626	492,114
all kinds	703,165	658,412	680,221
s	278,427	274,576	328,764
o, manufactures of	298,001	324,675	270,661
c lights and apparatus for, and electric			
nic batteries, etc	373,102	469,046	640,628
	328,110	313,767	287,729
h	210,705	226,026	216,129
tine, spirits of	221,653	201,929	201,874
er and porter	221,928	235,359	229,402
ideries	200,650	200,350	154,613
marble, slate, and manufactures of	196,989	178,362	145,638
gs, in oil or water colours, drawings			
gravings	364,601	216,328	403,797
nd tiles	191,822	223,113	189,063
andy and confectionery	141,418	135,515	94,942
g presses, all kinds, folding machines			
aper cutters	98,838	113,742	140,773
e	116,529	90,542	81,320
	148,618	150,579	166,937
wder and other explosives	127,578	110,515	136,171
of all kinds	88,019	70,491	59,647
and brushes	100,220	111,524	108,529
s, manufactures of	81,541	46,125	37,197
powder	94,482	105,696	105,237
iting and printing	75,540	81,376	85,300
instruments	68,536	78,292	82,979
nd cork wood, or cork bark, manufac-			
	66,086	81,615	66,324
anufactures of	39,199	38,598	31,517
"	37,662	34,202	30,360
s, all kinds	26,049	27,802	32,905
ground	25,328	22,254	15,162
er manufactured articles	4,831,091	6,393,477	6,779,643
Total value of manufactured articles	62,436,881	61,900,423	61,713,636
Total value of unmanufactured articles	50,328,703	51,444,701	55,264,857
Total value of articles imported	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,493

Proportion of manufactured and partially manufactured goods imported.

327. The proportions of the two classes of articles to the total value do not vary very much, as, during the last four years, that of manufactured articles was, 54·75 per cent, 55·37 per cent, 54·61 per cent and 52·75 per cent, and of unmanufactured articles, 45·25 per cent, 44·63 per cent, 45·39 per cent and 47·25 per cent, the variation having been largest in 1892.

Exports of Canadian produce, 1868-1892.

328. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-five years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1892.

Year Ended 30th June.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	$	$ cts.	
1868	48,504,899	14 38	84·26
1869	52,400,772	15 35	86·65
1870	59,043,590	17 09	80·02
1871	57,630,024	16 38	77·79
1872	65,831,083	18 24	79·66
1873	76,538,025	20 86	85·24
1874	76,741,997	20 06	85·89
1875	69,709,823	17 94	89·50
1876	72,491,437	18 35	89·53
1877	68,030,546	16 95	89·66
1878	67,989,800	16 67	84·45
1879	62,431,025	15 07	87·32
1880	72,899,697	17 29	82·92
1881	83,944,701	19 36	85·40
1882	94,137,660	21 48	92·17
1883	87,702,431	19 79	89·41
1884	79,833,098	17 80	87·34
1885	79,131,735	17 44	88·67
1886	77,756,704	16 95	91·21
1887	80,960,909	17 47	90·44
1888	81,382,072	17 37	90·22
1889	80,272,456	16 95	90·00
1890	85,257,586	17 80	88·12
1891	88,801,066	18 33	90·23
1892	99,338,913	20 28	87·17

Excess of value of exports in 1892.

329. The value of exports of Canadian produce in 1892 has not been exceeded since Confederation, and was $5,201,253 above the value of 1882 which was the next highest year, while the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was above the average of 25 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher than the value in the nine previous years.

330. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1891 and 1892, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from wherever they were found in "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks, and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement. Quantity and value of principal exports, 1891 and 1892.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
The Mine.		$		$
Coal..... Tons.	833,684	2,916,465	945,125	3,195.467
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....	.....	554,126	.....	316,177
Copper ore..... Tons.	3,079	269,169	340	30,755
Iron ore..... "	14,648	32,582	7,707	36,935
Silver ore..... "	309	238,367	325	193,441
Stone, undressed..... "	16,237	47,811	38,883	50,589
Mineral oil, crude..... Galls.	434,699	18,436	440,395	18,137
Other articles.....	.....	1,705,468	.....	2,064,127
Total produce of the mine..	.....	5,782,424	.....	5,905,628
The Fisheries.				
Fish, preserved..... Lbs.	28,077,480	3,510,575	22,664,332	2,914,768
" fresh.....	.....	1,071,541	.....	1,167,237
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	1,236,566	130,838	1,145,163	126,518
" pickled..... Brls.	3,249	43,547	2,350	33,411
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	731,778	3,119,530	689,482	3,146,799
" " wet.....	.....	1,162,334	.....	1,046,335
" smoked..... Lbs.	5,333,512	109,792	3,730,317	70,736
" oil of..... Galls.	61,980	18,297	172,396	53,553
" fur and skins of.....	.....	536,049	.....	1,105,244
Other articles.....	.....	12,898	.....	10,797
Total produce of the fisheries	.....	9,715,401	.....	9,675,398

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
The Forest.					
Timber, ash	Tons.	3,492	53,812	3,349	42,08
" birch	"	24,403	192,477	29,338	235,07
" elm	"	14,357	188,553	14,545	198,62
" maple	"	474	6,220	364	4,10
" oak	"	25,272	521,998	20,853	431,20
" pine, white	"	139,285	1,959,197	118,628	1,573,85
" " red	"	9,083	83,340	7,131	62,04
Basswood, butternut and hickory	M. ft.	1,449	28,567	2,613	54,69
Timber, all other	Tons.	5,343	78,693	4,577	44,62
Firewood	Cords.	147,780	314,870	179,158	370,30
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts			863,819		1,207,71
Sleepers and railroad ties	Pieces	1,605,716	310,676	1,467,462	258,46
Knees and futtocks	"	26,390	25,207	16,308	14,16
Spars and masts	"	44,103	28,179	11,198	12,08
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles			144,396		83,58
Woods, all other			634,908		694,72
Total produce of the forest			5,434,912		5,288,08
Animals and their Products.					
Horses	No.	11,658	1,417,244	11,063	1,354,02
Horned cattle	"	117,761	8,772,499	107,179	7,748,94
Swine	"	334	1,954	284	1,63
Sheep	"	299,347	1,146,465	329,427	1,388,14
Other animals, and poultry			60,753		49,65
Bacon and hams	Cwt.	75,542	628,469	121,424	1,152,09
Beef and mutton	"	6,018	40,044	5,285	20,11
Pork	"	677	4,089	1,424	7,86
Tongues	Lbs.	24,870	1,342	4,340	30
Other meats	"	2,903,005	286,100	6,597,016	649,20
Bones	Cwt.	134,819	80,926	148,735	84,45
Butter	Lbs.	3,768,101	602,175	5,736,696	1,056,08
Cheese	"	106,202,140	9,508,800	118,270,052	11,652,41
Eggs	Doz.	8,022,935	1,160,359	7,931,204	1,089,79
Furs, dressed and undressed			1,429,229		1,555,14
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur			489,004		477,19
Lard	Lbs.	47,734	3,174	31,886	2,50
Sheep pelts	No.	39,168	18,591	53,690	21,62
Tallow	Lbs.	49,893	2,809	6,811	42
Wool	"	1,108,286	245,503	916,390	200,89
Other articles			68,212		85,42
Total, animals and their products			25,967,741		28,594,85

Y AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
ltural Products.					
	Bush.	4,892,327	2,929,873	5,202,768	2,613,363
	"	339,964	226,470	221,251	190,505
	"	323,729	495,768	315,563	411,645
	Cwt.	188,835	162,324	186,729	145,143
	"	21,877	188,386	38,457	112,360
	Bush.	92	350		
	Brls.	296,784	1,388,578	380,996	1,784,413
			1,487,336		1,557,650
	Tons.	65,083	559,489	84,926	800,533
	Lbs.	100,254	19,589	24,953	4,250
	Bush.	180	114	394	222
	"	121,493	88,174	1,949	1,450
	Lbs.	308,218	22,095	774,373	51,410
	Brls.	14,898	59,138	122,667	463,902
	Bush.	206,569	129,917	6,414,329	2,241,256
e and split	"	2,754,285	2,032,601	4,639,823	3,450,534
	"	3,668,725	1,693,671	586,196	295,421
			358,292		835,548
af	Lbs.	4,180	1,113	36	20
			102,754		80,919
	Bush.	2,108,216	1,583,084	8,714,154	6,947,851
es			144,742		124,889
icultural products			13,666,858		22,113,284
nufactures.					
			63,312		73,490
biscuits	Cwt.	3,843	13,898	3,561	16,818
	Lbs.	95,280	6,886	64,505	2,796
	No.	539	26,105	513	41,443
			159,954		322,711
ats and caps			64,591		40,326
nk and oakum			66,878		44,927
			11,045		17,324
arthenware			+ 5,521		+ 1,964
d lime			154,484		125,524
			12,285		3,546
rdware			107,208		143,280
l manufactures of			896,487		1,052,947
hoes			53,969		75,900
			362,757		478,243
ruments			401,553		396,193
	Cwt.	93,462	118,167	159,206	187,086
			38,199		42,284
hines	No.	2,766	27,841	1,668	21,566
ght			45,065		33,085
	Bush.	5,706	1,429	3,250	763

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures—Con.				
Tobacco, snuff and cigars. Lbs.	322,864	16,815	256,627	16,569
Woollens		38,528		80,644
Wood		19,932,874		18,080,080
Ale and beer Galls.	36,936	17,617	60,424	28,622
Whiskey and other spirits "	21,347	47,404	37,348	90,697
Ships sold to other countries Tons.	15,143	280,474	36,399	506,747
Other articles		2,173,925		2,109,913
Total, manufactures		25,145,071		24,035,488
Miscellaneous		45,337		71,518
Coin and bullion, produce of Canada		129,328		306,447
Estimated amount short		2,913,994		3,348,213
Total exports, produce of Canada		88,801,066		99,338,913
Goods not the produce of Canada		8,798,631		13,121,791
Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada		817,599		1,502,671
Grand total, exports		98,417,296		113,963,375

†Glassware only.

Increase and decrease.

331. There was an increase of $10,537,847 in the value of domestic exports in 1892, as compared with 1891, the principal increase being in exports of animals and agricultural products, and amounting to $11,073,535. There was also a small increase of exports of products of the mine. There were small decreases under the other heads, the largest being in manufactures of wood and products of the forest. The increase in wheat amounted to $5,364,767, in peas to $1,417,933 and in oats to $2,111,339.

Exports of Canada since Confederation.

332. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

ORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868–1892.

AR.	Domestic.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	1,276,129	3,357,510	5,470,042	6,893,167	12,871,055
.....	1,941,485	3,242,710	5,730,568	8,769,407	12,182,702
.....	2,192,541	3,608,549	5,766,479	12,138,161	13,675,619
.....	2,841,124	3,994,275	7,023,530	12,608,506	9,853,924
.....	4,779,594	4,386,214	7,707,144	12,705,967	13,378,891
.....	5,718,480	4,779,277	8,583,429	14,243,017	14,995,340
.....	3,621,401	5,292,368	7,417,437	14,679,169	19,590,142
.....	3,643,398	5,380,527	8,072,997	12,700,507	17,258,358
.....	3,640,896	5,500,989	6,030,255	13,614,569	21,139,665
.....	3,561,717	5,874,360	8,242,958	14,220,617	14,689,376
.....	2,762,762	6,853,975	5,912,139	14,019,857	18,008,754
.....	3,034,233	6,928,871	2,923,202	14,100,584	19,628,464
.....	2,831,161	6,579,656	3,945,966	17,607,577	22,294,328
.....	2,728,263	6,867,715	7,708,542	21,360,219	21,268,327
.....	2,977,155	7,682,079	6,109,677	20,454,759	31,035,712
.....	2,953,375	8,809,118	6,915,082	20,284,343	22,818,518
.....	3,229,684	8,591,654	7,005,119	22,946,108	12,397,843
.....	3,627,211	7,960,001	4,927,265	25,337,104	14,518,293
.....	3,924,398	6,843,388	4,926,226	22,065,433	17,652,779
.....	3,796,496	6,875,810	3,574,885	24,246,937	18,826,235
.....	4,100,893	7,793,183	5,991,546	24,719,297	15,436,360
.....	4,415,046	7,212,208	5,189,564	23,894,707	13,414,111
.....	4,853,717	8,461,906	6,380,516	25,106,995	11,908,030
.....	5,782,424	9,715,401	9,434,912	25,967,741	13,666,858
.....	5,905,628	9,675,398	5,288,087	28,594,850	22,113,284

AR.	Domestic.		Coin and Bullion, and short returns.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.			
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	15,675,276	.....	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
.....	17,456,432	.....	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
.....	18,327,380	371,652	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
.....	18,474,242	387,554	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
.....	19,470,457	515,985	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
.....	24,460,773	465,290	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
.....	22,916,431	419,800	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
.....	20,025,925	409,181	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
.....	19,542,107	393,368	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
.....	18,955,036	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
.....	17,780,776	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
.....	13,087,205	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
.....	16,197,348	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
.....	20,366,131	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
.....	21,247,393	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
.....	21,976,375	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
.....	22,400,981	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
.....	19,256,270	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
.....	18,959,271	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
.....	19,999,296	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
.....	20,382,594	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
.....	22,292,516	783,652	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167
.....	25,541,844	82,506	5,361,854	9,051,781	96,749,149
.....	25,145,071	45,337	3,860,921	8,798,631	98,417,296
.....	24,035,488	71,518	5,157,331	13,121,791	113,963,375

Agricultural implements
Animals—
  Horses
  Cattle
  Sheep
  Swine
  Other animals
Asbestus
Ashes, all kinds
Bark for tanning
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.
Bran
Butter
Carriages, carts, wagons, &c.
Cheese
Coal
Copper, fine
Eggs
Extract of hemlock bark
Firewood
Fish—
  Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock
  Herring
  Mackerel
  Salmon
  Lobsters
Flax
Flour, wheat
Fruits—
  Dried
  All other
Furs
  " or skins, the product of marine animals
  " undressed
  " dressed
Hair—

OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, URING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
	1,068,554	559,489	800,533
and skins, other than fur	499,299	489,004	477,190
rniture	176,374	138,705	63,801
l and manufactures of	294,728	257,461	243,857
and upper	727,087	868,802	1,011,673
ufactures of	152,314	81,654	117,174
	682,572	730,216	1,115,926
	19,147,838	18,082,265	16,114,081
	150,380	88,174	1,450
ds	895,757	986,223	1,856,025
uments	329,855	401,553	396,193
		240,499	617,639
	254,657	45,195	409,319
	41,243	18,297	53,553
coal and kerosene	15,812	18,726	18,217
	42,362	118,167	187,086
	111,086	269,169	30,755
	201,615	238,367	193,141
	72,583	48,800	48,301
	401,827	422,200	380,462
	495,745	1,693,671	295,421
	1,522	1,429	763
vel	60,359	63,326	60,285
	340,872	438,929	599,865
other countries	442,781	280,474	506,747
nd other	198,503	201,716	165,053
ailway ties	303,639	310,676	269,467
	110,093	133,308	91,784
re	4,353,870	3,084,290	2,590,956
	235,669	245,503	200,860
	4,923,845	5,824,865	6,332,462
Total	82,335,514	85,757,744	95,684,253
ount short returned at inland	2,922,072	2,913,994	3,348,213
ion		129,328	306,447
Grand total	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913

of 71 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there ses in 35, the principal being in exports of butter, cheese, wheat, flour, oil cake, and meats of all kinds. The prin- ases were in exports of lumber, cattle, fish, copper and silver s and square timber. Special tables with reference to the agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter ure.

Increases and decreases.

Value of exports by countries, 1888-1892.

335. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the principal countries to which goods were exported :—

MINE.

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	478,260	422,355	630,815	851,794	683,094
United States	3,331,264	3,749,667	3,961,294	4,599,400	4,805,729
France	2,970	5,181	1,132	31,217	22,547
Germany	46,053	15,856	17,067	22,774	27,675
British West Indies	1,897	4,832	15,644	21,125	18,533
Newfoundland	146,222	152,871	166,998	141,385	202,751
Other countries	94,227	64,284	60,767	114,729	145,299
Total	4,100,893	4,415,046	4,853,717	5,782,424	5,905,628

FISHERIES.

Great Britain	1,544,901	1,249,928	2,707,422	2,747,882	3,006,810
United States	3,123,853	2,839,980	2,850,528	3,807,786	3,452,036
France	173,082	145,711	80,465	59,996	134,944
Germany	7,113	11,200	18,134	30,069	23,852
British West Indies	1,130,130	1,401,367	1,168,404	1,203,488	1,014,350
Newfoundland	27,705	1,509	2,484	18,439	1,785
Other countries	1,786,399	1,562,513	1,634,469	1,847,741	2,041,621
Total	7,793,183	7,212,208	8,461,906	9,715,401	9,675,398

FOREST.

Great Britain	2,469,758	3,144,588	4,342,963	3,104,676	2,639,169
United States	2,155,539	2,020,117	1,956,883	2,304,035	2,627,312
France	4,790	11,718	25,511	2,390	2,646
Germany	660	5,581	17,793	1,250	2,196
British West Indies	2,764	1,221	1,087	5,593	3,764
Newfoundland	5,065	2,159	2,963	1,286	1,601
Other countries	452,970	4,180	33,316	15,682	11,399
Total	5,091,546	5,189,564	6,380,516	5,434,912	5,288,087

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain	16,571,072	16,227,060	18,578,722	20,991,143	24,068,081
United States	7,595,743	7,137,006	5,966,474	4,316,979	3,935,924
France	52,920	33,820	40,024	.....	1,030
Germany	50,649	66,280	152,597	266,425	173,982
British West Indies	12,977	21,690	22,247	43,160	49,253
Newfoundland	372,295	308,763	276,632	276,326	289,301
Other countries	63,641	100,088	70,279	73,708	77,279
Total	24,719,297	23,894,707	25,106,995	25,967,741	28,594,850

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
at Britain	4,292,640	3,674,055	3,661,826	5,254,028	15,119,780
ted States	10,306,278	9,125,707	7,519,253	7,291,246	4,573,779
nce	9,783	1,907	1,595	6,965	890
many	49,825	17,011	184,449	129,968	538,314
ish West Indies	76,800	128,586	148,474	153,836	287,081
foundland	596,693	386,158	232,758	612,274	723,640
er countries	103,991	80,687	159,675	218,541	869,800
Total	15,436,360	13,414,411	11,908,030	13,666,858	22,113,284

MANUFACTURES.

at Britain	8,225,313	8,732,300	11,572,049	10,293,901	9,432,071
ted States	10,118,179	10,849,538	10,960,002	12,466,846	11,853,456
nce	139,035	135,037	129,100	148,286	200,196
many	38,253	27,571	70,971	63,264	58,294
ish West Indies	278,747	263,725	297,150	524,732	270,576
foundland	272,383	297,419	300,293	262,817	314,442
er countries	1,310,684	1,986,926	2,212,279	1,384,865	1,906,453
Total	20,382,594	22,292,516	25,541,844	25,145,071	24,035,488

336. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported to principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions the total exports in each class, goods were shipped to the same countries. Proportion to total, of exports to principal countries.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
at Britain	11·66	9·57	13·00	14·73	11·57
ted States	81·23	84·93	81·61	79·54	81·38
nce	0·07	0·12	0·02	0·54	0·38
many	1·12	0·36	0·35	0·39	0·47
ish West Indies	0·05	0·11	0·32	0·37	0·31
foundland	3·57	3·46	3·44	2·45	3·43
er countries	2·30	1·45	1·26	1·98	2·46

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

at Britain	19·82	17·33	32·00	28·28	31·08
ited States	40·09	39·38	33·69	39·19	35·68
nce	2·22	2·02	0·95	0·62	1·40
many	0·10	0·16	0·21	0·31	0·24
ish West Indies	14·50	19·43	13·81	12·39	10·48
foundland	0·36	0·02	0·03	0·19	0·02
er countries	22·91	21·66	19·31	19·02	21·10

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	48·51	60·59	68·07	57 13	49·91
United States	42·34	38·93	30·67	42·39	49·68
France	0·09	0·23	0·40	0·04	0·05
Germany	0·01	0·11	0·28	0·02	0·04
British West Indies	0·05	0·02	0·02	0·10	0·07
Newfoundland	0·10	0·04	0·05	0·02	0·03
Other countries	8·90	0·08	0·51	0·30	0·22

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain	67·04	67·91	74·00	80·84	84·17
United States	30·73	29·87	23 76	16·62	13·77
France	0·21	0·14	0·16	.....	.....
Germany	0·20	0·28	0·61	1·03	0·61
British West Indies	0·05	0·09	0·09	0·17	0·17
Newfoundland	1·51	1·29	1·10	1·06	1·01
Other countries	0 26	0·42	0·28	0·28	0·27

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Great Britain	27·81	27·39	30·75	38·44	68·38
United States	66·77	68·03	63·15	53·35	20·68
France	0·06	0·01	0·01	0·05	.....
Germany	0·32	0·13	1·55	0·95	2·43
British West Indies	0·50	0·96	1·24	1·13	1·30
Newfoundland	3·87	2·88	1·95	4·48	3·27
Other countries	0·67	0·60	1·34	1·60	3·94

MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain	40·35	39·17	45·31	40 94	39·24
United States	49·64	48·67	42·91	49·58	49·32
France	0·68	0·61	0·51	0·59	0·83
Germany	0·19	0·12	0·28	0·25	0·24
British West Indies	1·37	1·18	1·16	2·09	1·15
Newfoundland	1·34	1·33	1·18	1·05	1·31
Other countries	6·43	8·92	8·65	5·50	7·92

Exports to United States and United Kingdom.

337. The United States, it appears, take almost all mineral produc exported from this country, and for some time they took the large proportion of agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinl tariff, this branch of trade has been very largely diverted to Gre Britain, which country in 1892 took 77 per cent of animal and agr cultural products, as compared with 17 per cent that went to th United States. The shipments of products of the forest to Gre Britain appear to be on the decline, but to be increasing to the Unite States, while exports of fish to Great Britain are still increasing.

8. The following table gives the destinations of exports of dian produce during the years 1871, 1881 and 1891 :— Exports of Canada by countries, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

TEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE RODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND ROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YEARS 1871, 1881 ND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1871.	Per-centage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1881.	Per-centage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1891.	Per-centage.
	$		$		$	
sh possessions—						
eat Britain	21,599,373	37·48	42,637.219	50·79	43,243,784	48·70
itish West Indies	2,104,062	3·65	1,770,632	2·11	1,742,878	1·96
" Guiana			215,029	0·26	209,935	0·24
" Africa			81,591	0·10	11,772	0·01
" N. A. provinces	1,456,887	2·52				
wfoundland	*		1,191,373	1·42	1,312,621	1·48
stralasia	26,448	0·05	147,911	0·18	588,825	0·66
er British possessions	5,120	0·01	12,878	0·01	27,388	0·03
Total	25,191,890	43·71	46,056,633	54·87	47,137,203	53·08
n countries—						
ted States	29,320,937	50·88	34,038,431	40·54	37,872,758	42·65
nce	76,376	0·13	662,711	0·79	248,854	0·28
rmany	16,235	0·03	77,408	0·09	514,110	0·58
and	6,835	0·01	215,754	0·26	13,941	0·01
lgium	57,467	0·10	257,623	0·31	70,617	0·08
	144,986	0·25	145,997	0·17	90,999	0·10
rtugal	89,495	0·16	107,906	0·13	120,443	0·14
n	117,079	0·20	46,653	0·06	67,110	0·08
itish West Indies	1,498,854	2·60	1,162,684	1·39	1,221,099	1·38
nch "	194,596	0·34	111,175	0·13	40,631	0·04
nish "	51,136	0·09	54,991	0·07	21,892	0·02
h America	720,681	1·25	710,647	0·85	802,832	0·90
Pierre	66,238	0·11	126,058	0·15	164,034	0·18
Domingo	28,748	0·05				
neira	27,966	0·05	11,100	0·01	23,138	0·03
ory Islands	17,167	0·03	7,857	0·01		
ti			21,368	0·03	13,177	0·01
ico			16,701	0·02	22,496	0·03
way and Sweden			43,407	0·05	183,972	0·21
sia			11,617	0·01	2,941	
ia			19,749	0·02	52,923	0·06
an					17,344	0·02
dwich Islands			18,256	0·02	50,083	0·06
nish poss. in Africa					15,038	0·02
er Foreign countries	3,338	0·01	19,975	0·02	33,431	0·04
Total	32,438,134	56·29	37,888,068	45·13	41,663,863	46·92
Grand total	57,630,024	100·00	83,944,701	100·00	88,801,066	100·00

*Included in B. N. A. provinces.

Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States, 1891 and 1892.

339. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from, and exported by Canada to, Great Britain and the United States in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks.	164,939	145,030	68,794	81,011
Ale, ginger	5,778	4,023	1,435	1,561
Horned cattle			16,736	43,834
Horses	1,215	2,631	116,114	81,464
Sheep			100,122	115,664
Swine			8,843	1,091
" slaughtered in bond for exportation			3,850	386
Animals, all other, N.E.S	1,277	1,632	13,569	14,517
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls		113	82	50
Bags, containing fine salt	8,053	8,417	1,871	1,712
Baking powder	592	120	105,104	105,117
Belts and trusses, all kinds	5,592	5,791	15,532	13,380
Bells of any description, except for churches	1,153	874	12,054	12,826
Billiard tables	2,977	2,704	2,210	2,018
Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink	8,157	5,480	38,609	31,392
Blueing, laundry, all kinds	12,967	15,746	3,498	2,306
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	402,148	398,268	692,932	701,615
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c	21,762	25,996	21,363	14,414
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	20,891	25,333	11,387	8,513
Braces or suspenders	26,382	27,734	17,443	24,523
Brass, and manufactures of	107,272	81,792	360,232	348,440
Breadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	36,575	27,404	2,943	2,550
Biscuits, all kinds	9,216	7,939	25,093	19,492
Maccaroni, vermicelli, &c	731	1,951	6,374	4,558
Rice, rice and sago flour	13,420	7,949	6,405	11,262
Grain of all kinds	5,636	645	1,694,025	964,263
Flour and meal of all kinds	15,409	16,489	652,233	375,826
All other breadstuffs, N.E.S	9,166	6,310	152,285	78,867
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transit			2,160	6,234
Bricks and tiles	42,438	28,573	77,144	51,385
British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	1,752	2,148	8,681	21,707
Brooms, all kinds	37	1	1,159	721
Brushes, all kinds	22,554	18,654	28,933	36,134
Buttons	90,325	106,732	105,297	112,87
Candles	16,061	18,043	11,182	12,35

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
Dutiable Goods—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	4	.....	4,197	7,841
Carriages, all kinds	56,178	168,778	221,724	268,920
" parts of	5,403	11,933	30,448	33,334
Carpets and squares, N.E.S.	89,240	124,483	6,597	18,047
Cases, jewel, and watch cases, &c.	6,308	7,493	2,329	2,723
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, &c.	.....	196	195	23
Cement	199,925	212,507	58,490	27,461
Chalk	1,199	914	5,071	5,730
Chicory	2,462	2,498	1,705	1,782
Cider	65	60	2,801	2,040
Clocks and clock springs	7,179	9,177	87,283	104,287
Coal, coke and coal dust	95,236	120,969	4,179,340	4,212,521
Coal tar and coal pitch	25,130	23,460	10,584	11,007
Cocoa matting	4,166	1,520	707	833
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c.	48,698	49,681	69,559	88,572
Coffee	1,482	2,201	59,678	49,147
Collars and cuffs, linen or cotton, &c.	28,862	26,345	28,899	26,419
Combs	34,826	29,526	14,939	15,190
Copper, and manufactures of	111,247	36,401	295,808	227,717
Cordage of all kinds	17,412	18,659	73,064	62,506
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,175,715	3,036,264	727,932	789,122
Crapes of all kinds	68,132	57,880	1,391	414
Curtains	157,916	189,001	39,834	55,648
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	319,233	307,381	568,073	615,880
Earthenware and chinaware	460,656	534,977	66,972	64,678
*Electric and galvanic batteries, electric light, apparatus for	12,231	15,981	450,882	622,485
Embroideries	113,910	86,416	10,630	10,663
Emery wheels	140	196	6,523	6,217
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use	.....	.....	2,477	2,342
Fancy goods	984,119	1,027,750	234,609	244,633
Felt	3,799	2,074	3,182	2,801
Fertilizers	362	811	13,134	18,728
Fireworks	124	4	8,424	8,477
Fish, fish oil, &c.	46,756	45,876	430,007	400,414
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,366,071	1,478,620	38,621	40,083
Fruits and nuts, dried	155,204	118,978	393,253	399,731
" green	144,114	97,999	648,000	785,474
" in cans or packages	896	440	21,260	25,298
Furs, and manufactures of	305,960	338,364	69,377	62,292
Glass " "	345,087	370,083	436,909	419,780
Gloves and mitts	394,381	367,936	36,070	43,688
Gold and silver, manufactures of	71,709	69,226	126,014	136,217
Grease, axle	408	773	10,030	10,101
Gunpowder and other explosives	22,007	51,231	88,478	84,881

* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus, meters and motors.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
Dutiable Goods—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of	401,447	283,514	381,297	374,691
Hair, and manufactures of	8,065	10,645	27,405	18,062
Hats, caps and bonnets	826,575	831,935	439,056	371,546
Hay	.....	.....	1,959	8,447
Honey	75	32	3,412	3,696
Hops	46,771	29,068	146,868	142,316
Ink, writing	15,079	14,029	15,918	17,478
" printing	1,767	3,276	44,704	46,487
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,672,175	4,280,770	4,806,145	5,227,565
Ivory, manufactures of	70	109	324	792
Jellies, jams and marmalade	43,866	34,335	2,235	2,153
Jet, manufactures of	54	20	1	33
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of	68,418	46,473	272,942	227,330
Lead, and manufactures of	283,427	200,480	30,109	104,212
Leather, and manufactures of	165,103	158,388	666,008	807,513
Lime	572	.....	3,701	4,241
Lithographic stones, not engraved	77	4	5,457	4,758
Machine card clothing	14,077	12,884	5,753	4,727
Magic lanterns	1,240	1,214	1,994	1,797
Malt	2,176	1,836	32,877	24,487
" extract of, for medicinal purposes	33	14	6,701	8,356
Marble, and manufactures of	5,536	3,036	85,802	86,979
Mats and rugs, all kinds	47,109	57,792	26,206	27,623
Metal, and manufactures of	102,082	107,778	238,249	248,337
Molasses	48	147	66,544	164,304
Musical instruments, and parts of	21,828	17,728	307,812	290,414
Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	12	1,492	549,104	486,827
Oils, all other	526,667	373,674	421,763	445,736
Oil cloth	184,654	180,457	40,910	33,316
Packages	128,950	127,347	116,117	140,561
Paints and colours	298,908	292,206	117,050	141,673
Paper, and manufactures of	414,259	417,433	649,676	720,657
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	96,242	94,481	12,261	14,711
Provisions, viz. :—				
Butter	744	460	74,759	50,013
Cheese	4,079	3,591	14,496	18,851
Lard	224	188	68,949	50,591
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	1,007	1,039	207,150	93,802
Beef	1,012	933	97,761	94,194
Pork	1,941	1,129	595,395	489,510
Meat, all other	12,473	10,782	218,009	183,454
Salt	35,607	34,385	23,704	31,528
Seeds and roots	13,276	13,704	362,913	448,582
Silk, and manufactures of	2,221,315	2,041,535	118,203	127,223
Soap, all kinds	43,584	52,750	92,679	98,963
Spices	157,887	123,274	50,064	49,286

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
Dutiable Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Spirits and wine	383,078	413,687	70,758	65,878
Starch	25,944	20,669	26,069	23,335
Stone, and manufactures of	50,371	41,762	219,238	127,138
Sugar	50,747	22,091	288,370	303,381
Sugar candy and confectionery	60,930	52,247	65,867	33,274
Tea	.....	.....	161,123	82,599
Tinware and all manufactures of tin	4,319	4,645	40,572	31,475
Tobacco, and manufactures	9,350	9,098	74,583	65,085
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c.	3,17[illegible]	2,727	115,603	102,458
Turpentine, spirits of	65	79	201,864	201,795
Varnish	24,018	27,327	44,115	49,426
Vegetables	13,782	10,562	184,653	189,862
Watches, and parts of	6,073	10,429	400,141	306,720
Wool, and manufactures of	88,241	106,555	1,079,235	989,034
Woollen manufactures	9,110,601	9,403,522	106,751	157,866
All other dutiable goods	807,987	802,358	1,390,620	1,527,523
Free Goods.				
Coal, anthracite	.....	3,980	5,224,452	5,636,366
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	42,942	8,289	12,388	6,433
Salt	275,152	256,569	1,876	1,684
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, N.E.S.	.....	.....	859,578	231,591
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	1,458	1,080	756,314	753,684
Horses (improvement of stock)	121,711	89,481	264,299	220,997
Cattle " "	400	7,155	35,582	4,585
Other animals " "	19,721	19,751	6,051	4,029
Bristles	15,622	8,802	45,116	59,743
Eggs	23	37	94,996	26,208
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed	141,243	250,763	291,771	290,516
Grease for use of soap stock	.....	.....	91,847	209,883
Hides	59,149	75,757	1,869,720	1,674,377
Silk, raw	5	.....	172,521	233,459
Wool, unmanufactured	537,909	575,427	555,093	682,365
Broom corn	.....	.....	109,042	115,479
Fruits, green	.....	.....	393,584	425,014
Hemp, undressed	626,353	385,732	236,641	492,257
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c	4,315	218	15,232	6,328
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise	293	.....	1,522,014	1,689,141
Seeds	14,950	13,135	5,117	91,320
Sugar	.....	.....	.....	32,736
Bells for churches	5,157	12,461	14,124	15,537
Cotton waste	40,887	64,267	233,179	220,127
" wool	47,868	30,132	3,555,278	3,359,100

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
Free Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c.	616,346	702,300	731,317	734,367
Nets and seines, lines and twines	176,703	206,464	246,612	255,449
Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, unmanufactured	1,615	8,293	739,983	249,311
Rubber, crude	1,340	859	47,202	449,974
Junk and oakum	47,915	28,835	17,665	19,322
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only	330,077	300,031	4	
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manufactures of	4,304,905	3,738,001	1,019,720	863,983
Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound	17,431	21,027	37,599	38,915
Oils, cocoanut and palm	5,669	22,679	81,999	85,240
Rags for the manufacture of paper	49,722	106,063	107,846	91,116
Veneers, ivory, sawn only	4,369	1,017	19,991	22,552
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c	186,043	185,111	228,129	109,823
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	396,915	484,963	12,257	3,547
Coffee, green, N.E.S	148,176	149,643		
Paintings, oil or water colour	114,603	250,382	86,017	57,139
Settlers' effects	347,171	347,132	1,412,867	1,651,973
Tea, black, green and Japan	1,327,657	1,263,968		
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin	28,583	284,724	1,652,180	1,395,440
All other free goods	539,468	612,952	1,088,052	1,570,887
Total	42,047,526	41,348,435	53,685,657	53,137,572

Imports of certain free goods from the United States.

340. It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, &c. Out of the total value of imports from the United States, no less than $16,791,628 represented imports of coal, hides, tobacco and cotton wool, articles, of which, some cannot at present be produced in sufficient quantities in Canada, and others cannot be produced at all, and are, therefore, with the exception of bituminous coal, imported free of duty.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
	$	$	$	$
Asbestus	95,120	106,989	374,687	375,956
Coal	64,589	53,101	2,572,914	2,790,693
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.	....	....	553,976	316,152
Gypsum, crude	....	....	183,679	193,170
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene	....	....	18,436	18,141
Ore, antimony	....	60	....	....
" copper and fine copper	266,950	28,150	173,527	188,453
" iron	140	....	32,442	36,935
" manganese	....	....	16,218	6,106
" silver	....	....	238,367	193,441
Phosphates	393,250	336,745	22,350	11,857
Stone and marble, unwrought	1,025	....	46,705	50,448
Oysters	198	52	152	621
Lobsters, fresh	....	75	179,422	254,619
" canned	696,711	807,814	954,200	680,477
Fish, all kinds	1,563,900	1,222,961	2,591,222	2,323,062
Fish oil	7,139	26,365	10,690	27,054
Furs and skins of marine animals	479,934	948,038	56,115	157,296
Ashes, pot and pearl	68,380	61,581	16,717	52,081
Bark, tanning	....	....	213,455	217,552
Firewood	....	....	314,591	370,152
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles	....	440	142,796	83,141
Logs	6,346	1,640	722,845	1,112,690
Lumber	7,943,438	6,702,698	8,932,512	8,141,120
Masts and spars	102	1,965	22,735	4,544
Shingle and shingle bolts	....	*7,536	401,186	*575,883
Sleepers and railway ties	2,992	....	307,684	259,384
Stave bolts	....	....	133,308	91,784
Shooks, box and other	41,667	42,784	121,105	75,910
Timber, square	3,063,761	2,575,191	4,227	5,854
Horses	156,254	214,785	1,215,022	1,094,461
Horned cattle	8,425,396	7,481,613	26,975	21,327
Swine	75	....	888	579
Sheep	344,405	288,145	759,081	1,073,200
Poultry and other animals	4,826	3,349	53,510	44,537
Bones	7,903	90	46,177	71,654
Butter	440,060	877,455	10,054	6,038
Cheese	9,481,373	11,593,690	13,485	39,558
Eggs	83,589	592,218	1,074,247	494,409
Furs, dressed	2,434	6,800	41,638	14,420
" undressed	1,113,531	1,204,004	257,383	318,315
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	13,455	650	472,501	470,718
Honey	48	1,185	182	72
Lard	1,862	2,001	970	12
Bacon	589,599	1,089,060	118	369
Hams	36,398	53,939	57	46
Beef	740	....	699	344
Mutton	8,066	....	13,807	12,735
Pork	40	194	198	112

*Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
	$	$	$	$
Meats, canned	267,959	628,727	3,155	
Meats, all other, N.E.S.	2,332	6,888	5,637	18,719
Sheep pelts			18,591	21,624
Wool			245,322	200,122
Bran	97,872	86,961	56,444	51,318
Flax			181,386	112,360
Apples	1,235,247	1,405,527	147,158	27,661
Fruits, all other	10,450	34,531	122,805	150,785
Barley	75,225	1,223,844	2,849,269	1,354,485
Beans		523	493,486	408,920
Oats	5,954	1,975,485	931	54,623
Pease, whole and split	1,485,348	2,422,088	457,603	483,814
Rye	68,444	56,198	95,131	88,207
Wheat	969,134	5,726,505	613,690	871,283
Grain, all other	1,183	63,775	17,169	124,183
Flour, wheat	851,912	1,110,368	55,249	14,448
Oatmeal	35,455	381,950	1,900	4,722
Hay	150,291	167,604	375,813	598,567
Malt			87,084	20
Potatoes	1,400	1,810	1,478,092	41,886
Seeds, clover and grass	223,093	393,898	55,419	24,374
Straw			21,064	14,168
Vegetables	1,457	260	92,933	70,064
Agricultural implements	100,031	214,091	10,196	4,443
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.	18,808	24,420	31,504	38,061
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.	4,526	7,187	17,451	15,642
Clothing and wearing apparel	10,784	2,491	26,613	20,148
Cordage, rope and twine	2,967	2,200	1,366	1,560
Cottons	5,595	3,667	79,574	63,027
Extract of hemlock bark	175,335	150,714		766
Furs	3,100	491	7,935	14,209
Grindstones	167		23,624	19,947
Gypsum, or plaster, ground			209	846
Sewing machines	10,728	6,062	7,931	9,158
Iron and steel, manufactures of	61,690	104,074	77,729	65,702
Junk and oakum		1,049	31,883	22,943
Leather, sole and upper	825,428	949,820	6,240	2,229
" manufactures of	13,556	5,691	17,501	37,502
Lime and cement	630	100	154,164	125,033
Musical instruments	314,509	295,469	29,284	41,214
Oil cake	101,500	88,802	15,547	98,279
Ships sold to other countries	22,606	92,5 0	5,257	8,000
Starch	223	15,505	13,465	2,259
Stone, wrought, and marble		760	20,175	8,814
Household furniture	28,024	17,419	107,062	43,418
Doors, sashes and blinds	85,620	115,967	293	2,697
Pails, tubs, churns, &c	8,129	7,058	1,690	351
Other manufactures of wood	285,197	345,026	457,377	524,194
Woollens	11,613	7,965	9,161	42,922
Apples, dried	7,353	10,692	32,664	491
All other articles of export	264,166	449,530	2,854,619	3,091,372
Total	43,243,784	54,949,055	34,829,436	31,317,857

341. The imports from the United States are those for consumption in Canada, while the exports thereto contain a large quantity of goods, the produce of Canada, which, while bought by United States merchants, are bought for export only, and not, as the returns would indicate, for consumption in that country. There seems to be no doubt that the Trade and Navigation Returns, from which the figures are taken, unduly exaggerate the exports for home consumption from Canada to the States, but as the net figures can only be arrived at by inference, they are not given. Imperfect returns of exports to the United States.

342. The next table gives the total imports from, and exports of Canada to, the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries, during the year 1892, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :— Imports and exports of Canada by countries, 1892.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	$		$	
United States	63,969,037	50·21	38,988,027	34·21
Great Britain	41,645,139	32·69	64,906,549	56·95
Germany	5,371,382	4·22	942,698	0·83
France	2,449,202	1·92	367,539	0·32
British West Indies	1,166,008	0·92	1,722,679	1·51
*Other "	2,619,031	2·06	1,823,880	1·60
† " British possessions	850,437	0·67	331,981	0·29
Japan	1,947,170	1·53	26,927	0·02
South America	265,931	0·21	749,913	0·66
China	1,082,297	0·85	256,324	0·23
†Spanish possessions	1,949,945	1·53	249	.....
Belgium	516,289	0·40	56,212	0·05
Newfoundland	925,056	0·73	1,750,714	1·54
Spain	409,436	0·32	93,476	0·08
Holland	284,327	0·22	567,879	0·50
Switzerland	190,850	0·15	668	.....
Turkey	122,143	0·09	.....	.....
Italy	455,757	0·36	149,280	0·13
Greece	162,183	0·13	.....	.....
Austria	170,914	0·13	3,913	.....
Portugal	53,253	0·04	102,370	0·09
Norway and Sweden	25,421	0·02	257,670	0·23
Australasia	264,783	0·21	463,830	0·41
Russia	6,025	.....	45,065	0·03
Denmark	7,632	.....	5,984	0·01
St. Pierre	12,400	0·01	245,611	0·22
Dutch East Indies	444,474	0·35	.....	.....
Other countries	39,546	0·03	103,937	0·09
Total	127,406,068	100·00	113,963,375	100·00

* Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

Trade with Great Britain and the United States.

343. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports by $23,261,410, and were the largest in the history of the Dominion, exceeding those of 1881 (the next largest) by $11,334,979. The imports from the United States, on the other hand, exceeded the exports thereto by $24,981,010. The total trade with Great Britain amounted to $106,551,688, and with the United States, to $102,957,064, exceeding the trade of the previous year by $15,193,904 and $2,172,159 respectively. In proportion to the total trade, that done with Great Britain formed 44·14 per cent, as compared with 41·83 per cent in 1891 and 42·02 per cent in 1890, and that done with the United States formed 42·65 per cent compared with 46·15 per cent in 1891 and 46·18 per cent in 1890. The combined trade with the two countries formed 86·79 per cent, being a smaller proportion than in any of the five preceding years, during which it was 88 per cent.

Proportion to their total trade, of United States trade with Canada.

344. According to the report of the foreign commerce of the United States for 1892, 4·27 per cent of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4·19 per cent of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line. Under the regulations recently issued, however, it is probable that United States' returns of exports will in future be very much more nearly correct, as particular provision is made for the collection of returns of exports by rail.

Destinations of exports.

345. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91·16 per cent of the total exports, as compared with 91·88 per cent in 1891; and of the remainder, 5·47 per cent were sent to the West Indies, Newfoundland and Germany, leaving only 3·37 per cent to be divided among all other countries, which, however, was a larger proportion than in 1891, when it was 2·65 per cent. The improvement in the trade with the British West Indies, noted last year, was not maintained, there having been a decrease in the aggregate trade of $207,973. The exports to ten countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Holland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, Russia and St. Pierre.

Value of imports by countries, 1891 and 1892.

346. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1891 and 1892. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over $100.

TIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF ORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	$	$	$	$
s	59,646,210	63,969,037	4,322,827	
	42,076,926	41,645,139		431,787
	3,813,681	5,371,382	1,557,701	
	2,371,292	2,449,202	77,910	
Indies.	1,651,922	2,602,769	950,847	
	631,133	109,775		521,358
	1,251,280	1,947,170	695,890	
Indies	1,336,090	1,166,008		170,082
	904,913	1,082,297	177,384	
ssions, all other	1,612,086	1,949,945	337,859	
	684,695	516,289		168,406
d	751,121	925,056	173,935	
	482,652	409,436		73,216
	386,894	284,327		102,567
	219,065	264,783	45,718	
	142,060	170,914	28,854	
a	199,891	391,140	191,249	
	158,454	162,183	3,729	
	263,549	190,850		72,699
	291,174	455,757	164,583	
Indies	56,228	375,272	319,044	
	127,838	122,143		5,695
	78,545	69,581		8,964
	139,643	12,400		127,243
	68,671	53,253		15,418
	125,018	148,450	23,432	
ndies	327,445	444,474	117,029	
	59,133	815		58,318
Sweden	29,325	25,421		3,904
possessions		5,222	5,222	
Indies	8,470	12,493	4,023	
	7,825	6,025		1,800
Indies	15,159	1,088		14,071
of Columbia	8,290	7,676		614
ican States		2,091	2,091	
	2,065	7,632	5,567	
public	6,823	15		6,808
	18,611	15		18,596
	8,800			8,800
	1,060	35,568	34,508	
ndies		2,681	2,681	
	309	276		23
	1,549	9,222	7,673	
sions in Africa	1,696	218		1,478
s	47	578	531	
	119,967,638	127,406,068	7,438,430	

Increases and decreases.

347. There was an increase in imports from twenty-four countries and a decrease from twenty-one, the largest increases being $4,322,827 from the United States and $1,557,701 from Germany, and the largest decreases being in imports from Great Britain $431,787, and from Brazil $521,358. The aggregate increases exceeded the decreases by $7,438,430. The decrease in imports from St. Pierre is only apparent; in former returns a quantity of fish shipped thence to Halifax and afterwards re-exported, used to be included, but being only a cross entry, it has now been omitted.

Value of imports for home consumption, by countries, 1891 and 1892.

348. The following is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1891 and 1892. The amount imported for home consumption in 1892 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from Germany, amounting to $1,779,440. The other principal increases were from Spanish West Indies and other Spanish possessions, Japan, British East Indies, British Guiana and China. The decrease from Great Britain amounted to $699,091, from the United States to $548,085, and from Belgium to $138,416. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was $21.95, in 1889, $23.16, in 1890, $23.54, in 1891 $23.40, and in 1892, $23.88. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	53,685,657	53,137,572		548,085
Great Britain	42,047,526	41,348,435		699,091
Germany	3,804,090	5,583,530	1,779,440	
France	2,312,143	2,402,634	90,491	
Spanish West Indies	1,969,198	2,941,758	972,560	
Japan	1,254,329	1,945,808	691,479	
British West Indies	1,244,185	1,133,982		110,203
China	868,982	1,071,049	202,067	
Brazil	410,838	309,674		101,164
Belgium	655,448	517,032		138,416
Newfoundland	751,003	753,249	2,246	
Spain	488,807	396,176		92,631
Holland	389,791	278,288		111,503
Spanish possessions, all other	1,409,543	2,316,699	907,156	
Switzerland	244,319	192,365		51,954
British Guiana	140,629	409,900	269,271	
Italy	241,809	341,559	99,750	

'ARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrase.
	1890.	1891.		
	$	$	$	$
....	162,012	157,710	....	4,302
ica..	78,091	69,581	.....	8,510
....	144,548	169,236	24,688	.....
st Indies	51,040	387,758	336,718	.....
....	143,056	118,368	....	24,688
... .	70,537	53,109	.. ..	17,428
.. ..	2,210	7,500	5,290	.....
... ...	169,065	264,783	95,718	.....
g..	1,549	9,222	7,673	.....
....	25,954	815	.....	25,139
. .....	1,946	5,634	3,688	.. ..
st Indies..	8,470	12,493	4,023	. .....
....	125,018	148,450	23,432	. .. .
d Sweden.....	34,546	25,119	....	9,427
. ...	23,360	11,807	.....	11,553
st Indies.	15,334	1,364	....	13,970
t Indies.....	324,309	402,325	78,016	.....
slands.....	5	578	573	.....
....	8,800	....	.....	8,800
it Indies	969	2,690	1,721	... .
ierican States.	.. ..	2,091	2,091	.. ..
. ...	769	34,761	33,992	....
tes of Colombia	8,290	7,676	.....	614
Republic.....	6,823	15	... ...	6,808
. . ..	18,611	15	....	18,596
possessions in Africa ...	42	.....	....	42
tries..	1,473	6,133	4,660	... .
Total.....	113,345,124	116,978,943	3,633,819	....

he following tables give the value of the imports into Canada consumption from the principal countries, in each year since ation; and for the purposes of comparison, the years are nto periods of five, the total for each period being given.

Imports for home consumption, by countries, 1868-1892.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	36,663,695	35,764,470	38,595,433	49,286,385	63,089,625	223,399,608
United States	26,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,295,329
France	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany	485,943	497,291	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European countries	66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,309
British West Indies	928,907	861,525	892,134	838,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
Other "	467,646	531,766	2,454,586	2,055,597	1,320,869	6,830,464
Newfoundland						
Other British possessions	938	14,061	18,148	38,822	61,942	133,911
" Foreign countries	1,579,230	1,523,468	522,248	774,168	562,895	4,962,009
British North American provinces	1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	1,937,432	1,968,587	8,051,664
Total	*71,985,306	67,402,170	71,237,603	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,677
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	272,222,495
United States	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
France	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Germany	1,099,925	956,917	748,423	482,587	370,594	3,658,446
Other European countries	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
British West Indies	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
Other "	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	750,747	602,093	5,116,421
Newfoundland		1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
Other British possessions	487,110	233,884	10,556	119,600	148,187	999,337
" Foreign countries	2,299,267	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,756,011	647,590	8,031,548
British North American provinces	1,808,987					1,808,987
Total	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

Germany	397,326	440,909	449,791	934,266	1,480,604	3,704,296
Other European countries	964,187	960,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895	6,636,084
British West Indies	578,405	650,087	1,208,822	1,888,695	1,848,724	6,174,733
Other "	455,444	602,342	1,736,332	1,926,452	2,174,660	6,895,230
Newfoundland	672,665	651,257	590,829	652,304	493,509	3,060,564
Other British possessions	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942	1,205,267
" Foreign countries	525,088	679,630	1,533,057	2,450,196	3,180,442	8,368,413
Total	91,199,577	80,178,989	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927	447,421,446
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887	
Great Britain	52,052,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,199	44,962,233	222,440,689
United States	56,032,333	50,492,826	47,151,201	44,858,039	45,107,066	243,641,465
France	2,316,480	1,769,849	1,975,581	1,975,218	2,073,470	10,070,598
Germany	1,809,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,155,523	3,235,449	11,297,166
Other European countries	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,952,312	1,929,326	2,228,436	10,376,381
British West Indies	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,443,102	719,152	8,046,887
Other "	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,030	8,178,713
Newfoundland	765,935	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,342	2,636,373
Other British possessions	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,978	774,987	3,110,914
" Foreign countries	3,097,384	3,417,821	3,997,532	3,996,618	4,961,263	19,470,618
Total	123,137,019	108,180,644	102,710,019	99,602,694	105,639,428	539,269,804
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241	42,047,526	41,348,435	208,402,312
United States	48,481,848	50,537,440	52,291,973	53,685,657	53,137,572	258,134,490
France	2,244,784	2,228,683	2,615,602	2,312,143	2,402,634	11,803,846
Germany	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993	3,804,090	5,583,530	20,223,746
Other European countries	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,585,146	2,579,029	2,262,096	11,485,846
British West Indies	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467	1,244,185	1,133,982	5,487,868
Other "	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,805,331	1,993,971	2,958,305	11,435,990
Newfoundland	421,599	488,161	469,711	751,003	753,249	2,883,723
Other British possessions	523,957	661,935	713,046	440,374	1,146,466	3,485,778
" Foreign countries	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,898,074	4,487,146	6,252,674	22,266,599
Total	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,943	555,610,198

Value of imports highest during 1873-1877.

350. Out of the five periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

Proportions of imports from principal countries.

351. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods :—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL VALUE, OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

Countries.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	55·46	48·13	44·03	41·25	37·31
United States	35·08	44·24	46·18	45·18	46·46
France	1·78	1·68	1·74	1·87	2·12
Germany	0·74	0·65	0·83	2·09	3·64
Other European countries	0·83	1·09	1·48	1·92	2·87
British West Indies	1·15	0·78	1·38	1·49	0·99
Other "	1·70	0·91	1·54	1·52	2·06
Newfoundland	.....	0·92	0·68	0·49	0·52
Other British possessions	0·03	0·18	0·27	0·58	0·63
" Foreign countries	1·23	1·42	1·87	3·61	4·00
B. N. A. provinces	2·00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Fluctuations in trade with certain countries.

352. Imports for home consumption from Great Britain have, it appears, steadily declined, while those from the United States increased in the earlier periods, and for the last three remained about the same. The imports from Germany have been steadily increasing, as well as those from France and other European countries. Imports from British West Indies have fluctuated considerably, and were not as high during the last as they were in the first period.

353. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1891 and 1892 will be found below :— Value of exports 1891 and 1892.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

Countries.	Value of Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	41,138,695	38,988,027		2,150,668
Great Britain	49,280,858	64,906,549	15,625,691	
Germany	532,142	942,698	410,556	
France	253,734	367,539	113,805	
British West Indies	1,760,570	1,722,679		37,891
*Other West Indies	1,342,848	1,823,880	481,032	
†Other British possessions	259,429	331,981	72,552	
Japan	20,594	26,927	6,333	
South America	820,407	749,913		70,494
China	58,197	256,324	198,127	
Belgium	72,672	56,212		16,460
Newfoundland	1,467,908	1,750,714	282,806	
Spain	67,110	93,476	26,366	
Holland	14,741	567,879	553,138	
Sandwich Islands	51,609	17,194		34,415
Italy	90,999	149,280	58,281	
Austria	1,508	3,913	2,405	
Portugal	120,611	102,370		18,241
Norway and Sweden	183,972	257,670	73,698	
Australasia	589,100	463,830		125,270
Russia	2,941	45,065	42,124	
Denmark	1,495	5,984	4,489	
St. Pierre	186,619	245,611	58,992	
Other countries	98,537	87,660		10,877
Total	98,417,296	113,963,375	15,546,079	

*Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. †Not elsewhere specified.

354. There was an increase in value of exports to sixteen countries, the largest increase being in exports to the United Kingdom, the value of which showed an increase of nearly sixteen million dollars, the other principal increases being to Holland, West Indies, other than British, Germany and Newfoundland. The principal decreases were in exports to United States, Australasia and South America. Increases and decreases.

355. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1892, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, is given below. Value of exports of Canadian produce to principal countries, 1868 1892.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States	15,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other "	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland	1,003,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
" Foreign countries	381,821	606,017	799,976	860,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,071	173,325,949
United States	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other "	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,509,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions	637,149	277,244	264,313	337,287	422,522	1,938,515
" Foreign countries	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,946	363,511,828

United States	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,566,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France	341,891	454,487	694,228	662,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	153,294	524,070
Other European countries	552,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other "	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland	1,853,729	1,483,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British possessions	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369	2,906,617
" Foreign countries	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	188,970,619
United States	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France	615.159	388,162	303,309	527.714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,233,820
Other European countries	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,581,546
British West Indies	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other "	1,289,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,933	1,508,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,523,497
" Foreign countries	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149	43,243,784	54,949,055	206,844,553
United States	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,872,758	34,972,517	188,985,977
France	382,651	333,374	277,827	248,854	362,253	1,604,959
Germany	192,773	142,749	461,011	514,110	824,313	2,134,956
Other European countries	386,003	424,074	792,684	556,854	1,225,434	3,385,049
British West Indies	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,460,668	1,742,878	1,643,557	7,914,069
Other "	1,998,389	1,040,367	1,216,019	1,283,622	1,695,278	6,333,675
Newfoundland	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154	1,312,621	1,533,607	6,398,865
Other British possessions	683,582	957,014	725,352	837,920	776,941	3,980,809
" Foreign countries	1,694,682	1,601,433	1,629,443	1,187,665	1,355,958	7,469,181
Total	81,382,072	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	435,052,093

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States	15,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France	96,072	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,017
Germany	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other "	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland	1,003,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
" Foreign countries	381,821	606,017	799,976	860,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France	31,997	207,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,930
Germany	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,708	22,408	380,503
Other European countries	424,524	507,433	437,679	620,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,264,752	2,183,840	2,171,156	10,468,423
Other "	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,506	1,523,604	1,509,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions	637,149	277,244	264,313	337,287	422,522	1,938,515
" Foreign countries	1,554,130	1,645,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

Great Britain	35,861,110	29,393,424	35,208,031	42,637,219	39,816,813	182,916,597
United States	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,566,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France	341,891	454,487	694,228	662,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	153,294	524,070
Other European countries	552,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other "	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland	1,853,729	1,483,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British possessions	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369	2,906,617
" Foreign countries	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	188,970,619
United States	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France	615.159	388,162	303,309	527,714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,233,820
Other European countries	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,581,546
British West Indies	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other "	1,289,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,933	1,508,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,523,497
" Foreign countries	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149	43,243,784	54,949,055	206,844,553
United States	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,872,758	34,972,517	188,985,977
France	382,651	333,374	277,827	248,854	362,253	1,604,959
Germany	192,773	142,749	461,011	514,110	824,313	2,134,956
Other European countries	386,003	424,074	792,684	556,854	1,225,434	3,385,049
British West Indies	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,460,668	1,742,878	1,643,557	7,914,069
Other "	1,998,389	1,040,367	1,216,019	1,283,622	1,695,278	6,333,675
Newfoundland	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154	1,312,621	1,533,607	6,398,865
Other British possessions	683,582	957,014	725,352	837,920	776,941	3,980,809
" Foreign countries	1,694,682	1,601,433	1,629,443	1,187,665	1,355,958	7,469,181
Total	81,382,072	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	435,052,093

Increase in exports.

356. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1892 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 53 per cent.

Proportion to total value of exports to principal countries.

357. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

Countries.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62	47·34
United States	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11	43·44
France	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54	0·57
Germany	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30	0·49
Other European countries	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88	0·79
British West Indies	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83	1·82
Other "	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33	1·46
Newfoundland	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79	1·67
Other British possessions	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87	0·91
" Foreign countries	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73	1·72
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Destination of exports.

358. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the foregoing figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 26 per cent, those to the United States have decreased 16 per cent. The proportion of the exports going to Great Britain and the United States to the total exports is increasing, as while during the first two periods, it remained about the same, viz., 89 per cent, in the third period it was 89·72 per cent, and in the last two periods, 90·73 per cent and 90·98 per cent respectively. The export trade with British West Indies has steadily declined during the whole period of 25 years, while the proportions of the export trade with other parts of the world have not varied very much.

Imports and exports of

359. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1891, together with

ount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office. British Possessions.

IFORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.

Countries.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Kingdom	2,119,147,484	55 61	1,504,353,427	39 47
	409,531,109	1 85	542,461,408	2 45
ttlement	105,396,748	205 49	97,965,913	191 00
	23,646,206	7 86	20,865,741	6 94
s	12,469,617	33 65	11,830,088	31 92
	17,751,137	32 64	7,095,999	13 05
Good Hope	41,769,510	26 70	54,170,983	35 47
a	133,259	32 37	15,213	3 70
	3,164,267	36 96	3,492,529	40 80
st	3,240,134	2 16	3,330,284	2 22
one	2,206,439	29 48	2,324,593	31 06
	837,641	58 72	876,253	61 42
	119,967,638	24 77	98,417,296	20 32
dland	6,964,866	35 19	7,540,452	38 10
s	1,586,416	104 90	631,707	41 77
s	1,325,461	42 12	1,365,202	43 38
uiana	8,311,147	30 63	12,325,096	45 47
	927,927	19 51	622,982	13 10
land	130,874	27 59	129,293	27 25
	8,564,798	13 39	8,380,867	13 11
d Islands	7,728,105	22 83	6,572,155	19 41
"	2,040,529	16 06	2,068,960	15 81
	10,204,412	51 01	10,019,304	50 09
th Wales	123,532,531	109 11	126,260,897	111 51
	105,663,159	92 65	77,899,482	68 31
stralia	48,455,176	151 22	51,158,638	159 66
"	6,229,786	125 14	3,890,735	78 15
nd	24,717,819	62 78	40,419,549	102 66
	9,986,225	68 08	7,011,980	47 81
land	31,652,065	50 51	46,556,460	74 29
	1,260,788	10 05	2,308,425	18 41
Islands	330,091	184 51	636,327	355 69
	265,413	45 34	193,528	33 06
tal	3,259,138,877	11 74	2,753,131,772	9 92

With the exception of the United Kingdom, India and New Wales, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any British colony, though, with the exception of the Straits Settlements and the Falkland Isles, in proportion to population, the external trade of the Australasian colonies is far in advance of that of any British possession. This large proportion per head would, how- Trade of Canada compared with that of other countries.

ever, be much reduced if federation of the colonies should take place, as in that case the intercolonial trade, which at presents forms nearly 50 per cent of their total external trade, would no longer be reckoned. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

Value of total trade of British Possessions.

361. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1891 was $6,012,270,649, as compared with $5,986,735,269 in 1890, being an increase of $25,535,380; in 1890 there was an increase over 1889 of $131,671,866, in 1889 over 1888 of $414,175,398, and in 1888 an increase over 1887 of $318,150,278. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $506,007,105; the excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to $614,794,057, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports of $108,786,952.

Excess of imports and exports in British Possessions.

362. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1891:—

Imports exceeded Exports in	*Exports exceeded Imports in*
United Kingdom.	Bahamas.
Straits Settlements.	Turk's Island.
Labuan.	Jamaica.
Ceylon.	Windward Islands.
Mauritius.	Trinidad.
Natal.	Leeward Islands.
St. Helena.	Victoria.
Canada.	Western Australia.
Bermudas.	Tasmania.
	India.
	Cape of Good Hope.
	Lagos.
	Gold Coast.
	Sierra Leone.
	Gambia.
	Newfoundland.
	Honduras.
	British Guiana.
	New South Wales.
	South Australia.
	Queensland.
	New Zealand.
	Fiji.
	Falkland Islands.

Imports and exports of principal foreign countries.

363. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries, in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the most reliable sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

ORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

...IES.	Year.	Imports (Home Consumption).	Amount per Head.	Exports (Domestic).	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
re.....	1889	210,225,400	1 93	372,786,666	3 42
.....	1889	49,975,800	24 99	34,042,333	17 02
....	1889	100,676,733	21 08	81,541,000	17 08
....	1889	72,542,533	33 39	46,856,267	21 57
e.	1889	977,007,666	20 85	770,563,666	16 45
.....	1889	503,617,266	110 72	437,547,400	96 19
.. ..	1889	302,974,333	49 71	283,926,200	46 59
... .	1889	840,339,266	21 99	721,045,333	18 87
....	1889	57,275,800	12 16	27,735,133	5 89
.....	1889	166,006,866	9 46	172,012,333	9 80
... .	1889	270,810,533	7 18	185,059,866	5 98
rian Empire.	1889	238,938,733	5 78	310,726,933	7 52
... .	1889	71,627,600	13 02	53,372,733	9 74
....	1889	25,822,533	11 80	20,975,866	9 59
....	1889	85,220,141	3 89	59,333,840	2 71
.....	1889	6,782,853	3 23	7,604,823	3 62
....	1889	185,755,800	63 32	138,388,450	47 18
....	1889	127,599,133	0 33	111,563,466	0 29
... .	1889	49,216,600	1 23	51,649,933	1 29
....	1889	35,594,800	5 23	60,594,866	8 90
.....	1889	65,992,000	24 30	66,877,733	24 63
.....	1889	37,337,066	57 59	26,314,066	40 58
ublic..	1889	160,181,466	45 76	119,539,933	34 15
.....	1889	40,583,133	3 53	60,993,933	5 31
... .	1891	844,916,196	13 50	872,270,283	13 93
.....	1888	143,549,450	10 25	116,925,600	8 35
....	1887	7,013,410	2 67	7,186,552	2 74

rts and exports.

portion to population, the largest trade among foreign one by the Netherlands, the amount per head being con- er than that of any other country, the countries next in witzerland, Uruguay, Belgium and the Argentine Re- ith the exception of the Netherlands, the *per capita* rade in the Australasian colonies is higher than else- is connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 360 be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United , Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Japan, eru. Value of trade per head in various countries.

otal trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the ny and France taking second and third places; and the Aggregate trade of principal countries.

following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :—

United Kingdom, 1891	$3,623,500,900
Germany, 1890	2,695,848,000
France, 1890	2,003,509,000
United States, 1892	1,857,680,000
Netherlands, 1890	968,175,000
India, 1891	951,992,517
Italy, 1890	355,080,000

Trade of United States with British Possessions.

366. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States : in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent, and in 1892 48·63 per cent ; in the latter year 6·83 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 55·46 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 18·89 per cent from the United Kingdom in 1892, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 9·93 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860 ; so that the imports from British possessions into the United States have decreased 42 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same until 1892, when there was a marked decrease.

Imports into British Possessions, 1890.

367. The imports into British possessions during 1890 amounted to $1,147,744,477, of which $599,062,025 came from the United Kingdom, and $548,682,446 from other countries ; corresponding figures for 1891 were $1,139,990,873, of which $602,878,393 were imports from the United Kingdom, and $537,112,480 from other countries, showing an increase from the United Kingdom of $3,816,368, but a decrease from other countries of $11,569,966, and a total decrease of $7,753,604. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1891, was slightly higher than in 1890, being 52·88 per cent as compared with 52·20 per cent, but was not so high as in 1889 and 1888 when it was 53·89 per cent and 53·06 per cent respectively. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz. : in 1884, $72,371,510 ; in 1885, $74,073,065 ; in 1886, $36,833,675 ; in 1887, $29,403,770 ; in 1888, $63,985,639 ; in 1889, $86,437,701 ; in 1890, $50,379,579, and in 1891, $65,765,913, showing somewhat of an increase as compared with the preceding year.

Proportion of imports from British Possessions into Great

368. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures :—

PORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Britain, to total imports.

1871	22·03 per cent.
1875	22·57 "
1880	22·50 "
1884	24·46 "
1885	22·75 "
1886	23·40 "
1887	23·13 "
1888	22·42 "
1889	22·74 "
1890	23·77 "
1891	22·84 "

69. The proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial orts has, however, steadily decreased during the same period. In 1 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly er than in the preceding year.

Similar proportion of exports.

ROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	50·45 per cent.
1875	49·47 "
1880	46·46 "
1884	43·33 "
1885	42·84 "
1886	41·54 "
1887	41·80 "
1888	43·14 "
1889	42·04 "
1890	41·26 "
1891	39·05 "

70. In 1890 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries $1,050,107,915, and to British possessions $454,245,512, the pro- ion showing a marked increase over that of the preceding year, as following figures show :—

Proportion of exports to British Possessions to total exports of United Kingdom.

ROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	19·59 per cent.
1875	27·22 "
1880	28·46 "
1884	29·83 "
1885	31·47 "
1886	30·55 "
1887	29·22 "
1888	30·69 "
1889	28·73 "
1890	28·80 "
1891	30·20 "

71. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased largely since 1871; and, as will be seen from the figures w, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily easing. There was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the

Proportion of trade with the United Kingdom to total trade of

British Possessions.

proportion in 1888, which was maintained in 1889, but which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890, and still further declined in 1891.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51·41 per cent.
1875	52·33 "
1880	49·36 "
1884	46·72 "
1885	48·44 "
1886	45·31 "
1887	44·14 "
1888	47·76 "
1889	47·71 "
1890	46·51 "
1891	45·65 "

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom, 1840-1892.

372. The following table, taken—with the exception of the figures for 1890 and 1891, which have been added in this office—from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries :—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1891.

Trade with	Millions £.						Percentage.					
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1890.	1891.
Colonies	34	89	161	170	190	192	30	24	24	27	25	26
United States	23	68	95	118	143	145	20	18	15	18	19	19
France	6	31	74	59	69	68	6	8	11	9	9	9
Germany	5	34	56	50	56	56	5	9	8	8	8	7
Various	45	153	270	245	291	283	39	41	42	39	39	39
Total	113	375	656	642	749	744	100	100	100	100	100	100

Exports of goods, not the produce of Canada.

373. The total value of goods, not the produce of Canada, exported during 1892, was $13,121,791, of which amount $9,613,940 worth were exported *via* the St. Lawrence and $635,969 went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario and Quebec. Of the remainder, $471,420 worth were exported from Nova Scotia and $1,223,291 from New Brunswick, the latter amount consisting almost entirely of products of the forest, principally spruce, cut in Maine and shipped from New Brunswick ports to the United States.

Imports into Ontario and Quebec by United

374. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1892, amounted to $14,773,653; of foreign goods purchased in United States markets to $2,855,013; and of goods the produce of the United States to $49,459,540. The

of goods imported into the two provinces *via* the St. Lawrence 30,961,263. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not similar information concerning any other provinces. States and St. Lawrence.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, and 1892 :— Articles remaining in warehouse on 30th June 1891 and 1892.

TEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES EMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 30TH JUNE, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.		REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE, 30TH JUNE.			
		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
DUTIABLE GOODS.			$		$
tuffs—					
an corn	Bush.	131,946	71,344	106,102	56,963
	"	11,323	4,060	6,986	2,427
at	"	230,268	228,539	179,306	173,720
an meal	Brls.	515	1,379	692	1,699
of wheat	"	618	2,897	1,239	5,395
ituminous	Tons.	81,474	213,517	65,092	158,833
nery	$		159,306		124,618
and Wines—					
dy	Galls.	173,452	297,178	188,761	320,197
all kinds	"	212,823	85,189	219,969	90,948
	"	31,665	18,376	57,997	31,169
skey	"	87,526	99,154	92,973	108,039
es, all kinds, except sparkling	"	373,505	300,126	357,854	298,428
es, sparkling	Doz.	12,877	107,678	9,977	71,837
and Molasses—					
ar imported direct—					
bove No. 14 D.S.	Lbs.	243,721	7,143	68,443	1,535
ot above No. 14 D.S.	"	133,868	5,809		
lado, &c., for refining purposes	"	55,582,599	1,353,306	7,177,398	186,428
ar not imported direct—					
bove No. 14 D.S.	"	12,345	480		
ot above No. 14 D.S.	"			48,477	1,484
ar, direct or not—					
yrups, cane juice, &c.	"	220,833	4,972		
olasses imported direct	Galls.	883,038	212,435		
" not imported direct	"	108,003	21,399		
co, manufactured—					
rs	Lbs.	8,809	10,837	12,711	17,185
rettes	"	208	487	202	569
co, manufactured, all other	"			6,965	921
slaughtered in bond for exportation	"	148,982	7,344	191,520	9,839
her articles	$		1,636,900		2,039,348
Grand total			4,849,855		3,701,582

Duty accrued.

376. The accrued duty payable on the above goods in 1891 amounted to $2,983,614, and in 1892 to $2,199,871. The decrease of value in 1892 will be seen to be due to the absence of sugar in any quantity, owing to the abolition of the duty.

Value of imports and exports at each port in the Dominion, 1892.

377. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1892:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892.

Ports.	1892.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario.	$	$	$
Amherstburg	200,432	118,381	13,173
Belleville	732,614	260,649	57,103
Berlin	120,889	462,615	59,176
Bowmanville (Darlington)	212,078	41,062	4,929
Brantford	338,640	777,049	112,438
Brockville	374,194	625,623	93,539
Chatham	596,252	197,332	36,743
Clifton	1,729,069	1,248,509	209,774
Cobourg	311,615	170,325	13,937
Collingwood	619,037	112,566	14,361
Cornwall	30,373	645,043	19,380
Deseronto	570,010	72,568	10,871
Dover	171,056	52,994	8,791
Fort Erie	1,349,425	990,684	181,094
Galt	140,221	313,190	40,555
Gananoque	35,500	155,180	28,869
Goderich	399,375	219,735	20,025
Guelph	473,442	740,898	73,657
Hamilton	625,135	4,944,897	772,159
Hope	538,234	282,170	21,292
Kingston	682,874	947,447	134,389
Lindsay	460,520	68,895	14,296
London	604,989	2,507,179	518,284
Morrisburg	169,334	37,366	5,060
Napanee	104,350	76,545	9,364
Niagara	7,937	19,220	2,966
Oshawa	129,211	107,397	18,415
Ottawa	3,741,201	1,942,051	364,996
Owen Sound	357,904	86,646	10,099
Paris	49,854	169,130	14,647
Peterboro'	353,743	538,354	85,304
Picton	304,591	76,807	12,799
Prescott	1,254,603	494,687	59,821
Port Arthur	2,338,374	525,280	114,127

IS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1882—Continued.

Ports.	1882.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario—Concluded	$	$	$
[illegible]	224,429	747,354	81,731
[illegible]	129,149	476,221	113,253
[illegible]	421,744	686,765	94,969
Marie	1,294,562	233,986	51,464
[illegible]	743,332	694,824	90,372
[illegible]	3,549,665	30,996,391	4,354,130
[illegible]	415,876	45,845	5,383
burg	396,489	30,943	4,363
[illegible]	166,069	46,769	5,896
[illegible]	736,833	1,474,228	274,794
ck	1,517,744	559,359	79,981
[illegible]	104,214	90,402	19,118
Total	29,706,802	45,962,291	8,286,785
d amount short returned at inland [illegible]	2,891,560		
Total	32,598,362	45,962,291	8,286,785
Quebec.			
[illegible]	1,626,941	170,114	17,917
[illegible]	329,750	36,625	6,734
[illegible]	179,933	24,677	2,358
[illegible]	81,279	25,451	2,688
[illegible]	42,915,169	49,666,328	6,695,263
ribe	341,299	43,069	6,244
[illegible]	139,412	25,161	1,298
[illegible]	83,197	6,351	1,963
[illegible]	4,965,563	2,974,173	709,316
[illegible]	110,732	9,557	1,453
and	346,536	32,624	7,176
rentre	116,253	364,521	17,477
[illegible]	749,386	1,425,673	85,298
ke	567,950	251,283	51,084
[illegible]	177,355	52,447	6,625
d	366,626	287,306	35,736
[illegible]	404,024	192,149	6,624
ivers	332,500	107,362	21,151
Total	53,572,741	56,229,869	7,391,974
d amount short returned at inland [illegible]	456,623		
Total	54,329,364	56,229,869	7,391,974

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892—*Continued.*

Ports.	1892.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Nova Scotia.	$	$	$
Amherst	221,590	122,722	32,181
Annapolis	99,719	42,740	7,021
Antigonish	19,753	43,775	10,029
Arichat	38,879	9,769	2,531
Baddeck	46,952	6,622	2,386
Barrington	20,928	5,528	881
Bridgetown	2,831	9,763	1,944
Canso	37,347	17,802	3,904
Digby	106,271	35,527	4,703
Halifax	6,782,421	7,522,797	882,374
Kentville (Cornwallis)	198,655	112,427	27,078
Liverpool	76,064	37,971	6,830
Lockeport	144,772	26,654	2,192
Lunenburg	921,026	151,784	10,398
Margaretsville	3,030	2,557	577
North Sydney	105,411	89,300	20,402
Parrsboro'	292,687	15,130	2,524
Pictou	114,332	438,484	86,100
Port Hawkesbury	102,203	15,083	3,105
Port Hood	9,640	1,131	190
Port Medway	31,199	1,364	128
Shelburne	16,666	14,564	2,729
Sydney	233,928	40,371	9,542
Truro	27,830	241,821	66,210
Weymouth	134,278	45,050	7,348
Windsor	295,043	178,714	17,828
Yarmouth	899,054	559,109	82,884
Total	10,982,509	9,788,609	1,293,615
New Brunswick.			
Bathurst	198,320	24,503	3,346
Chatham	756,054	81,392	14,491
Dalhousie	311,430	19,781	8,838
Dorchester	62,302	8,242	1,148
Fredericton	149,759	272,622	32,174
Moncton	396,364	701,674	37,888
Newcastle	391,420	39,411	13,453
Sackville	117,564	26,260	4,632
St. Andrew's	181,020	47,525	9,753
St. John	3,464,424	3,403,157	813,297
St. Stephen	40,694	715,667	49,741
Woodstock	113,705	72,317	21,919
Total	6,183,056	5,412,551	1,010,580

ORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892—*Concluded.*

Ports.	1892.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Manitoba.	$	$	$
nipeg	2,078,339	3,017,140	775,923
British Columbia.			
aimo	2,627,490	282,997	71,540
Westminster	368,471	669,232	155,558
couver	541,600	1,767,264	269,621
toria	3,027,428	3,639,483	916,159
Total	6,574,989	6,358,976	1,412,878
Prince Edward Island.			
rlottetown	717,604	457,176	137,945
nmerside	410,798	83,110	15,252
Total	1,128,402	540,286	153,197
North-west Territories.			
thbridge	71,863	18,699	4,023
rt Macleod	16,461	67,647	12,603
Total	88,324	86,346	16,626

Duty collected at principal ports.

378. The ports at which duty exceeding $500,000 in amount was collected were as follow:—

Montreal	$ 6,628,863
Toronto	4,354,190
Victoria	916,159
Halifax	882,374
St. John, N.B.	813,297
Winnipeg	775,923
Hamilton	772,159
Quebec	709,310
London	518,284
	$ 16,370,559

This amount forms 80 per cent of the total duty collected.

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer of Post Office to colonial government.

379. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament 12-13 Vic. (1851) chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post Office Act, 1868.

380. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

381. These latter, which since that date, have been changed from time to time, are now as follow:—General letter rate, 3 cents per ounce or under; letters for local delivery where there is a free delivery, 2 cents per ounce or under; letters for local delivery where not delivered free, 1 cent per ounce or under. Registration fee, 5 cents. Letter cards, 3 cents. Post cards, 1 cent. Newspapers, books, parcels, &c., generally, 1 cent per four ounces.

Postal agreement with United States, 1875.

382. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.

Revision of same, 1888.

383. An agreement which came into effect on 1st March, 1888, and specially provided for the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of customs, with respect to articles liable to duty, superseded the agreement of 1875, but all the principal provisions were retained. The internal postage rates of each country generally govern, and official correspondence entitled to pass free in one country is delivered free in the other.

Formation of Postal Union.

384. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October, in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. This treaty came into force on 1st July, 1875. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

385. The next postal conference was held in Paris in May, 1878, en the Dominion of Canada was admitted a member from the lowing 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, mples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and gulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that ere members of the union. The existing postal arrangements with e United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a ore liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations the treaty. At this meeting the regulations of the treaty of 1874 ere revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on st April, 1879. Admission of Canada into the Union.

386. The third conference was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, nd Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office. o material change was made in the convention of 1879. Third meeting of the Union.

387. The fourth conference was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and anada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. ir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission f the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries oined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all ending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were greed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States. Fourth meeting.

388. The union now includes almost every civilized country in the world, being composed of the following:—The whole of Europe; the whole of America; in Asia—Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, British India (Hindustan, Burmah and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascat and Guadur) Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In Africa—Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish colonies, some of the British colonies, the Orange Free State, all the territories under the protectorate of Germany and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Australasia and Oceania—the British colonies on the continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British and German New Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands and the French, Dutch and Spanish colonies.* Countries composing the Union.

389. A central office under the name of "Bureau International de l'Union Postale" has been established at Berne, at the cost of the various countries composing the Union. At the time that the treaty of Berne came into force, 1st July, 1875, the jurisdiction of the Union extended over an area of about 14,293,750 square miles, with upwards of 350 millions of inhabitants, whereas it now extends over an area of 37,087,500 square miles and 975 millions of inhabitants.* Area of Union.

* Almanach de Gotha, 1893.

Mail matter carried throughout the Union.

390. The number of pieces of postal matter distributed throughout the whole extent of the Union during 1890 was estimated at 7,500 million letters, 1,700 million post cards, 6,200 million newspapers, printed matter and official documents, 120 million samples, 275 million money orders, registered letters and letters of credit, valued at $510,800,000, and 280 million parcels, valued at $572,000,000, making a total of 16,075 million pieces of mail matter. The prevailing rates among Postal Union countries are: 5 cents per ½-ounce and under for letters, 2 cents for post cards, and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, etc. The registration fee is 5 cents.‡

Union rates.

Number of letters, etc. 1868-1892.

391. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1892:—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1892.

Year Ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868	3,638	704,750	733,000	18,100,000	....	5·37
1869	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	....	6·42
1870	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	....	7·09
1871	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	....	7·69
1872	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	....	8·47
1873	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	....	9·43
1874	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	....	10·28
1875	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	....	10·81
1876	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·11
1882	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·82
1883	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	14·17
1884	6,837	3,006,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·74
1885	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	15·08
1886	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	15·48
1887	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	16·02
1888	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	17·12
1889	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	19·57
1890	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	19·65
1891	8,061	3,292,000	4,078,000	97,975,000	20,300,000	20·23
1892	8,288	3,286,700	4,606,000	102,850,000	20,815,000	20·99

‡ Almanach de Gotha, 1893.

* Including post cards.

. During the past year, 227 new offices were opened, and the number of offices is now considerably more than double the er at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,650. mpared with 1891 there was a decrease of 5,300 in the number gistered letters, and an increase of 528,000 in that of free , and 4,875,000 in the total number of letters sent. Consid- that the privilege of free postage was taken away from ers of the Dominion civil service, early in 1892, the increase in umber of free letters is surprising. The number of registered was about the same as in the two preceding years, but consid- less than in previous years, due no doubt to the increased regis- n fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was more than in the previous year, but too much importance must attached to fluctuations in these figures, for as the total number ived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that rcumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a ten- to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. otal number sent was nearly six times the number sent in the ear of Confederation; while the number of letters per head of ated population is now almost four times what it was in 1868. cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the total of 20,815,000, the increase over 1891 being 515,000, as red with an increase of 820,000 in 1891 over 1890.

Increase in number of letters, etc.

. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, period- nd parcels sent during the same period :—

Number of Newspapers, etc., 1888-1892.

PAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c 1868 TO 1892.

R CD H E.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
...	18,860,000	.....	....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
....	18,709,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5 49
.. ..	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5·85
....	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
....	24,400,000	....	....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
...	25,480,000	.. ..	.. ..	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
.. .	29,000,000	.. ..	....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
...	31,300,000	... .	....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
....	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
.. .	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
...	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1892—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·69
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·33
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	14·06
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·87
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	15·36
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·75
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	18·35
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	18·22
1889.....	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	18·54
1890.....	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	18·43
1891.....	*25,890,000	62,066,386	†2,143,000	325,960	90,425,346	18·67
1892.....	*34,044,000	64,108,651	†2,266,000	345,660	100,764,911	20·57

* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

† Packages of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, &c.

Postal rates on newspapers.

394. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1892, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and the probability is that they are below the mark. The rearrangement of the returns of periodicals, books, &c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years. There was an increase in the number of parcels sent of 19,700.

395. In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow:— Proportion of Post Offices to area of provinces.

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to		6 sq. miles.	
Nova Scotia	1	"	14	"
New Brunswick	1	"	25	"
Ontario	1	"	73	"
Quebec	1	"	154	"
Manitoba	1	"	182	"
British Columbia	1	"	2,044	"
The Territories	1	"	7,744	"

396. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given on the following page:— Number of letters, etc., by provinces.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1892.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	21·12
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	23·99
ıtario	1890	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	50,500,000	12,700,000	24·07
	1891	3,026	1,833,000	3,100,000	53,000,000	13,175,000	25·03
	1892	3,060	1,900,000	3,600,000	56,000,000	13,500,000	26·20
	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12·61
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15·31
ıebec	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15·42
	1891	1,441	770,000	420,000	23,100,000	3,950,000	15·48
	1892	1,486	670,000	390,000	22,750,000	3,800,000	15·11
	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	13·85
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	14·98
ova Scotia	1890	1,403	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	15·34
	1891	1,431	166,000	165,000	7,100,000	1,330,000	15·75
	1892	1,481	180,000	164,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	16·82
	1888	1,070	146,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	14·78
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	16·10
Brunswick	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	16·18
	1891	1,101	129,000	142,000	5,300,000	860,000	16·50
	1892	1,123	132,000	148,000	5,400,000	900,000	16·81

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1892—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
P. E. Island.	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	9·63
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	10·21
	1890	320	32,000	28,000	1,100,000	145,000	10·08
	1891	324	32,000	29,000	1,125,000	150,000	10·31
	1892	339	31,700	36,000	1,200,000	170,000	11·00
B. Columbia.	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	24·34
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	25·58
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	24·85
	1891	167	82,000	72,000	2,450,000	175,000	25·29
	1892	187	95,000	88,000	3,100,000	225,000	30·88
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-west Territories.	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	20·72
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	22·67
	1890	523	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	22·18
	1891	571	280,000	150,000	5,900,000	660,000	22·87
	1892	612	278,000	180,000	6,800,000	720,000	24·86

Number of letters, only approximate.

397. The number of letters per head increased in every province, with the exception of the province of Quebec, but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next, while the proportion is lowest in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Postal revenue and expenditure, 1868-1892.

398. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

TAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1892.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 51	0 61
	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 52	0 65
	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 53	0 68
	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 54	0 74
	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 56	0 75
	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83
	3,542,611	4,205,985	663,374	0 72	0 86

Reasons for excess of expenditure.

The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during twenty-five years, but the excess of expenditure has been ng during recent years ; there was, however, an increase in the er 1891 of $17,522, which may be more than accounted for by en payments for additional mail service. Ther evenue, which has adily increasing for several years, showed a further increase of 3. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free trans- of newspapers cannot be less than $100,000. When the long s that have to be covered in this country are considered, as he comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, par- in the North-west Territories and British Columbia, it will understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue er balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful develop- the country has required, and will for some years, require l additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of nt, it is, from time to time, necessary to establish offices, the ture for which must, for a number of years, be in excess of the

revenue derived therefrom. The importance, however, of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom, if ever, taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Number of stamps issued.

409. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 151,282,800, as compared with 145,450,900 in 1891, being an increase of 5,831,900, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1892 having been $3,356,741.

Postal operations compared, 1868-1892.

401. The following comparative statement shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:-

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1892.

Years.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
								$ cts.
1868	3,038	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1892	8,288	1,120	30,519	28,462,384	2,031,740	123,665,000	100,764,911	0 86

Cost of transmission, 1868 and 1892.

402. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile 5$\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost 1$\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1892 the conveyance of mails over 28,462,384 miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of 224,429,911 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum of probably not less than $100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Free delivery of letters.

403. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1892 was: letters, 33,938,944, and newspapers, 12,961,520. The number of carriers employed was 379.

was an increase in the number of letters of 1,060,748, and of apers of 1,229,332.

. Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by pro- Provincial returns not available.

. The following are statements of the number of registered letters ch year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since Registered letters, 1868-1892.

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

Estimated Number of Register'd Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How Disposed of.			
				Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,562,000	9·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
2,450,000	0·56	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
2,650,000	0·60	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
3,000,000	0·67	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
3,060,000	0·67	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
3,400,000	0·74	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
3,560,000	0·76	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
3,580,000	0·76	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
3,649,000	0·77	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311
3,280,000	0·68	149	19,994	*	13,171	1,109	5,714
3,292,000	0·68	155	11,120	*	9,334	261	1,525
3,286,700	0·67	147	24,691	*	13,479	259	10,953

ncluded in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

. Out of 3,286,700 registered letters estimated to have been sent 92, only 147 containing money failed altogether to reach their ation. The contents of 63 were made good by the officials held nsible for the loss, 25 were stolen, and in 56 cases no evidence be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease Particulars of letters miscarried.

in the total number sent, as compared with 1891, of 5,300, and in the number that miscarried of 8. In every 22,359 letters registered, 1 miscarried, a smaller proportion than in 1891, when it was 1 in 21,239 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was 8 less than in 1891.

Dead letters, 1868-1892.

407. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892.

Year.	Total Number	How Disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of Delivery, contained no Value, Destroyed	Returned to Printed Address.	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	380,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	1,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405 392	33,509	11,386
1890	922,541	104,059	18,330	270,200	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	4,556	513,310	37,158	11,877
1892	1,057,781	121,133	22,600	306,703	7,539	547,309	38,913	13,584

Value of contents of dead letters.

408. There was an increase of 84,251 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the largest since Confederation. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value, received at the office during the year, was 29,358, and their contents were valued at $815,155. Of the total number of dead letters, 111,826 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

The following statement shows the general operations of the rder system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory Money order system, 1868-1892.

ERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			$	$	$
....	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
....	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
....	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
.....	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	... .
....	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
....	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
....	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
.. ..	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
....	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
... .	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
....	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
....	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
. ...	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
....	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
... .	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
....	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
....	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
.. ..	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
.. ..	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
.....	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
....	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
.....	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
.....	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
....	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*
....	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887	*

eturns available.

There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 64,377 e was also an increase in the amount sent of $347,523, but age value of each order has been still further reduced. In was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79; in 1886, $19.32; in 1887, in 1888, $17.30; in 1889, $16.72; in 1890, $15.37, in 1891, and in 1892, $13.94. It may be argued from this, that as the progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves crease in banking facilities, while the money order system is ncipally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts. Decrease in average amount of orders.

Number of money order offices.

411. There was an increase of 40 in the number of money order offices in operation. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order:—

Ontario	576	Manitoba	42
Quebec	174	British Columbia	40
Nova Scotia	153	The Territories	26
New Brunswick	98	Prince Edward Island	11

Money order revenue.

412. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to $102,463; but, under the new system of keeping the accounts, no details of expenditure are available.

Orders payable in Canada and elsewhere.

413. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, $10,210,099 were payable in Canada and $2,615,602 were payable in other countries, being an increase of $356,047 and a decrease of $8,524, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries, $2,615,602 were sent out of the country and $2,077,887 came in.

Money order business with other countries, 1868-1892.

414. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1892.

Year.	†United Kingdom.		United States.		Newfoundland.		Other Countries.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	389,796	87,437	..	..	3,321	3,142	..	..
1869	367,092	94,308	..	..	3,246	6,514	..	..
1870	415,393	110,585	..	..	5,246	7,328	..	..
1871	474,376	121,644	..	..	4,321	5,049	..	..
1872	577,443	142,301	..	..	3,656	4,928	..	..
1873	665,407	156,888	..	..	4,799	3,807	..	..
1874	661,501	171,487	..	..	5,753	6,014	..	..
1875	572,246	174,160	..	..	7,197	6,930	..	..
1876	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	..	..
1877	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	..	..
1878	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	..	..
1879	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	..	..
1880	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	..	..
1881	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	..	..
1882	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	..	..
1883	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	..	..
1884	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	20,150	36,946	16,285
1885	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,398
1886	733,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887	837,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,021
1888	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370
1890	1,000,460	383,263	1,471,946	1,332,196	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044
1891	975,378	381,452	1,469,819	1,465,904	28,265	73,545	150,664	63,16
1892	937,679	393,289	1,478,102	1,515,212	22,247	88,124	177,566	81,2

415. From the above table it is seen that the principal money order iness with other countries is transacted with the United States, the ited Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has eeded the amount payable in Canada by $7,501,476; during the e period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount eived by $1,236,751, while the amount received from Newfoundland s exceeded that sent to the island by $488,390. With the excep- n of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from s to other countries than is received. Excess of money sent over amount received.

416. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steam-ship Company llan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in ril, 1891. An agreement for the season of navigation was after- rds made, and in December another contract with the Allan line s made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated t only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should ry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick sages, notably the "Parisian" of the Allan line, and the "Van- ver" and "Labrador" of the Dominion line, but the service is very siderably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The sent contract expires in December, 1893. The efforts of the minion Government to establish a direct fast service between gland and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line ts have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856. Atlantic ocean mail service.

417. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the nadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming pectable proportions, 109,411 letters and 34,900 newspapers having n carried during the year ended in November, 1892, being an in- ase of 48,036 and 14,788 respectively. Mails have been actually ivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yoko- ma. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks. Pacific ocean mail service.

418. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara l other West India islands, was established in January, 1890, the amers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The amount business done is not yet very large. West Indian mail service.

419. The following table gives the numbers and number per head letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. e figures have been taken from the best available sources and the culations have been made in this office. The extraordinary quantity mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies is very remarkable. e Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to pop- tion, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, it does not seem likely that it should, to such an extent, exceed l be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of meration, by which duplication occurs, or, it may be, by a more fect system than is in use elsewhere. The system adopted in Number of letters sent in various countries.

Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of		
		Post Offices.	Letters, &c., Sent.	Letters, &c., per Head.
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary	1891	9,055	643,278,090	15·4
Belgium	1891	821	153,513,527	29·5
Denmark	1890	786	50,671,000	23·2
France and Algeria	1890	7,449	891,849,000	23·2
German Empire	1891	26,405	1,523,786,880	30·8
Great Britain	1891	19,101	1,982,000,000	52·0
Greece	1890	281	8,400,009	3·8
Italy	1891	5,808	209,535,850	7·1
Netherlands	1891	.....	102,444,000	22·7
Portugal	1890	3,014	32,509,000	7·0
Russia	1890	5,980	192,147,190	1·7
Roumania	1891	390	19,713,613	3·6
Servia	1891	106	14,461,225	6·6
Spain	1890	2,688	113,550,000	6·4
Sweden	1890	2,293	†130,547,775	.....
Norway	1891	...	31,125,990	15·5
Switzerland	1891	1,486	113,665,700	38·8
Turkey	1891	1,150	.....	.....
Asia—				
India	1891	20,393	288,066,477	1·3
Japan	1890	.....	172,606,883	4·3
Persia	1885	95	1,371,000	0·1
Africa—				
Cape of Good Hope	1891	826	12,723,619	8·3
Egypt	1891	.....	17,116,000	2·5
America—				
Argentine Republic	1890	*946	61,705,679	17·6
Brazil	1890	2,733	18,822,148	1·3
Canada	1892	8,288	123,665,000	25·6
Chili	1890	514	18,509,709	6·6
Mexico	1891	1,296	†115,422,050	.....
Peru	1890	314	937,289	0·2
United States	1892	67,119	†3,800,000,000	.....
Uruguay	1890	484	6,586,840	10·1
Australasia—				
New South Wales	1891	1,385	64,153,600	56·—
Victoria	1891	1,729	62,526,448	54·—
Queensland	1891	903	15,345,842	39·—
South Australia	1891	629	17,836,092	56·—
Western Australia	1891	190	4,425,669	49·—
Tasmania	1891	328	5,852,381	40·—
New Zealand	1891	1,228	50,591,793	81·—

* Including telegraph offices. † All kinds of mail matter included.

Part II.—Telegraphs.

Government telegraph lines.

). The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, he Government only own and operate those lines which have been by them in furtherance of the public service, between places the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate e outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be unication, especially in connection with the signal and other ns established by the Marine Department along the shores of the of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, lso for the advancement of settlement in the North-west Terri- . Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of awrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine ance premiums has been 50 per cent.

Situation of Government lines.

. There were 1,222 miles of land lines and 197 miles of cable the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 834 miles of land lines in erritories, and 412 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The ipal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the d of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Colum- cross the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and ington Territory.

Particulars of Government lines.

2. The following table gives the length of the various lines owned overnment on 30th June, 1892:—

) AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Government Telegraph Lines.	Distance in Miles.		Grand Total.
	Land.	Cable.	
undland (subsidized line)—			
ort aux Basques to Cape Ray	14	.....	14
Scotia—			
eat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island	.....	20	
cross Ingonish, Harbour, C.B.	.....	¼	
" St. Ann's " "	.....	¼	
ydney to Meat Cove	127¾	½	234½
w Point to Lingan	5	.....	
rrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1¾	
abou to Cheticamp	63	.....	
Brunswick—			
y of Fundy	34	10¼	86¼
atham to Escuminac	42	.....	

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

Government Telegraph Lines.	Distance in Miles.		Grand Total.
	Land.	Cable.	
Quebec—			
Magdalen Islands	83½	55½	
Anticosti Island	242	65½	
North shore of St. Lawrence	456¾	39¼	1,085
Chicoutimi	92	.....	
Quarantine, Grosse Isle	46	4½	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island	24	8½	29½
North-west Territories	834	.....	834
¶British Columbia	412	½	412½
Total	2,492	207	2,699

* Operated by Western Union. ¶ Operated by C.P.R.

Lines built and subsidized by Government.

423. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-western Telegraph Company; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,121 miles built or subsidized by Government.

Revenue and expenditure of Government telegraph lines in 1892.

424. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1892:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1892.

Lines.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure
	$	$	$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	597	3,434	2,837
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	1,901	5,044	3,143
Cheticamp—Mabou	297	1,099	802
Cape Sable—Barrington	52	423	371
Chatham—Escuminac	170	613	443
Grosse Isle quarantine	561	605	44
Bay of Fundy	568	2,663	2,095
North shore, St Lawrence	3,675	10,631	6,956
Low Point	.....	50	50
Cape Ray	.....	250	250
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies	.....	3,396	3,396
Ontario, Pelee Island	182	705	523
North-west system	2,212	19,960	17,748
Total	10,215	48,873	38,658

425. The meteorological service messages and all shipping and fishery reports are transmitted free of charge. Fishery and shipping reports, free.

426. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while in the Maritime Provinces it is transacted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning these companies in 1892 :— Canadian telegraph companies.

Company.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-western Telegraph Co. ..	17,967	33,437	2,804,631	1,511
Canadian Pacific Railway Co..	7,000	24,700	1,300,000	800
Western Union	3,175	8,066	360,313	214
Total..	28,142	66,203	4,464,944	2,525

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

427. The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for 10 words, not including names and addresses ; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbia rates vary from 30 cents to $1 for 10 words. To the United States the rate is from 40 cents per 10 words upwards, according to distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is 25 cents per word. Telegraph rates in Canada.

428. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is said to be upwards of 850,000 miles, and of telegraph wire, 1,500,000 miles. The United States possess the greatest individual telegraph mileage, the length in that country being over 210,000 miles, of which 189,576 miles belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the wire mileage of the company being 739,105 miles. The number of messages, however, sent by this company was only 62,387,298, as compared with 69,685,480 messages sent in the United Kingdom over 33,054 miles of line. Telegraph mileage of the world.

429. The following table shows that only nine countries in the world possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and that with the exception of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities :— Telegraphs in principal countries.

revenue derived therefrom. The importance, however, of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom, if ever, taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Number of stamps issued.

400. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 151,282,800, as compared with 145,450,900 in 1891, being an increase of 5,831,900, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1892 having been $3,356,741.

Postal operations compared, 1868-1892.

401. The following comparative statement shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1892.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
								$ cts.
1868 ...	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 [illegible]
1892 ...	8,288	1,120	59,519	28,462,384	2,031,740	123,665,000	100,764,911	0 [illegible]

Cost of transmission, 1868 and 1892.

402. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1892 the conveyance of mails over 28,462,384 miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of 224,429,911 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{2}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum of probably not less than $100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Free delivery of letters.

403. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1892 was: letters, 33,938,944, and newspapers, 12,961,520. The number of carriers employed was 37

an increase in the number of letters of 1,060,748, and of
of 1,229,332.

ing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no ible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by pro- Provincial returns not available.

following are statements of the number of registered letters ar since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since Registered letters, 1868-1892.

EGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

ted per er'd rs.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How Disposed of.			
				Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	9·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
000	0·56	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
000	0·60	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
000	0·67	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
000	0·67	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
000	0·74	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
000	0·76	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
000	0·76	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
000	0·77	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311
000	0·68	149	19,994	*	13,171	1,109	5,714
000	0·68	155	11,120	*	9,334	261	1,525
700	0·67	147	24,691	*	13,479	259	10,953

d in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

of 3,286,700 registered letters estimated to have been sent ly 147 containing money failed altogether to reach their . The contents of 63 were made good by the officials held for the loss, 25 were stolen, and in 56 cases no evidence tained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease Particulars of letters miscarried.

in the total number sent, as compared with 1891, of 5,300, and in the number that miscarried of 8. In every 22,359 letters registered, 1 miscarried, a smaller proportion than in 1891, when it was 1 in 21,239 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was 8 less than in 1891.

Dead letters, 1868-1892.

407. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below:—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892.

Year.	Total Number	How Disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of Delivery, contained no Value, Destroyed	Returned to Printed Address.	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	380,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,022	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	1 ,414	383,319	29,109	2,263
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386
1890	922,541	104,059	18,330	270,209	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	4,556	513,310	37,158	11,877
1892	1,057,781	121,133	22,600	306,703	7,539	547,309	38,913	13,584

Value of contents of dead letters.

408. There was an increase of 84,251 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the largest since Confederation. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value, received at the office during the year, was 29,358, and their contents were valued at $815,155. Of the total number of dead letters, 111,826 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

The following statement shows the general operations of the rder system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, t will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory Money order system, 1868-1892.

RATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			$	$	$
	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	...
	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*
	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887	*

eturns available.

There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 64,377 Decrease in average amount of orders. was also an increase in the amount sent of $347,523, but ge value of each order has been still further reduced. In was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79; in 1886, $19.32; in 1887, in 1888, $17.30; in 1889, $16.72; in 1890, $15.37, in 1891, nd in 1892, $13.94. It may be argued from this, that as the progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves crease in banking facilities, while the money order system is ipally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural industry.

432. The principal industry of Canada is that of agriculture, and while, both the future of its manufacturing industries and to what extent its mineral resources may be developed, are unknown, it must be many years before any other industry can take a more prominent place. The fishing industry in some sections of the country, and that of lumbering in others are of great importance, but nothing is of the same universal consequence to the welfare of the country as the condition of the agricultural industry, and it is on that account that special attention has been given in this chapter to its various branches.

Harvest, 1892.

433. The harvest of 1892 was, on the whole, only a fair one, the yield being by no means so large as in 1891, and the quality of a very varying nature.

Grain crops in Ontario, 1892.

434. In Ontario the yield of farm produce altogether was disappointing. Fall wheat was a fairly successful crop, averaging 21·2 bushels per acre, as compared with 25·7 bushels in 1891; but spring wheat was generally very poor, the average only being 12·7 bushels per acre, against 21 bushels in 1891. The total wheat yield of the province was 28,782,892 bushels, being 3,801,134 bushels less than in the preceding year, and 1,673,327 bushels more than the average of eleven years. The quality of barley was not first-class, and the yield was under the average. The cultivation of this grain is decreasing in the province, the area sown having been 53,941 acres less than in 1891, and 221,837 acres below the average of eleven years. There was an increase in the average of pease and oats, which kept up the figures of the total yield, though the average was below the mark. Rye and buckwheat did fairly well.

Area and yield of grain crops in Ontario, 1891 and 1892.

435. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the area and yield of the principal grains in 1891 and 1892, and the average for eleven years:—

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1891 AND 1892.

Crops.	1891.		1892.		Average Yield.	
					For Eleven Years.	Per Acre.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	849,956	21,872,488	966,522	20,492,497	18,280,440	20·1
Spring wheat	510,634	10,711,538	651,302	8,290,395	8,829,125	15·4
Barley	553,166	16,141,904	499,225	12,274,318	18,706,166	25·9
Oats	1,840,636	75,009,542	1,861,469	64,758,053	58,987,644	35·1
Rye	67,865	1,134,630	75,231	1,177,822	1,637,266	16·2
Pease	752,453	18,323,459	774,732	14,494,430	13,961,910	20·6
Buckwheat	107,879	2,608,142	125,104	2,521,214	1,666,022	22·2
Beans	41,451	769,600	33,249	535,931	522,986	19·4

436. There were 272,866 acres planted with corn, of which 91,403 acres were sown for the silo and soiling, and 181,463 acres for husking. The yield for silos was 948,907 tons, being an average of 10·3 tons per acre, while the production for husking was 11,229,498 bushels in the ear, being an average of only 61·9 bushels per acre. Area and yield of corn in Ontario.

437. Root crops generally were fairly good, with the exception of potatoes, which suffered severely from the rain, drouth and rot, and the average available yield was probably much less than that given below, in consequence of the great tendency to rot after being stored. The hay and clover crops were remarkably good. The following are particulars of the hay and principal root crops :— Hay and root crops in Ontario, 1891 and 1892.

AREA AND YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1891 AND 1892.

Crops.	1891.		1892.		Average Yield for Eleven Years.	
					Total Quantity.	Per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover ..	2,549,975	2,392,798	2,515,367	4,384,838	3,219,288	1·39
		Bush.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Potatoes.....	160,218	24,055,886	145,703	12,289,817	18,245,150	118·
Mangel-wurzels..	22,961	11,779,448	22,026	10,350,474	8,702,857	440·
Carrots.....	9,858	3,814,016	9,941	3,827,361	3,674,621	354·
Turnips.....	126,075	68,853,452	129,627	63,541,641	44,850,404	418·

The yield of potatoes in 1892 was only 84 bushels per acre against an average of 118 bushels, while the yield of hay was 1·74 tons per acre compared with an average of 1·39 tons.

438. Though the wheat crop in Manitoba in 1891 was far the largest ever raised in the province, yet its value was very largely discounted by the amount of injury done to it by early frosts and heavy rain, rendering a large portion of it almost unsaleable. In 1892, however, though the yield was not nearly so large, being estimated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at 14,453,835 bushels as compared with 23,191,599 bushels in 1891, the quality was very much better throughout the province, that of "Manitoba hard" being exceptionally good. The area under cultivation was 875,990 acres as compared with 916,664 acres in 1891, being a decrease of 40,674 acres. The other grain crops were fairly good, but, though the yield is sure, little attention is paid to any of them except oats. Pease are said to have averaged 22·16 bushels per acre, and rye and flax about 20 Crops in Manitoba, 1892.

bushels per acre. The yield of potatoes was remarkably good, and that of turnips, which are not yet much grown, was also good, averaging 400 bushels to the acre. A large amount of hay was cut, and the quality was better than for several years.

Area of principal crops in Manitoba, 1891 and 1892.

439. There was an increase in the areas sown with oats and barley, and a decrease in that with potatoes, as the following figures show:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1891 AND 1892.

—	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	916,664	875,990	.....	40,674
Oats	305,644	332,974	27,330	.....
Barley	89,829	97,644	7,815	.....
Potatoes	12,705	10,003	.....	2,702

Yield of principal crops in Manitoba, 1891 and 1892.

440. The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in Manitoba in 1891 and 1892:—

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1891 AND 1892.

Crops.	1891.	1892.	Average Yield per Acre, 1892.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	23,191,599	14,453,835	16·5
Oats	14,762,605	11,654,090	35·0
Barley	3,197,876	2,831,676	29·0
Potatoes	2,291,982	2,000,600	200·0

Crops in Nova Scotia, 1892.

441. In Nova Scotia the principal crop, which is that of hay, represented about 95 per cent of a full crop for the whole province, the mainland counties, however, showing an average of 101½ per cent as compared with 71 per cent in Cape Breton. The principal grain crop is oats, which was a fair crop, as also were wheat and barley. Apples were about 86 per cent of a full crop, and prices generally were low.

Crops in N. Brunswick, 1892.

442. In New Brunswick the harvest generally was only fair, the weather having been very broken during haying and harvest. The yield of the principal crops in proportion to a full crop was about—hay, 8[illegible] per cent; oats, 75 per cent; wheat, 60 per cent; barley, 80 per cent potatoes, 75 per cent; roots, 85 per cent, and apples, 75 per cent.

3. No particulars are available concerning the crops in Quebec or e other portions of the Dominion. Crops elsewhere in Canada.

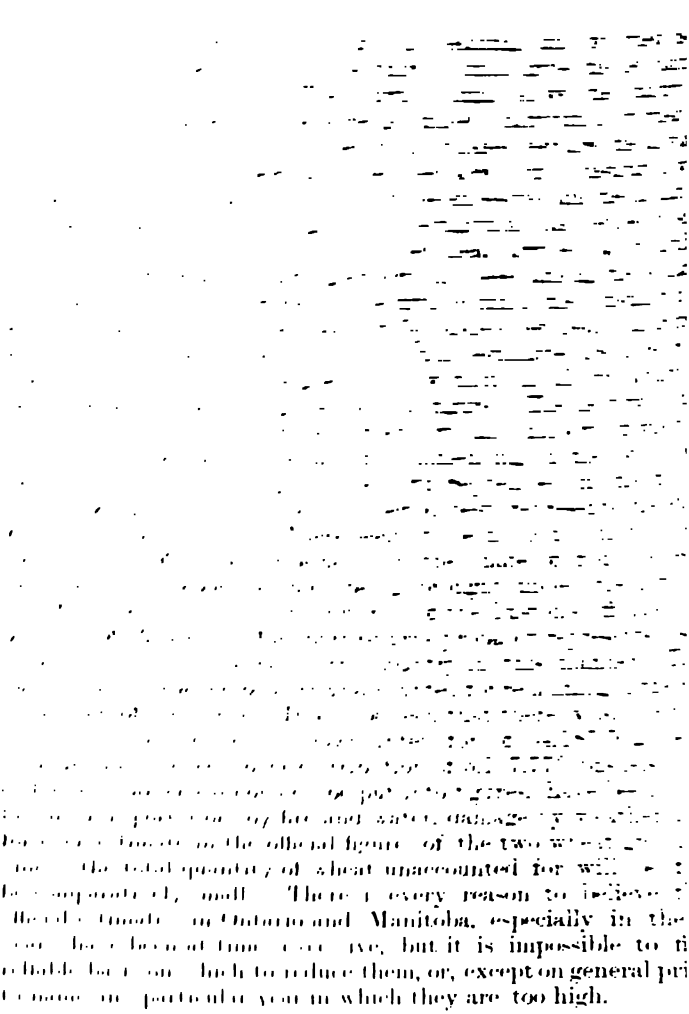
4. The wheat crop of 1892, calculated on the basis used for ar estimates in previous years, may be put down at 48,182,295 els, the yield being much less than in 1891, but, as previously d, the quality generally was of a much higher grade. Wheat crop in Canada, 1892.

5. The wheat crop of 1891 was estimated in the last issue of the Book at 61,592,822 bushels; subsequent information, however, reduced that estimate to 60,721,193 bushels. If to this quantity ded 5,065,723 bushels imported, and from the total thus made, 09,139 bushels exported are deducted, the quantity available for consumption is found to be 48,377,777 bushels, and if from this r quantity are deducted 4,335,819 bushels for seed and 26,945,039 els for food, &c., a quantity still available for distribution of 96,919 bushels is found to remain, this amount however being re- d by deduction for cleaning, feed, &c., and by additions to exports hort returns to about 9,280,000 bushels. Wheat crop of Canada, 1891.

6. The Dominion Government does not, unfortunately, collect any cultural statistics, and the only information directly available is as is furnished by the Provincial Governments, those of Ontario Manitoba being the only ones that collect statistics of the actual of crops, the other provinces merely affording information as to their ral condition. The two provinces named, however, are the only at present in which wheat is grown in any quantity, for, though land is there, the crop in the Territories, while increasing every ; is still inconsiderable for want of population; therefore the es of the yield of wheat in these two provinces form a very im- ant basis for an estimation of the entire crop of the Dominion. Collection of agricultural statistics.

7. The table of the estimated production and consumption of wheat anada for a series of years, given in several previous issues of the Book, has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the latest mation and reconstructed upon a somewhat different basis, the e question of the production and distribution of wheat in this try having been very carefully and thoroughly gone into, and it is ved that the figures are now as accurate as, under the circumstances, can be made.* The first column contains the estimated crop ch year; the second column contains a deduction of 10 per cent Production and distribution of wheat in Canada.

* I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. R. H. Lawder of Toronto for the ness with which he gave me both his assistance and the benefit of his experience, g my investigation into this question.—S.C.D.R.



IMATED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, 1881-1891.

Estimated Crop.	10% Deducted for Cleaning and Fed on Farm.	Quantity Available for Distribution.	Amount Retained for Seed.	Consumption at 5½ Bushels per Head.
Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush.
38,000,000	3,800,000	34,200,000	3,401,414	24,108,210
47,751,706	4,775,170	42,976,535	3,427,947	24,378,200
30,840,762	3,084,076	27,756,686	3,363,911	24,661,615
45,363,417	4,536,342	40,827,075	3,664,674	24,952,395
42,736,327	4,273,632	38,462,694	3,390,614	25,228,450
38,224,503	3,822,450	34,402,053	3,368,939	25,494,755
38,954,233	3,895,424	35,058,810	3,247,472	25,768,446
32,964,851	3,296,485	29,668,366	3,457,846	26,049,936
30,791,656	3,079,165	27,712,491	3,808,760	26,339,654
41,372,134	4,137,214	37,234,921	4,010,979	26,637,908
60,721,193	6,072,120	54,649,073	4,335,819	26,945,039
447,720,782	44,772,078	402,948,704	39,478,375	280,564,608

Net Exports.	Excess of Imports.	10% Added to Exports, for Short Returns.	Excess of Crop over Distribution.	Excess of Distribution over Crop.
Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
4,248,995	.. ..	999,809	1,241,572	....
7,222,265	....	1,106,740	6,841,383	.....
... .	3,516,442	371,474	2,876,128	.....
2,792,330	.....	691,607	8,726,069	....
4,662,975	.....	867,236	4,313,419	.....
6,133,283	.....	1,241,624	.....	1,836,548
2,761,653	.....	606,900	2,674,339	....
....	1,218,636	202,359	1,176,861	.....
96,076	....	342,119	....	2,874,118
4,062,559	.....	760,954	1,762,521	.....
12,343,426	... .	1,740,913	9,283,876	....
44,523,562	4,735,078	8,931,735	38,896,168	4,710,666

The largest quantities carried over were after the crops of 1884 and 1891, all three years being distinguished by abundant

Over estimate of crops.

It is more than probable that the crops of 1882 and 1884 were timated, and, while the crop of 1891 was the largest in the of the country, the available stocks of wheat carried over were large as represented above, as it is estimated that 25 per cent Manitoba crop of that year was rendered worthless by frost and at the same time it is well known that the reserves were the that had ever been held at the end of a crop year. In two

years the distribution exceeded the crop, and this would have occurred also in two other years had not the deficiency been made up by increased imports.

Consumption of wheat per head in various countries.

449. The consumption per head is higher in the Australasian colonies than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table:—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Bushels.	Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	5·9	United States	4·7
France	8·1	Canada	5·5
Germany	3·0	Australasia	6·3
Russia	2·1	New South Wales	6·5
Austria	2·9	Victoria	5·6
Italy	5·4	South Australia	6·5
Spain and Portugal	6·4	Queensland	6·0
Belgium and Holland	5·0	Tasmania	6·7
Scandinavia	1·4	New Zealand	7·1
Turkey	6·1		

Consumption of wheat in Canada.

450. The consumption of wheat in Canada, no doubt, varies in different parts. In Manitoba, the official estimate a short time ago was 6 bushels per head, and that is probably not over the mark, both for that province and some parts of the Territories. In Ontario and Quebec it has been reckoned at not over 5 bushels, and in the Maritime Provinces, wheat is to a certain extent displaced by cornmeal. On the whole, therefore, until more accurate data are available, an allowance of 5½ bushels per head seems to be, as nearly as possible, the correct amount. The consumption in the United States was fixed in 1878 at 4·7, and no subsequent attempt has been made to change the estimate; the consumption of rice and cornmeal being important factors in this calculation.

Imports and exports of wheat and other breadstuffs, 1868-1882.

451. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation. During the years 1868-1872, inclusive, there being no duty and no return of exports of foreign produce, the figures for home consumption cannot be given. Between 1873-1879, inclusive, the exports of foreign produce have been deducted from the imports in order to arrive at the amount retained for home consumption:—

OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE , BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

NDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
	3,974,241	1,787,761	2,279,293	8,041,295
	3,749,916	1,659,919	2,347,571	7,757,406
	3,196,603	2,424,576	1,975,433	7,596,612
	2,422,736	1,879,220	1,948,121	6,250,077
	3,486,997	2,924,481	3,208,031	9,619,509
	255,215	1,847,879	2,353,002	4,456,096
	995,641	1,456,218	1,829,086	4,280,945
	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
	150,128	612,953	2,234,452	2,997,533
	128,857	234,313	2,377,093	2,740,263
	65,686	167,019	1,591,595	1,824,300
	EXPORTS.			
	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234
	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166
	1,583,084	1,388,578	6,087,211	9,058,873
	6,947,851	1,784,413	9,911,518	18,643,782

eparated from other breadstuffs.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Imports.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873..	3,778,698	266,537	4,978,114	†	2,591,249	1,359,659	60,480,655
1874..	2,960,601	274,132	4,194,195	†	2,886,603	643,965	54,164,795
1875..	2,434,636	461,588	4,511,782	†	1,628,055	268,000	41,468,989
1876..	2,680,139	371,682	4,352,708	†	1,597,787	650,277	39,940,960
1877..	3,421,111	541,229	5,856,641	128,318	4,178,417	739,498	71,831,179
1878..	1,519,703	311,706	2,922,380	26,204	3,400,562	2,192,111	56,116,560
1879..	1,611,902	309,215	3,003,369	33,943	2,189,891	2,011,988	54,374,045
1880..	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881..	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882..	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883..	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884..	208,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885..	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886..	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887..	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,578
1888..	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889..	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
1890..	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288	81,499,100
1891..	147,521	57,489	406,222	190	2,788,622	98,810	55,030,624
1892..	66,113	36,559	230,629	1,553	1,085,527	20,689	47,502,608
	Exports.						
1868..	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	‡ 4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,264
1869..	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	‡ 4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870..	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	‡ 6,633,877	14,664	3,701,065	19,992,320
1871..	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	‡ 4,832,999	23,954	1,787,899	19,973,079
1872..	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	‡ 5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873..	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	‡ 4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,200
1874..	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	‡ 3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
1875..	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	‡ 5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876..	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	‡10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877..	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,000
1878..	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879..	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880..	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	30,100,600
1881..	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	20,355,900
1882..	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	9,223,501	16,729,200
1883..	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,932,000
1884..	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885..	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,357,300
1886..	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887..	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888..	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,646,800
1889..	490,905	131,181	1,081,219	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,629,500
1890..	422,274	115,099	940,219	9,975,908	507	4,160,349	30,227,600
1891..	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	4,892,327	180	3,759,295	23,247,400
1892..	8,714,154	380,996	10,428,636	5,202,768	394	12,497,549	43,578,400

† Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. ‖ Rye flour included in imports flour up to 1876, inclusive.

OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1892.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
	†	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
	*9,910,551	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
	*6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,164	11,420,526
	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,372,998	14,174,095
	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,636,238	10,652,695
	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
	5,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
	3,102,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
	3,152,478	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
	2,582,709	672,715	5,719,184	8,974,608
	2,643,879	269,508	4,268,344	7,181,731
	5,202,469	239,992	4,976,232	10,418,693
	EXPORTS.			
	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,026,441	12,204,062
	3,183,383	1,048,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,285
	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
	1,744,957	769,478	11,109,338	13,623,773
	2,394,130	661,072	10,788,862	13,844,064
	4,102,734	1,460,300	7,948,014	13,511,048
	12,056,832	1,860,491	13,268,028	27,185,351

ount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. †Not sep- on other breadstuffs. ‡The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-92.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.						
	Wheat.	Flour	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868* ...	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	...†	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,89
1869	....†	349,248	1,746,240	...†	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,23
1870	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	...†	666,327	791,774	14,768,95
1871	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	...†	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,13
1872	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	...†	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,22
1873	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,870	...†	8,834,225	1,374,910	60,774,35
1874	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	...†	5,331,307	643,982	53,611,49
1875	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	...†	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,53
1876	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,099	3,635,528	681,218	40,209,16
1877	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,306	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72,859,28
1878	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55,101,96
1879	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57,220,39
1880	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	47,136,31
1881	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	58,570,22
1882	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	55,822,52
1883	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,668	294,227	51,228,14
1884	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52,301,74
1885	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,963	14,717	3,508,529	349,894	64,361,95
1886	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580	51,529,52
1887	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929	57,528,26
1888	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607	54,678,47
1889	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,349,729	553,852	63,377,59
1890	2,844,955	185,458	3,679,516	12,550	9,959,815	1,055,094	79,544,93
1891	2,571,493	65,884	2,867,971	197	6,253,565	193,077	58,674,10
1892	5,049,561	54,911	5,296,661	2,634	3,700,308	2,596,690	47,132,76
	Exports.						
1868‡ ...	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,56
1869‡ ...	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,95
1870‡ ...	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	6,663,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,39
1871‡ ...	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,07
1872‡ ...	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,49
1873	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,00
1874	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,57
1875	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,698	8,362,76
1876	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,732,21
1877	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,817,26
1878	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,10
1879	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,80
1880	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,48
1881	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,362	20,893,57
1882	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,606,69
1883	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,896	17,661,36
1884	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,789,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,94
1885	5,423,805	161,654	6,229,675	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,12
1886	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,37
1887	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,895	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208	23,288,87
1888	7,206,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,379,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,386,68
1889	1,785,349	136,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,403	26,483,16
1890	2,580,801	149,939	3,255,616	9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537	34,520,75
1891	4,539,363	313,289	5,949,123	4,892,334	3,554,255	3,884,737	22,938,91
1892	13,639,029	389,118	15,455,051	5,202,768	2,000,656	14,712,513	44,001,57

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other grain. ‡Rye included. §The produce of Canada only.

2. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat ondon was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per ter or 86 cents per bushel, but, low as this point was, a still deeper was reached in the week ended 31st December, 1892, when the age price was 25s. 8d. per quarter, or 78 cents per bushel. The st average, however, for a whole year was in 1889, viz., 29s. 9d. uarter, or 90 cents per bushel; the next lowest average having in 1892, viz., 30s. 3d. per quarter, or 92 cents per bushel. As ared with the average price of wheat between 1880–1889, the in October, 1892, was as 75 to 100, and, compared with the age price, 1867–1877, was, at the same time, as 51 to 100.* ions differ as to what causes, apart from the effects of increased uction, reduction in freight rates and increase in transportation ities, have specially contributed to so serious a decline, and, until e causes are more or less definitely ascertained, it is impossible to ict the future of wheat prices. The visible supply of wheat in United States and Canada on 1st January, 1893, was 114,036,785 els, being the largest on record, and was 36,000,000 bushels than on the same date in 1892, which, it will be remembered, wed the year (1891) of the largest crop of wheat in the history is continent. Price of wheat.

3. The steady fall in price of late years is shown in the following e, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average rt price in New York in each year since 1871 :— Decline in price of wheat.

London.				New York.			
ear.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
..	1 73	1882.....	1 37	1871.....	1 31	1882... .	1 18
.....	1 73	1883... ...	1 26	1872.... .	1 47	1883.....	1 12
... ..	1 78	1884. .. .	1 09	1873.....	1 31	1884.....	1 06
.. ...	1 70	1885.....	0 99	1874 . .	1 42	1885.... .	0 86
.....	1 37	1886.....	0 94	1875.....	1 12	1886.....	0 87
.....	1 40	1887.....	0 99	1876	1 24	1887.... ..	0 89
...	1 73	1888.....	0 96	1877.....	1 16	1888.....	0 85
....	1 41	1889. ..	0 90	1878.... .	1 33	1889. ...	0 89
. ....	1 33	1890	0 97	1879....	1 06	1890.....	0 83
....	1 35	1891. . ..	1 15	1880	1 24	1891.....	0 93
.....	1 28	1892.	0 92	1881.....	1 11	1892.... ..	1 03

Bradstreet, Oct. 22, 1892.

The London prices are for the calendar year, and those of Ne York for the fiscal year. At the commencement of the fiscal ye 1891–92, the appreciation in the price of wheat was very considerabl it having been, in September, 1891, as high as 41s. 8d. per quart in London, or $1.27 per bushel, which appreciation accounts for th apparent disparity in price in the two cities in 1891 and 1892.

Wheat crop in principal exporting countries.

454. The principal wheat-exporting countries at the present time ar the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian colonies and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countrie in 1892 :—

	Bushels.
United States	515,949,000
Russia	241,578,924
Austria-Hungary	185,347,296
British India	203,168,000
Canada	48,182,295
Argentine Republic	29,394,666
Australasian colonies	37,096,221
Bulgaria	40,758,100
Roumania	59,828,160
Total	1,361,302,587

Wheat crop in United States, 1892.

455. The wheat crop of 1892 in the United States was, according to the official estimate, 95,831,000 bushels less than that of 189 and yet was the second largest crop ever harvested in the country There seems, however, to be now no doubt that the estimate was under the mark and that, between them, the crops of 1891 and 1892 we from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the estimate. I the other countries named, the yield was, in the aggregate, 74,093,7 bushels less than in the previous year.

Share of principal countries in imports of wheat into the United Kingdom.

456. The principal wheat-importing countries are, the United Kin dom, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerla and Greece, China and the West Indies. The United Kingdom is, all these, by far the largest importer and the British demand ha most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the wo The following table, taken from the report on the foreign commerce the United States, 1892, shows the share of the principal countries the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1 to 1891, inclusive :—

LE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT ND WHEAT-FLOUR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM ROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871—891.

R.	Imported from							
	Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Austral-asia.	Other Coun-tries.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent
...	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	8·62
...	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	21·64
...	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	15·80
...	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	7·24
..	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	14·83
...	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	14·17
..	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	17·73
...	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	6·72
..	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	7·50
...	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	5·92
....	4·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	4·80
...	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	5·02
...	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	8·08
..	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	7·24
...	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	6·38
..	6·03	4·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	4·49
...	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	5·13
...	29·22	5·91	2·53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	9·49
....	28·09	5·18	3·42	38·45	0·75	11·99	1·88	10·24
...	25·69	2·62	2·70	38·34	0·03	11·95	4·18	14·49
...	17·62	1·30	5·06	45·64	2·60	15·66	2·70	9·42

he bad harvest in Russia and Germany decreased the supplies i those countries, while the bountiful yields in the United States Canada made the proportions of imports from them higher than in year since 1887. The imports from British India also showed a ed advance.

7. The following table gives the production and area under cultiva- of wheat in the United States since 1880 :— Wheat production in the United States.

PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1892.

Year.	Production.	Area.	Value.
	Bushels.	Acres.	£
1880	498,549,868	37,986,717	474,20
1881	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,88
1882	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,90
1883	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,64
1884	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,86
1885	357,112,000	34,189,246	275,32
1886	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,22
1887	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,61
1888	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,24
1889	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,49
1890	399,262,000	36,087,154	334,77
1891	611,780,000	39,916,897	513,47
1892	515,949,000	38,554,430	322,11
Total	6,023,944,588	487,350,100	4,888,45
Average	463,380,353	37,488,469	376,03

Average yield of wheat in United States.

458. The average weight per bushel of wheat in the United in 1892 was 57·5 lbs., making a total of 494,353,667 bushels of The average weight for nine years was 57·7 lbs. per bushel. The age yield is only small, during the ten years 1870-1879, it wa bushels per acre, and during the next ten years 1880-1889, it wa 12·1 bushels, while in the last two years it has slightly increased, been 15·3 bushels and 13·4 bushels in 1891 and 1892 respectively. small yield is attributed to insufficient cultivation. The readines which the United States has, under the ordinary circumstance favourable season, in two successive years, produced such eno crops, must evidently defer the anticipated period when the demand will consume the entire supply ; which period, it had bee dicted by some, was rapidly approaching.

Wheat exports from India.

459. The exports of wheat from India in 1892 were the largest history of that country, and amounted to 56,566,393 bushels, and 24,197,418 bushels over the average of the ten preceding year there is no reason at present to expect that this large export maintained, or to change the opinion expressed in previous issue from 30 million to 35 million bushels is the average limit of the exporting capacity of the country.

460. The area available for wheat in Canada is not only very extensive, but a large portion of it comprises lands as well adapted for wheat growing as any in the world. The quantity of wheat, however, available for export is not at present very large, but, as the wheat lands of Manitoba and the North-west Territories are brought under cultivation, there is no doubt that the production of this cereal in Canada will become an important factor in estimating the world's supply. Canada as a wheat exporting country.

461. The following table shows what changes have taken place in the area and production of wheat between 1880 and 1890:— Production of wheat in Canada, 1880 and 1890.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890, ACCORDING TO CENSUS RETURNS.

Provinces.	Acres.		Increase or Decrease.	Yield in Bushels.	
	1880.	1890.		1880.	1890.
Ontario	1,930,123	1,430,519	— 499,604	27,406,091	21,314,522
Quebec	223,176	191,599	— 31,577	2,019,004	1,568,289
Nova Scotia	41,855	14,157	— 27,698	529,251	165,806
New Brunswick	40,336	17,306	— 23,030	521,956	209,809
Manitoba	51,293	896,610	+ 845,317	1,033,673	16,092,130
British Columbia	7,952	15,156	+ 7,204	173,653	388,300
Prince Edward Island	41,942	44,703	+ 2,761	546,986	613,364
The Territories	5,678	113,811	+ 108,133	119,655	1,792,409
Canada	2,342,355	2,723,861	+ 381,506	32,350,269	42,144,629

462. When it is considered that the whole of the 1,010,421 acres under wheat in Manitoba and the North-west in 1890 have practically been brought under cultivation since 1880, it will be seen how largely the area under wheat in the older provinces has decreased, since the total increase in area has only amounted to 381,506 acres. The average yield in 1880 was 13·8 bushels per acre and in 1890 15·4 bushels per acre, both having been bad harvest years. Increase in area.

463. According to the returns of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in that country in 1891 was $12.86, and the average for the ten years 1882–1891 was $9.71; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that province of fall wheat was $24.47, and of spring wheat $19.49, making a joint average of $21.98 per acre, while the combined average for the ten years 1882-1891 was $16.06 per acre. Value of wheat in United States and Ontario.

Imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, 1888 to 1891.

464. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 and the countries from whence supplied.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

Countries.	Bushels.			
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
United States	56,638,161	59,872,616	62,413,667	79,695,[illegible]
Russia	40,583,248	40,440,328	36,687,329	27,358,[illegible]
British India	15,243,674	17,207,314	17,008,286	24,277,[illegible]
Germany	8,700,981	7,968,386	4,309,903	2,252,[illegible]
Austrian territories	4,778,011	6,020,897	3,452,112	3,069,[illegible]
Australasia	4,441,670	2,717,781	5,994,800	4,292,[illegible]
Canada	3,865,760	5,456,643	4,458,477	8,518,[illegible]
Chili	2,773,607	1,069,512	.....	4,046,[illegible]
Roumania	2,646,379	5,301,514	8,710,894	2,031,[illegible]
Egypt	1,375,845	608,080	794,183	1,748,[illegible]
Bulgaria	547,249	1,184,312	655,508	251,[illegible]
Denmark	448,801	316,639	157,755	23,[illegible]
Turkey	300,487	1,247,449	1,686,559	2,818,[illegible]
France	268,288	489,737	258,962	346,[illegible]
Argentine Republic	816	.....	5,315,697	4,626,[illegible]
Spain	93	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	3,732,502	477,476	729,809	570,[illegible]
Total	146,345,572	150,378,684	152,633,942	165,925,[illegible]

Wheat crop of the world in 1889-1892.

465. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,* and are partly official and partly estimated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Countries.	Winchester Bushels.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
North America—				
United States	490,560,000	399,262,000	611,780,000	515,940,[illegible]
Canada	31,844,757	41,805,025	63,534,280	49,701,[illegible]
South America—				
Argentine Republic	11,350,000	41,703,683	33,069,000	29,394,[illegible]
Chile	12,768,750	18,567,360	14,187,500	18,154,[illegible]

* March, 1890; April, 1891; March, 1892; March, 1893.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Winchester Bushels.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Europe—				
Austria	42,000,000	51,440,667	41,143,750	47,123,526
Hungary	94,020,333	165,345,000	126,268,750	138,223,680
Belgium	19,000,000	19,573,075	14,187,500	20,748,362
Bulgaria	.....	.....	40,022,976	40,758,105
Denmark	5,000,000	5,776,512	3,713,472	4,538,688
France	316,268,369	338,902,124	232,360,236	310,037,795
Germany	82,000,000	94,899,840	126,254,663	100,057,440
Great Britain	75,576,383	75,666,617	74,400,714	66,406,773
Ireland	2,680,838	2,639,399	2,615,437	2,214,983
Greece	5,000,000	12,378,240	5,675,000	3,972,500
Italy	103,832,354	126,640,746	126,801,916	114,345,575
Netherlands	5,675,000	6,189,120	3,713,472	5,675,000
Portugal	8,512,500	8,252,160	8,252,160	6,100,625
Roumania	44,784,853	63,954,240	53,073,684	59,828,160
Russia, exclusive of Finland	188,535,989	†197,739,200	†169,108,708	†241,578,934
Poland	.....	22,343,125	12,680,920	30,396,446
Servia	5,000,000	10,315,200	7,945,000	4,951,296
Spain	75,622,213	70,143,360	71,349,094	78,395,520
Sweden	3,708,045	3,956,043	4,551,350	4,559,863
Norway	283,750	412,608	412,608	412,608
Switzerland	2,270,000	2,475,648	4,041,766	3,300,864
Turkey	39,725,000	37,134,720	33,008,640	24,756,480
Asia—				
India	243,076,549	235,345,600	255,434,667	203,168,000
Asia Minor	36,887,500	37,134,720	37,029,375	37,134,720
Caucasus	.....	.....	74,269,440	71,265,654
Persia	22,500,000	22,693,440	20,630,400	18,567,360
Syria	12,768,750	12,378,240	12,343,125	12,378,240
Africa—				
Algeria	22,500,000	22,693,440	21,281,250	19,398,797
Egypt	7,945,000	8,252,160	11,140,416	8,252,160
Cape of Good Hope	3,800,000	3,713,472	4,126,080	2,813,460
Tunis	.....	4,256,250	4,256,250	3,919,776
Australasia	26,205,957	42,480,131	33,874,606	37,096,221
Total	2,040,729,789	2,205,185,702	2,356,596,747	2,328,058,324

†Exclusive of Poland.

Production of barley in Canada.

466. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada has varied from 20,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, but owing to the reduced market in the United States, in consequence of the high tariff, and to the comparative failure of the attempt to gain a footing in the English market, the area under cultivation in 1892 was much reduced, especially in Ontario, the principal barley-producing province, where it was 221,837 acres less than in 1890, and the whole barley crop of the Dominion in 1892 did not exceed 17,500,000 bushels. Special re-

[illegible] has been made in previous issues* to the experiments made with reference to the growing of two-rowed barley for the English market. These experiments have, so far, resulted unfavorably, various causes having militated against their success; sufficient care was not taken with the earlier shipments to Great Britain to have them properly graded and properly cleaned, and an unfavorable impression was thereby created, which was only strengthened by the grain sent over in the following year (1892) when the season in this country was a most unfavourable one for barley. A prejudice exists at present in England against Canadian six-rowed barley, partly on account of colour, to which exception is taken, and also because the process of malting adopted in England does not suit this class of barley, and it will be necessary for English maltsters to understand how to handle the grain, before any remunerative market for it can be established in that country. Altogether the trade so far has been unprofitable, and many dealers have withdrawn from it.

Shipments in 1892.

467. The shipments of barley of the crop of 1892 have probably not exceeded 100,000 bushels, this quantity being about equally divided between the two kinds.

Barley production of the world.

468. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated, about 825,000,000 bushels, of which Europe contributes about 640,000,000 bushels; and the following table shows the average production of the principal barley-growing countries:—

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.
Russia	129,250,000	Canada	20,000,000
Germany	93,500,000	Norway and Sweden	22,000,000
Great Britain	90,750,000	Denmark	20,650,000
Austria-Hungary	88,500,000	Roumania	19,250,000
Spain	77,000,000	Bulgaria	15,125,000
Algeria	60,500,000	Turkey	13,750,000
United States	55,750,000	Holland	4,400,000
France	49,500,000	Belgium	3,663,700
Egypt	27,500,000		

Production of barley and oats, 1882-1891.

469. The following table gives the estimated area under cultivation and the production of barley and oats in Canada for ten years, together with the net quantity exported in each year:—

*Year Book, 1890, p. 293, and 1891, p. 281.

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY AND OATS IN CANADA, 1882-1891.

YEAR.	Barley.			Oats.		
	Area.	Production	Net Export.	Area.	Production	Net Export.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	1,037,611	27,658,444	8,800,751	3,135,965	82,097,997	806,561
.....	961,431	22,516,804	7,752,169	3,269,290	92,052,573	1,302,151
.....	865,402	22,757,006	9,052,822	3,245,865	90,803,383	2,106,948
.....	786,867	20,132,624	8,546,090	3,329,295	87,729,742	4,051,606
.....	932,772	21,806,315	9,451,911	3,413,167	91,749,467	2,028,443
.....	967,451	21,354,098	9,363,302	3,473,189	85,113,338	546,299
.....	1,004,426	27,285,606	9,941,365	3,660,418	98,716,911	273,952
.....	1,099,518	26,731,976	9,963,358	3,777,738	95,761,405	405,006
.....	911,355	19,963,621	4,892,137	3,753,450	90,281,640	181,385
.....	786,988	21,634,817	5,201,215	3,781,830	117,772,147	6,410,343
Total ..	9,353,821	231,841,311	82,965,120	34,840,207	932,078,603	18,112,694
rage ...	935,382	23,184,131	8,296,512	3,484,020	93,207,860	1,811,269

70. The estimated areas and production in the above table are, as in case of wheat, based on the official returns for the provinces of ario and Manitoba, and on the census figures of 1881 and 1891 for rest of the Dominion, and there is reason to believe that the figures fairly represent the actual facts. The export figures are those of fiscal year ended in the June following the crop year. The effect of present customs law of the United States on the cultivation of ey is plainly seen in the reduced area and production in 1890 and 1, and is still more clearly visible in the figures of 1892, which are, , 740,863 acres, and production, 17,500,000 bushels, the smallest ntity since the harvest of 1880, which, according to the census of 1, only yielded 16,844,868 bushels. The average yield per acre for Dominion during the ten years was 24·7 bushels. In Ontario alone as 26·0 bushels. Figures, how estimated. Decrease in area under barley.

71. The area under cultivation of oats has been steadily increasing, in 1891 was the largest on record, the crop itself being also largest, due to the exceptional yields in Ontario and Manitoba. export of this grain had fallen off very much since 1885 and 1886, in 1891 the trade revived again in a remarkable manner, the ntity exported having been 2,358,737 bushels more than in any vious year. The area under crop showed a further increase in 1892, ing been 3,829,993 acres; the yield, however, was not so great, hing a total only of 104,412,143 bushels. The average yield per for the Dominion was 26·7 bushels per acre. In Ontario alone, the same period, it was 35·1 bushels. Increase in area under oats.

72. The next table gives particulars of the production of barley, s, rye, pease and beans according to the census of 1881 and 1891. Production of

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, OATS, RYE, PEASE AND BEANS IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890.

(Census 1881 and 1891.)

Provinces.	Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Pease and Beans.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1891.	1891.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Ontario	14,279,841	13,423,354	40,209,929	47,140,046	1,598,871	1,064,345	9,434,872	13,424,872
Quebec	1,751,539	1,595,589	19,990,205	16,825,100	430,242	213,313	4,170,456	1,886,021
Nova Scotia	228,748	227,520	1,873,113	1,559,842	47,567	23,500	37,220	44,486
New Brunswick	84,183	100,917	3,297,534	3,025,320	18,268	6,261	43,121	44,489
Manitoba	253,604	1,452,433	1,270,268	8,470,212	1,203	12,952	8,991	11,306
British Columbia	79,140	79,024	253,911	943,088	482	6,141	50,542	90,662
Prince Edward Island	119,368	147,880	3,538,219	2,922,552	307	221	3,169	7,180
The Territories	48,445	215,711	59,952	1,628,344	240	1,529	1,291	5,825
Canada	16,844,868	17,152,438	70,493,131	82,514,513	2,097,180	1,328,262	13,749,662	15,514,841

rticulars of the acreage under cultivation of the above- ps were taken in 1881, and comparisons of yield only are r value, but inasmuch as 1880 and 1890 were both bad there seems to be no doubt that, generally speaking, n a decided decrease in the area sown with grain in Scotia and New Brunswick. In Ontario the acreage nd rye was about the same, while there was an increase oats and pease and beans. The latter crops were not ie returns of 1881, and have, for purposes of comparison, ogether in 1891. Out of the total quantity in 1891, shels were of pease, 12,760,000 of which were grown in icient attention, however, is not given to the cultivation icularly in Ontario, where many parts are well adapted th, and if the right kinds, suitable for human food, are ill always command a distinctly remunerative price in kets. In the western provinces the increase in area, in generally, has, of course, been considerable.

Decrease in area in eastern provinces.

Cultivation of pease.

erage yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats in some al British possessions and foreign countries are given ires, with the exception of those for Canada and the , having been taken from the "Victorian Year Book,"

Average yield of wheat, barley and oats in various countries.

YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN NTRIES, OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

Countries.	Bushels per Acre.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	30·6	35·0	41·4
	14·6	24·7	26·7
	17·9	26·0	35·1
	18·4	25·0	32·5
	11·0	22·2	28·7
	11·5	19·8	21·0
Wales	14·1	19·7	20·4
	10·9	20·4	13·8
lia	7·6	12·5	12·9
tralia	11·4	14·8	16·5
	18·0	23·6	25·5
	25 8	27·7	31·8
pe.	20·3	25·8	10·7
	17·2	19·9	22·0
	23·3	35·7	44·5
	34·7	24·4	25·8
	18·0	19·7	25·3
	18·0	20·7	24·1
	31·8	45·7	41·2
	12·6	13·4	16·8
	8·6	7·7	12·5
	25·1	31·0	39·7
	5·9	9·0	13·6
	12·8	21·4	25·1

Production of hay and potatoes in Canada, 1880 and 1890.

475. The area and production of hay and potatoes, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below:—

PRODUCTION OF HAY AND POTATOES IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890.
(Census, 1881 and 1891.)

HAY.

Provinces.	Acres.		Increase.	Yield in Tons.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario	1,795,965	2,528,894	732,939	2,038,659	3,465,633
Quebec	1,495,494	2,457,023	961,529	1,612,104	2,243,395
Nova Scotia	519,856	539,057	19,201	597,731	632,391
New Brunswick	389,721	470,834	81,113	414,046	476,069
Manitoba	100,591	.....	.....	185,279	485,230
British Columbia	28,449	64,611	36,162	43,898	102,146
P. E. Island	119,936	150,108	30,172	143,791	132,959
The Territories	8,337	.....	.....	17,500	156,273
Canada	4,458,349	6,210,527	1,861,106	5,053,008	7,694,096

POTATOES.

Provinces.	Acres.		Increase or Decrease.	Yield in Bushels.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario	181,394	179,663	— 1,731	18,994,559	17,580,051
Quebec	123,082	138,992	+ 15,910	14,873,287	15,025,444
Nova Scotia	60,192	44,154	— 16,038	7,378,387	4,920,612
New Brunswick	51,362	42,703	— 8,659	6,961,016	4,827,830
Manitoba	4,306	9,791	+ 5,485	556,393	1,757,231
British Columbia	3,272	4,213	+ 941	473,831	685,862
P. E. Island	39,083	43,521	+ 4,438	6,042,191	7,071,308
The Territories	811	3,901	+ 3,090	89,326	539,309
Canada	463,502	466,938	+ 3,436	55,368,790	52,407,677

The hay crop.

476. The average yield of hay in 1891, exclusive of Manitoba and the Territories, was 1·24 tons per acre, as compared with 1·16 tons in 1881. As so much of the hay cut in Manitoba and the North-west is wild hay, the area cannot be given. The largest increase in area was in Quebec, this province having turned its attention more particularly to dairy farming, which may partly account for the decrease in the grain area. The hay crop in Prince Edward Island in 1891 appears to have been a very poor one, since the total yield was 10,832 tons less than that of 1881, while the area had increased by 30,172 acres.

477. When the large quantity of new land that was settled on and ught under cultivation during the decade 1881-1891 is considered, it l be seen that there was, relatively, a considerable decrease in the area ler cultivation of potatoes, and had it not been for the large increase Quebec, there would have been an actual decrease. It would appear if the consumption of potatoes was declining, since, after deducting exports of 1881, viz., 2,295,307 bushels, there remained 53,073,433 hels for food, feed, seed, &c., being at the rate of 12 bushels per d of population, while, after deducting the exports in 1891, viz., 68,725 bushels, there only remained 48,738,952 bushels, being at rate of 10 bushels per head, or 2 bushels per head less than in 1881. The potato crop.

478. The importation of stock from Europe *via* the St. Lawrence breeding purposes was less than in 1891, as shown by the following ures :— Imports of stock from Europe *via* St. Lawrence.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—1884-1892.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
4	1,607	473	26
5	1,356	255	37
6	601	328	16
7	162	488	10
8	229	2,016	86
9	150	609	70
0	15	1,902	68
1	14	3,023	10
2	1	2,828	19

479. The breeds of the animals imported were as follow :— Breeds of stock imported.

Cattle.

Jersey bull calf	1

Sheep.

Shropshire Down	1,997
Oxford "	387
Dorset "	173
Cotswold	97
Cheviots	84
South Down	33
Lincoln	24
Suffolk	22
Leicester	6
Hampshire	5

Pigs.

Yorkshire	11
Tamworth	8

Of this number 1,859 sheep were for the United States, and all the er animals for Canada.

Imports of stock at Halifax.

480. The imports of live stock at Halifax, from across the Atlantic, were: 30 Clyde horses, 60 Shetland ponies, 45 head of cattle, and 14 sheep, of which 27 Clydes, all the Shetland ponies and 2 head of cattle were for the United States.

Imports of stock, 1887-1892.

481. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Horses	412	846	2,041	1,694	3,567	2,260
Cattle	549	454	3,984	1,386	3,473	4,625
Sheep	6,539	30,626	34,026	30,551	40,467	33,439
Pigs	252	2,468	2,132	1,324	381	167

Out of the above numbers in 1892, 29,053 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.

Exports of stock from Canada, 1868-1892.

482. There was a falling off in the number of horses and cattle exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892, and an increase in the number of sheep, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874:—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
1874	5,339	370,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,029
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,256,330	311,669	1,228,967
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,666
1884	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,008
1885	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,189,241
1887	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
1890	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347
1891	11,658	1,417,244	117,761	8,772,499	299,347	1,146,465
1892	11,063	1,354,027	107,179	7,748,949	329,427	1,385,146
Total	266,771	29,762,814	1,399,287	79,286,854	5,911,989	21,453,248

me idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this n it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep ex- ing the last 19 years has reached the sum of $130,504,916. Value of stock exported.

evious to 1872, no meat, either live or dead, was exported country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted he export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in —the first shipment being made through the United States, there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially he carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reduc- tes of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the fairly remunerative one. Live cattle export trade.

e following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great s increased since its inception, and the great difference in of the exports to that country and to the United States much more important is the trade with the former country. ence in value is explained by the fact that only first-class cially selected, are, as a rule, shipped to England, while the across the line include a large number of calves for consumption. The effect of the high duties imposed by the Bill on this branch of trade with the United States is shown tly reduced figures of the last two years. Export of live cattle to Great Britain and United States.

OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1892.

Year.	Cattle Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,307
	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	26,975
	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
d	832,592	66,511,614	465,531	9,300,293

vious that either the number or value of cattle in this year is incorrect.

Exports of sheep to Great Britain and United States.

486. As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for calves, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the same period. The change in the tariff does not, however, affect their trade with the United States in the same way as that of cattle :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1874-1892.

Year.	Sheep Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1874	.....	.....	248,208	689,888
1875	.....	.....	236,808	617,632
1876	.....	.....	135,514	487,000
1877	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
1880	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,198
1881	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945
1882	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655
1884	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724
1885	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
1886	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
1887	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
1888	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
1889	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
1890	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
1891	40,732	344,405	244,996	759,081
1892	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200
Total	869,075	6,682,057	4,887,839	14,228,908

Exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain (calendar year).

487. The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal years ended 30th June ; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1877: —

S OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1877—1892 (CALENDAR YEAR).

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
.....	6,940	9,509
.....	15,963	31,841
.....	21,626	62,550
.....	41,730	74,502
.....	28,536	55,538
.....	28,358	63,667
.....	49,090	84,790
.....	57,288	62,950
.....	61,947	39,401
.....	63,932	93,856
.....	64,631	36,027
.....	60,504	45,528
.....	85,670	59,344
.....	123,136	43,372
.....	109,150	32,042
.....	98,755	15,932

re was a decrease of 10,395 in the number of cattle shipped Great Britain, as compared with 1891, and as far as profits were concerned, the season was a very unfavourable one, ners, especially in the early part of the season, did well. very indication, until the end of August, that the shiph up to the beginning of that month had been realizing prices, would exceed those of the preceding year, but about he markets on the other side broke badly, in consequence ferings of native cattle, heavy losses were incurred, and the ot recover for the rest of the season, as the following table

Decrease in number exported.

Exports of cattle, 1892.

IENTS OF CATTLE FROM MONTREAL, 1891 AND 1892.

Months.	1891.	1892.
.....	17,011	16,433
.....	14,112	18,780
.....	17,790	19,475
.....	17,771	20,042
.....	20,329	12,270
.....	13,348	7,820
.....	8,789	3,935
Total	109,150	98,755

Distribution of exports of cattle, 1891 and 1892.

489. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports in the last two years, shows that a very considerable change took place in the positions of the several points of distribution.

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL, 1891 AND 1892.

Ports.	1891.	Ports.	1892.
	No.		No.
Liverpool	32,138	Glasgow	29,736
Glasgow	31,647	Liverpool	28,921
Dundee	12,013	Bristol	8,821
Aberdeen	10,761	Dundee	8,549
London	9,173	London	7,931
Bristol	8,964	Newcastle	7,772
Newcastle	3,645	Aberdeen	6,654
Various	809	Various	381

Glasgow, it will be seen, displaced Liverpool and took first position, while Bristol moved up from sixth to third place and Aberdeen down from fourth to last. The largest decreases were, it will be noticed, in shipments to Dundee and Aberdeen, which are the ports to which lean cattle or "stockers" are sent, as Scotch farmers were realizing such small prices for their fat cattle, that they were afraid to buy any for feeding purposes, and this trade came to an abrupt stop early in November, as soon as the order scheduling Canadian cattle was passed. Still, however, 20,100 head of "stockers" were shipped from this country during the season.

Arguments against the "stocker" trade.

490. The following extract, written in April, 1893, to a well-known English paper, the *Meat Trades Journal*, by a feeder on the other side, giving some of his experiences with Canadian store cattle, furnishes the strongest possible argument in favour of the restriction of this trade, and shows the profit which could and should be made here by the Canadian farmers:—

"My opinion of Canadian cattle is, that there are none like them, they carry so much flesh not 'fat,' and that is what is wanted in these days. I have had some good cattle in my time, but I never had five better bullocks than those sold last Wednesday. They were the admiration of every one."

SIX CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

Live weight in Sept., 1892.	£ s.	Live weight when sold in Dec., 1892.	£ s.
89 stone at 4s.	17 15	118 stone at 4s. 3d.	25 0
94 do 4s.	18 15	123 do 4s. 6d.	27 15
98 do 4s.	19 15	121 do 4s. 3d.	25 10
91 do 4s.	18 5	114 do 4s. 1d.	23 5
91 do 4s.	18 5	117 do 4s. 0d.	23 0
90 do 4s.	18 0	111 do 4s. 1d.	22 10
	£110 15		£147 0

FIVE CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

Live weight in Sept., 1892.	£ s.	Live weight when sold Mar. 22, 1893.	£ s.
100 stone at 4s.	20 0	144 stone at 4s. 6d.	32 10
87 do 4s.	17 5	133 do 4s. 6d.	29 5
90 do 4s.	18 0	128 do 4s. 8d.	29 15
85 do 4s.	17 0	126 do 4s. 8d.	29 0
87 do 4s.	17 5	126 do 5s. 0d.	31 5
	£89 10		£151 15

"The returns are the live weights of each animal at the time of buying in, and when sold fat."

Trade with Great Britain in sheep and mutton.

491. There was a decrease of 16,110 in the number of sheep sent across the Atlantic from Canada in 1892, and the prices obtained for what were shipped were far from satisfactory. This trade has been gradually declining, and its prospects at present are not bright, the fact being that the import of live sheep into Great Britain is gradually being displaced by that of fresh mutton, principally from Australia and New Zealand, and this is being done to such an extent that the total number of sheep and lambs imported into Great Britain fell from 344,504 in 1891 to 79,048 in 1892. The rapidity with which the frozen meat industry has developed is very remarkable. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at $94,117, while in 1891 there were exported 1,477,583 carcases of sheep, 338,444 carcases of lambs and 11,536,784 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at $5,813,490. The total quantity of fresh and frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 was 1,225,058 cwt., in 1890, 1,656,419 cwt., in 1891, 1,662,994 cwt.,

and in 1892, 1,699,966 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain, 1889-1892.

492. The following is a table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892. Notwithstanding the large decrease in numbers in 1892, the value increased from $44,999,136 in 1891 to $45,555,482 in 1892.

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Animals.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Oxen and bulls	441,811	536,518	440,503	490,351
Cows	60,366	49,146	25,314	16,566
Calves	53,044	56,729	41,590	1,409
Sheep and lambs	678,058	358,458	344,504	79,668
Swine	25,324	4,036	542	3,025
Total	1,258,603	1,004,887	852,453	585,111

The above figures show very plainly to what an extent importations of dead meat into the United Kingdom are taking the place of those of live animals, and show also the success which has attended the construction of special refrigerators for the conveyance of the carcass.

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

493. The shipment of cattle, bred on the ranches of Alberta, to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Inquiry into transports of cattle.

494. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes incurred on steam-ships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an inquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases the trade was carried on in a careful and safe manner, and that the heavy losses which happened were always found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or ill treatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891, and the regulations having been carried out during the season of 1892, tended to improve the tone of the business. The principal points the inspectors had to attend to,

were, the quality of the hay, the class of men engaged to look after the cattle, and the space allowed on board ship.

Losses in transportation, 1892.

495. The following figures show with what comparative immunity from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that are properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade from Montreal only:—

Steamship Lines.	No. of Animals Carried, 1892.			No. Died on Board, 1892.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Allan line	23,391	4,208	1,121	70	14	8
Dominion line*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver line	8,739	2,504	.....	21	49	.....
Donaldson line	14,955	105	71	55	.....	.....
Hansa line	6,799	425	.....	12	.....	.....
Thomson line	8,715	1,102	18	169	30	.....
Ross line	3,141	364	37	2	.....	2
Various	3,073	583	.....	3	.....	.....

PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Allan line	0·30	0·33	0·71
Dominion line*	.....	.....	.....
Beaver line	0·24	1·95	.....
Donaldson line	0·37	.....	.....
Hansa line	0·17	.....	.....
Thomson line	1·94	2·72	.....
Ross line	0·06	.....	5·40
Various	0·10	.....	.....

* No returns available.

The percentage of cattle lost by the Thomson and Donaldson lines would have been very much less than shown above, but for the almost unprecedentedly tempestuous weather that prevailed on the Atlantic about the end of October, during which the Dracona lost on one voyage 157 head, and the Alcides, 22. The total number of cattle carried by the Allan line from North American ports was 63,963, the numerical loss being 411 and percentage 0·64, and of the above number 48,885 were carried to Glasgow, 10,181 to Liverpool and 4,897 to London. The total number of sheep carried was 4,737, and of horses 1,708.

Scheduling of Canadian

496. The most notable event in connection with the cattle trade in 1892 was the scheduling of Canadian cattle, on 4th November, 1892,

cattle in Great Britain.

the order coming into effect on the following 21st. This action caused much surprise, Canada having for so long a period enjoyed complete freedom from contagious diseases of live stock, and is confidently believed yet to do so. The privilege of sending Canadian cattle without any restriction to the interior markets of England was worth from $2.50 to $5 per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, had to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and might not leave the lairages during that time. Towards the end of October, 1892, however, some cattle which had been landed in Scotland from the steam-ships Hurona and Monk Seaton were declared to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and, consequently, all the cattle, 1,200 in number, from those two vessels, were slaughtered, and Canada was placed in the schedule with those countries from which all cattle arriving in Great Britain have to be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Dominion Government have failed to find the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia in this country; and it is still a question whether there has not been a serious mistake in diagnosis, or whether the lungs examined were really from animals from Canada. It is not believed that pleuro-pneumonia has ever been found in an animal from Canada, and the strongest representations have been made to the Imperial Government concerning the absolute freedom from disease of cattle in Canada and urging a repeal of the order.

Cattle quarantine.

497. All cattle coming into Canada, *via* the United States, are subject to 90 days quarantine.

Live stock in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

498. The number of live stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine) in Canada, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

HORSES.

PROVINCES.	OVER 3 YEARS.		UNDER 3 YEARS.		TOTAL HORSES.		Increase
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario	473,906	544,856	116,392	217,105	590,298	761,961	171,663
Quebec.....	225,006	261,103	48,846	84,686	273,852	345,789	71,937
Nova Scotia ...	46,044	50,159	11,123	12,260	57,167	62,419	5,252
New Brunswick	43,957	45,954	9,018	13,632	52,975	59,586	6,611
Manitoba	14,504	62,051	2,235	24,702	16,739	86,753	70,014
B. Columbia...	20,172	31,718	5,950	12,453	26,122	44,171	18,049
P. E. Island ..	25,182	25,674	6,153	11,728	31,335	37,402	6,067
The Territories	9,084	21,247	1,786	21,709	10,870	42,956	32,086
Canada....	857,855	1,042,762	201,503	398,275	1,059,358	1,441,037	381,679

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

CATTLE.

PROVINCES.	WORKING OXEN.		MILCH COWS.		TOTAL HORNED CATTLE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario	23,263	12,811	782,243	859,333	1,702,167	1,895,774	+ 193,607
Quebec	49,237	49,608	490,977	546,986	950,125	970,887	+ 20,762
Nova Scotia	33,275	26,526	137,639	135,043	325,603	309,776	— 15,827
New Brunswick	8,812	7,475	103,965	104,797	212,560	202,439	— 10,121
Manitoba	12,269	19,288	20,355	82,614	60,281	229,707	+ 169,426
B. Columbia	2,319	2,680	10,878	17,817	80,451	126,729	+ 46,278
P. E. Island	84	116	45,895	45,788	90,722	91,629	+ 907
The Territories	3,334	9,483	3,848	36,997	12,872	233,721	+ 220,849
Canada	132,593	127,987	1,595,800	1,829,375	3,434,781	4,060,662	+ 625,881

SHEEP AND SWINE.

PROVINCES.	SHEEP.		Increase or Decrease.	SWINE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ontario	1,359,178	993,748	—365,430	700,922	1,112,247	+411,325
Quebec	889,833	722,025	—167,808	329,199	348,397	+ 19,198
Nova Scotia	377,801	318,855	— 58,946	47,256	45,760	— 1,496
New Brunswick	221,163	181,110	— 40,053	53,087	51,093	— 1,994
Manitoba	6,073	35,816	+ 29,743	17,358	53,019	+ 35,661
British Columbia	27,788	50,406	+ 22,618	16,841	33,324	+ 16,483
P. E. Island	166,496	147,097	— 19,399	40,181	42,652	+ 2,471
The Territories	346	64,920	+ 64,574	2,775	16,293	+ 13,518
Canada	3,048,678	2,513,977	—534,701	1,207,619	1,702,785	+495,166

499. There was an increase in every province in the number of horses, that in Manitoba and The Territories being naturally the largest, the proportion of increase having been 418 per cent and 295 per cent respectively; in Ontario it was 29 per cent, and in Quebec 26 per cent. The increase for the Dominion was 37 per cent. In the United States, during the same period, the increase was a little over 50 per cent, the exact figures not being yet attainable. Horses.

500. In cattle there was an increase in each province, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in each of which there was a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total increase took Cattle.

place in The Territories. The increase for the whole Dominion was 18 per cent. In the United States it was about 14 per cent.

Working oxen.

501. The number of working oxen showed a decrease of 4,606, which indicates the extent to which oxen have been superseded by horses, the change being brought about partly, no doubt, in consequence of the more cultivable condition of the land.

Sheep.

502. There was a decrease in the number of sheep of no less than 534,701, or 17 per cent. In the four original provinces of the Dominion, the number of sheep in 1871 was 3,155,509, in 1881 this number was reduced to 2,847,975, or 207,534 less, being a decrease of over 6 per cent, while in 1891 the number was still further reduced to 2,215,738, being 632,237 less than 1881, and a decrease of 22 per cent. In Prince Edward Island in 1871 the number was 147,364, this number in 1881 had increased by 19,132, or to a total of 166,496. In 1891, however, this number had fallen to 147,097, the decrease in the latter decade exceeding the increase in the earlier one by 267. There were, therefore, 940,038 sheep less in the five older provinces in 1891 than there were in 1871. There was a fair increase in the rest of the Dominion, but comparisons with earlier years are not yet of much value. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States was something over 30 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 17 per cent in Canada.

Swine.

503. There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which provinces there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase in swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, having been 41 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.

Live stock in British Possessions.

504. The following table gives particulars of the live stock in the United Kingdom and her principal colonies, chiefly in 1891, taken from official sources.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Year.	Number of			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
United Kingdom.....	1891	*2,026,170	11,343,686	33,533,686	¶4,272,764
‖India.....	1890	947,492	49,635,590	28,452,162	.....
Canada.....	1891	1,441,037	4,060,662	2,513,977	1,702,780
New South Wales.....	1891	459,755	2,046,347	61,831,416	233,358
Victoria.....	1891	440,496	1,813,159	12,919,428	286,458

* For agricultural and breeding purposes only and unbroken horses.
¶ Exclusive of pigs kept in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.
‖ There are also 13,500,000 buffaloes and 1,000,000 mules and donkeys.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Year.	Number of			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
th Australia	1891	202,906	676,933	7,745,541	83,797
stern Australia	1891	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930
smania	1891	31,312	167,780	1,664,118	73,520
w Zealand	1891	211,040	831,831	18,227,186	308,812
eensland	1891	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
stralasia	1891	1,785,685	11,862,499	124,639,534	1,154,547
pe of Good Hope	1891	444,147	2,210,834	16,706,106	288,190
tal	1891	62,077	694,347	959,246	45,676
naica	1891	69,785	108,221	14,100	.....
ylon	1891	4,730	1,064,751	87,391	.....
wfoundland	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
lkland Islands	1889	3,025	6,521	589,772	67
i	1891	695	6,988	6,800	2,000

In Australasia, there are more horses and nearly three times as ny cattle as there are in Canada, but this country has the larger nber of swine.

Live stock in the world.

105. The number of live stock in the world is given in the next le, which is taken from the Report of the Statistician to the United tes Department of Agriculture.*

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

ntries.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
h America	57,887,438	17,717,139	2,391,738	51,292,797	48,059,045	45,536
America	57,610,183	5,486,036	1,666,225	96,242,137	2,723,516	2,695,697
pe	104,430,093	36,483,400	3,155,297	187,144,203	49,164,341	18,941,295
	60,846,904	4,279,241	1,079,723	39,922,366	488,937	1,646,934
a	6,094,883	1,238,574	390,059	35,589,208	546,906	12,566,612
alasia	11,872,360	1,786,644	.....	124,645,606	1,156,325	116,257
ia	131,796	4,066	110	12,607	33,151	13,102
Total	298,873,657	66,995,100	8,683,152	534,848,924	102,172,224	36,025,433

Export of provisions from Canada.

106. In addition to the live meat export trade, there are other les of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great in, and the following tables, giving the quantities and values of isions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the cipal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two ptions, articles, for the production of which in large quantities this try is particularly adapted, are only being exported to a small ent.

* January and February, 1893, No. 101.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1892.

Year.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874....	33,607,465	6,610,016	.... †	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
1875....	13,344,384	2,066,400	.... †	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
1876....	12,598,381	1,761,984	.... †	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877....	19,297,586	*5,420,800	.... †	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
1878....	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
1879....	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,440,822
1880....	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
1881....	12,142,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
1882....	11,100,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
1883....	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,419
1884....	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
1885....	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,330,788	11,542,703
1886....	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,532
1887....	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
1888....	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,859
1889....	4,443,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,893
1890....	7,813,415	251,934	2,187,617	94,260,187	1,951,585	12,839,669
1891....	7,669,658	309,791	3,219,866	106,202,140	3,768,101	8,022,935
1892....	12,316,650	145,843	6,984,048	118,270,052	5,736,696	7,931,294

VALUE.

Year.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874....	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875....	1,114,967	233,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876....	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
1877....	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
1878....	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,374
1879....	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
1880....	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,665
1881....	891,910	93,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,103,812
1882....	1,179,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883....	575,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,805,817	2,256,586
1884....	850,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,990,197
1885....	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,830,632
1886....	679,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,455	1,728,083
1887....	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
1888....	686,661	24,095	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
1889....	407,884	27,970	103,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,510
1890....	651,432	15,128	185,949	9,372,212	340,131	1,795,214
1891....	635,732	16,051	311,435	9,508,800	602,175	1,160,339
1892....	1,162,376	6,454	663,221	11,652,412	1,056,058	1,089,798

*Mutton included. †Not given.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1892, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Year.	Total.		Value Exported to			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	Newfoundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	$	$	$	$	$
1874....	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875....	62,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876....	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877....	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878....	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879....	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880....	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881....	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882....	95,258,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883....	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884....	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885....	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,314	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886....	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887....	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888....	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
1889....	117,805,984	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257
1890....	125,724,228	12,360,066	10,312,902	1,845,460	163,829	37,875
1891....	133,203,958	12,234,552	10,913,360	1,122,427	135,801	62,864
1892....	155,350,095	15,630,319	14,837,595	556,413	174,441	61,790

Exports principally to Great Britain.

507. The quantity and value of provisions exported in 1892 were both much greater than in any previous year. It will be seen that almost the whole trade is with Great Britain; out of a total value exported during the period of $202,986,589, the exports to the United Kingdom are represented by $167,758,679, being 82½ per cent. The proportion in 1892 was 95 per cent.

Supply of pork in Canada.

508. The exports of hog products, as pork, bacon, hams and lard, are small to what they ought to be, and though there was an increase in 1892, were not as much as in 1882, and it was with the intention of encouraging farmers to pay more attention to this branch of farming, that the Dominion Government, in 1890, placed an additional import duty upon pork. There is undoubtedly a wide scope here for the farmer, if he will only give the matter attention. As it is, Canadian bacon will always bring from one to one and a half cents per pound more than that from the United States, and this difference can easily be increased by improving the quality. Denmark, with a

population little more than that of Ontario, exported in 1892 to Great Britain no less than 75,250,784 lbs. of bacon.

Butter.

509. The export of butter has shown a marked increase during the last two years, the value in 1892 having been $715,927 more than in 1890, but the quantity is yet a long way behind that of 1880. Deterioration in quality, inattention to the market requirements and bad packing have been among the principal causes of the decline in this trade. Energetic efforts are being made by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner and by the Provincial Government officials of Ontario and Quebec to revive the butter-making industry, and already some measure of success has been obtained, as the larger export figures show. The establishment of experimental dairy stations has given a great impetus to dairying in the Maritime provinces, and what promises to be a profitable departure from the old lines of dairying in Ontario and Quebec has been inaugurated by making butter during the winter in the same factories where cheese-making is carried on during the summer months. Two of such factories were in operation in Ontario during 1891-92, under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner, and four in 1892-93. The butter made was shipped to England, and, after being used to advertise the dairying resources of this country, was sold, and realized the highest market prices going at the time.

Creameries in Ontario and Quebec.

510. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries Report, there were 39 creameries in operation in that province in 1891, 30 of which made 1,402,309 lbs. of butter and 199,089 lbs. of cheese. The average price was 20½ cents per lb. There are a large number of creameries in the province of Quebec, but no returns of their products are available.

Imports of butter into Great Britain.

511. The total quantity of butter imported into the United Kingdom in 1892 was 244,495,888 lbs., of which 6,671,952 lbs. only were from Canada, being, however, 1,490,048 lbs. more than in 1891, when the quantity from Canada was only 5,181,904 lbs. out of a total of 239,187,984 lbs. There does not appear to be any reason why Canada should not obtain a good footing in the English market for butter, as all that is required is proper attention to manufacture and maintenance of quality. The Australasian colonies have recently proved very formidable competitors, and, encouraged by the payment of bounties on the export of butter, have shipped such enormous quantities to the United Kingdom as to overload the market and seriously affect prices. The Victorian Government pays a bounty varying from 2 to 6 cents per lb., according to quality, which, as a consequence, has increased manufacture to such an extent that the quality has commenced to deteriorate.

12. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and their value 1892 was $8,129,211 more than in 1874. The cheese almost all to the United Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 2, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than anywhere else, the quantity having been 116,323,088 lbs., or er cent of the total quantity, as compared with 91,664,496 lbs., 6 per cent, from the United States, the next largest exporter. Cheese.

13. The pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the English market been won by careful attention to the requirements of that market by shipping only a first-class article. It is most important, in order this position should not be endangered, that the greatest care sed in maintaining the high standard of quality; hence the danger tting a bad shipment leave the country, as one or two of such might the work of years. Importance of maintaining the quality.

14. There were 838 cheese factories in operation in Ontario in , which manufactured 81,929,042 lbs. of cheese, from 865,453,574 of milk, given by 296,194 cows. The value of cheese made was 56,484. A large quantity of cheese is made in the province of bec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no complete stics are available. Returns from 129 factories reported the ufacture of 7,653,494 lbs. of cheese. Cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec.

15. When Canadian eggs were practically shut out of the United es market by the high tariff imposed in 1890, attention was turned e possibilities of diverting the trade and establishing as satisfactory ting in the English market as was formerly occupied in that of United States. The requirements of the English market differing much from those of the United States, considerable difficulty was rst experienced in getting shippers to make the necessary changes, losses were frequently incurred in consequence. The trade, how- , appears to be making steady headway: in 1891 the quantity ped from Montreal to Great Britain during the season of naviga- was 2,233,757 dozen, and in 1892, 2,744,134 dozen, an increase 10,377 dozen. The number shipped during the year ended 30th , 1892, was 3,987,655 dozen, as compared with 649,476 dozen in , an increase of 3,338,179 dozen. According to British Board of e returns, the number imported from Canada during the month of ary, 1891, was 450 dozen, in January, 1892, 11,680 dozen, and in ary, 1893, 43,000 dozen. The egg trade.

16. Considerable attention has been directed of late to the culti- n of the sugar beet, and in order to encourage the industry the Beet sugar

Government, at present, pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country. The bounty paid is $1 per ton, with an additional 3⅓ cents for every pound testing over 70 degrees, and the payments made so far have been:

Year ended 30th June, 1892..... ....$23,767
1st July, 1892, to 14th February, 1893..... 20,568

The total production of sugar in the world during the last three years has been calculated as follows* :—

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Kind of Sugar.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Beet sugar (Europe).....	Tons.	3,695,568	3,490,927	3,400,000
Cane sugar.	do	2,529,536	2,795,500	2,760,000
		6,225,104	6,285,427	6,160,000

Exports of Canadian agricultural produce, 1891 and 1892, compared as to quantity and value.

517. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1891 and 1892, calculated in the same manner as the tables in Chapter iv., page 210 and following pages. It will be seen that the increase in 1892 was due entirely to larger volume, and that, in spite of some heavy advances and declines, prices as a whole remained very much the same as in 1891, the increase of over eleven million dollars in volume being only offset by a fall of $783,000 in price. The heaviest falls were in cattle, barley, oats and apples, while the greatest appreciation was in bacon, butter, cheese and wheat. This table being for the fiscal year, the effect of the appreciation in prices of some articles at the beginning of the second half of 1891 is very apparent, as during the calendar year 1892 the fall in prices of farm produce has been almost continual.

* *Board of Trade Journal*, Feb., 1893.

S OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1892, RED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1891.

ES.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.		
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Due to Variation in Quantity.	Due to Variation in Price.	Actually more or less than 1891.
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	1,354,027	1,344,000	− 73,000	+ 10,000	− 63,217
.....	7,748,949	7,984,000	− 789,000	− 235,000	− 1,023,550
.....	1,385,146	1,264,000	+ 118,000	+ 121,000	+ 238,681
.....	1,638	2,000	.....	.....	− 316
als and					
.....	49,652	50,000	− 11,000	.....	− 11,101
.....	13,658	31,000	+ 7,000	− 17,000	− 10,335
.....	7,866	9,000	+ 5,000	− 1,000	+ 3,777
.....	1,094,205	954,000	+ 363,000	+ 140,000	+ 503,353
.....	57,801	56,000	+ 18,000	+ 2,000	+ 20,184
.....	6,454	7,000	− 9,000	.....	− 9,597
ned....	631,347	627,000	+ 356,000	+ 4,000	+ 360,163
ther...	18,216	21,000	+ 5,000	− 3,000	+ 1,958
ssed...	26,478	24,000	− 2,000	+ 2,000	+ 299
.....	2,504	2,000	− 1,000	+ 1,000	− 670
.....	425	.....	− 2,000	.....	− 2,374
.....	1,056,058	917,000	+ 315,000	+ 139,000	+ 453,883
.....	11,652,412	10,590,000	+ 1,082,000	+ 1,062,000	+ 2,143,612
.....	1,089,798	1,147,000	− 14,000	− 57,000	− 70,561
.....	6,947,851	6,543,000	+ 4,960,000	+ 405,000	+ 5,364,767
.....	2,613,363	3,115,000	+ 185,000	− 502,000	− 316,510
.....	1,450	1,000	− 87,000	.....	− 86,724
.....	2,241,256	3,198,000	+ 3,068,000	− 957,000	+ 2,111,339
e	3,255,158	3,208,000	+ 1,350,000	+ 47,000	+ 1,396,839
.....	195,376	194,000	+ 20,000	+ 1,000	+ 21,094
.....	190,505	147,000	− 80,000	+ 44,000	− 35,965
.....	411,645	483,000	− 13,000	− 71,000	− 84,123
.....	145,143	161,000	− 1,000	− 16,000	− 17,181
t.....	1,784,413	1,782,000	+ 394,000	+ 2,000	+ 395,835
.....	409,319	391,000	+ 346,000	+ 18,000	+ 364,124
.....	295,421	271,000	− 1,422,000	+ 24,000	− 1,398,250
.....	4,250	5,000	− 14,000	− 1,000	− 15,339
.....	800,533	730,000	+ 170,000	+ 71,000	+ 241,044
.....	14,323	15,000	− 6,000	− 1,000	− 6,783
.....	112,360	319,000	+ 138,000	− 207,000	− 69,026
d.....	14,392	16,000	− 33,000	− 2,000	− 34,637
or ripe	1,444,883	2,130,000	+ 740,000	− 685,000	+ 55,169
ther...	175,120	257,000	+ 129,000	− 82,000	+ 46,642
.....	200,860	203,000	− 43,000	− 2,000	− 44,643
al pro-					
.....	642,214	635,000	+ 3,000	+ 8,000	+ 11,660
rticles..	1,056,523	1,102,000	+ 559,000	− 45,000	+ 514,101
.....	49,152,992	49,935,000	+11,731,000	− 783,000	+10,947,622

he following tables give the values and quantities of imports rts of farm produce into and from Canada in 1892, showing amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the cles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States.

Imports of agricultural produce, 1892.

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN 1892.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Horses.....No.	2,077	84,125	35	2,631	2,037	81,464
Cattle..... "	2,195	43,834	.....	.....	2,195	43,834
Sheep..... "	52,509	115,664	.....	.....	52,509	115,664
Swine.....	.....	1,091	.....	.....	.....	1,091
Other animals....	.....	16,989	.....	1,632	.....	14,517
Mutton.....Lbs.	11,680	864	120	19	11,560	845
Pork..... "	9,583,788	490,639	15,701	1,129	9,568,087	489,510
*Bacon & hams "	1,016,367	94,846	8,260	1,039	1,008,068	93,802
Beef..... "	2,253,073	95,127	15,311	933	2,237,762	94,194
Meats, all other "	1,570,043	158,577	29,451	3,581	1,508,764	150,337
Lard..... "	693,269	50,779	2,023	188	691,246	50,591
Tallow..... "	924,016	46,652	28,937	1,795	895,079	44,857
Hides.....	.....	1,794,932	.....	75,757	.....	1,674,577
Wool.....Lbs.	10,224,086	1,694,702	2,789,267	575,427	4,904,541	682,365
Butter..... "	246,756	50,473	1,887	460	244,869	50,013
Cheese..... "	124,398	23,145	17,037	3,591	94,402	16,851
Poultry.....	.....	13,492	.....	1,404	.....	10,691
Eggs.....Doz.	180,055	28,231	196	37	156,252	26,208
Wheat.....Bush.	66,113	65,686	8	8	66,105	65,678
Barley..... "	1,553	973	25	29	1,528	944
Oats..... "	3,986	1,971	98	98	3,883	1,867
Pease..... "	6,815	9,497	185	363	6,485	8,935
Beans..... "	9,363	15,029	71	147	8,215	13,991
Rye..... "	393	268	.....	.....	393	268
Corn..... "	1,685,527	862,455	.....	.....	1,685,527	862,455
Cornmeal...Brls.	75,136	203,806	2	10	75,134	203,796
Oatmeal.....Lbs.	494,499	15,872	87,639	2,694	406,860	13,178
Flour, wheat.Brls.	36,559	167,019	2,220	13,785	34,338	153,229
Bran, mill feed, &c.	.....	44,312	.....	.....	.....	44,312
Potatoes....Bush.	99,256	48,281	2	4	99,193	48,254
Hay.....Tons.	1,153	8,447	.....	.....	1,153	8,447
Hops.....Lbs.	790,626	208,808	92,068	29,068	561,277	142,316
Seed flax....Bush.	105,634	114,462	12	22	103,905	110,217
" all other "	.....	400,055	.....	26,817	.....	345,749
Hemp, undressed....Cwt.	172,027	877,989	71,564	385,732	100,463	492,257
Trees and plants all kinds.	.....	146,401	.....	6,475	.....	126,986
Tobacco, raw.Lbs.	13,980,804	1,716,873	.....	.....	13,908,196	1,689,147
Fruits, viz.:—						
Apples, dried.Lbs	177,871	11,156	74	14	177,797	11,142
" green or ripe.....Brls.	34,381	80,367	.....	.....	34,381	80,367
Currants....Qts.	14,643	680	.....	.....	14,643	680
Cherries.... "	54,395	11,997	.....	.....	54,395	11,997
Grapes....Lbs.	1,142,785	67,975	419,859	29,175	720,676	38,610
Peaches.... "	2,149,176	80,768	.....	.....	2,149,176	80,768
Plums..Bush.	10,271	24,184	.....	.....	10,271	24,184
Berries, all kinds....Lbs.	944,755	75,335	.....	.....	944,291	75,299
All other articles.	.....	717,443	.....	48,118	.....	612,211
Total..	.....	10,782,031	.....	1,212,182	.....	8,908,495

NOTE—Animals for improv'nt of stock not included. * Shoulders and sides included.

...MENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1892 OF AGRICULTURAL ...DUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT ...TAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Exports of agricultural produce, 1892.

...CLES.	Exports, the Produce of Canada.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
..... No.	11,063	1,354,027	1,369	214,785	9,261	1,094,461
..... "	107,179	7,748,949	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
..... "	329,427	1,385,146	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200
..... "	284	1,638	.....	.....	48	579
...imals and ...	.....	49,652	.....	3,349	.....	44,537
.....Lbs.	382,692	13,658	.....	.....	361,719	12,735
..... "	142,386	7,866	2,600	194	1,465	112
..... "	11,544,295	1,094,205	11,493,340	1,089,060	2,954	369
..... "	598,083	57,801	558,812	53,939	374	46
..... "	145,843	6,454	.....	.....	6,116	344
...nned "	6,396,500	631,347	6,371,226	628,727	.....	.....
..... "	31,886	2,504	26,650	2,001	245	12
..... "	6,811	425	.....	.....	.....	.....
...orns and ...	.....	477,190	.....	650	.....	470,718
.....Lbs.	916,390	200,860	.....	.....	913,170	200,125
..... "	5,736,696	1,056,058	4,636,550	877,455	40,262	6,038
..... "	118,270,052	11,652,412	117,703,193	11,593,690	383,409	39,558
.....	.....	26,478	.....	6,577	.....	15,929
...Doz.	7,931,204	1,089,798	3,987,655	592,218	3,918,015	494,409
...Bush.	8,714,154	6,947,851	6,810,664	5,726,505	1,489,881	871,263
..... "	5,202,768	2,613,363	2,439,959	1,233,844	2,721,168	1,354,485
..... "	6,414,329	2,241,256	5,743,720	1,975,485	165,947	54,623
..... "	4,639,823	3,450,534	3,475,623	2,422,088	547,524	483,814
..... "	315,563	411,645	390	523	313,643	408,520
..... "	221,251	190,505	59,222	56,198	111,503	88,207
..... "	394	222	.....	.....	244	105
I.....Brls.	1,125	3,529	261	665	.....	.....
..... "	101,780	409,319	95,444	381,950	1,234	4,722
...eat) "	380,996	1,784,413	240,329	1,110,368	3,998	14,448
.....Cwt.	186,729	145,143	99,420	86,961	80,164	51,318
..... "	38,457	112,360	.....	.....	38,457	112,360
...Bush.	586,196	295,421	5,648	1,810	135,324	41,886
...Tons.	84,926	800,533	14,969	167,604	67,067	598,567
...over and ...	.....	455,515	.....	393,898	.....	24,374
...ried.Lbs.	256,729	14,392	170,315	10,692	24,338	491
...green or ...	.Brls.	690,951	1,444,883	668,793	1,405,527	16,995
...all kinds.	.....	93,398	.....	151	.....	93,242
...anned or ...	ed.....	.....	62,140	.....	23,679	.....
...ll other..	.....	19,369	.....	9	.....	19,237
... articles.	.....	800,733	.....	146,697	.....	415,731
...tal	.....	49,152,992	.....	37,977,057	.....	8,176,968

...luding split pease.

Imports from United States.

519. Out of $8,908,495 worth of produce imported from the States, $5,491,656, or 62 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, corn, raw tobacco and pork and bacon. The hides and wool imported are principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from the place of production. Tobacco and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of pork and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States, to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool and undressed hemp, imports from Great Britain are nominal, and only amounted to $251,023.

Exports to Great Britain and United States.

520. As regards exports, their value to Great Britain was $37,977,057, and to the United States $8,176,968. The principal exports to Great Britain were, cattle, bacon, cheese, wheat and flour, barley, oats, peas and apples, and to the United States, horses, sheep, eggs, wheat, barley and hay. The export of eggs to the United States has fallen off to a very great extent, since the passage of the McKinley bill, and the trade is being, at any rate, partially, transferred to Great Britain.

The horse trade.

521. The export of horses to the United States has fallen off very much, in consequence of an increase in the home supply, a large reduction in the demand, and a high tariff. The trade with Great Britain is increasing, but only slowly, the market being much more particular and harder to satisfy. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 339,185, of which 324,697 have gone to the United States, 8,069 to Great Britain and 6,419 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 44,332. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. The Imperial Government has discontinued for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, but the demand may be ultimately revived, and when the right kind of animals are found, a fair price is paid.

Horse breeding.

Export of hay to Great Britain.

522. Notwithstanding the duty, there was an increase in the value of hay exported to the States in 1892 of $222, 754, while the quantity shipped to Great Britain from Montreal during the season of navigation was 21,020 tons, valued at 237,304, and since the close of the season, large quantities have been sent over, *via* Portland, Boston and New York. Owing to a poor crop in Great Britain, the demand has been fairly brisk, and appears likely to continue for some time.

. The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the
n house authorities, is a comparative statement of the quantities
alues of the exports from the port of Montreal during the season
igation in the years 1891 and 1892, of the principal articles of
lian agricultural produce, showing the countries to which they
shipped.

Exports of agricultural produce from Montreal, 1891 and 1892.

ICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
....No.	Great Britain..	1,486	205,575	1,728	253,010
	United States..	742	81,950	924	105,303
	Newfoundland	2	472	15	2,776
		2,230	287,997	2,667	361,089
.... "	Great Britain..	93,844	6,999,808	96,632	6,882,788
	Germany	2,585	214,800	1,591	124,780
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	500	40,000
		*96,429	7,214,608	98,723	7,047,568
..... "	Great Britain..	30,788	169,983	15,794	142,202
	United States..	405	1,620	69	276
		31,193	171,603	15,863	142,478
.... "	Great Britain..	.....	.....	1,281	11,374
	United States..	2	35	3	65
		2	35	1,284	11,439
n....Lbs.	United States..	3,078	576	7,877	1,414
..... "	Newfoundland.	9,800	343	62,518	3,420
and					
s.... "	Great Britain..	679,906	67,962	1,849,245	185,120
	Newfoundland.	33,809	3,443	2,170	251
	United States..	.....	.....	38	6
		713,715	71,405	1,851,453	185,377

ese figures do not agree with either the Board of Trade or Government Inspec-
turns.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Beef, fresh and salted. Lbs	United States..	1,207	48	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	1,900	190	5,100	
		3,107	238	5,100	
Meats, canned.. "	Great Britain..	4,971,260	496,339	9,852,063	98
	Newfoundland.	14,270	1,471	.....	.....
		4,985,530	497,810	9,852,063	98
Meats, all other. "	Great Britain..	15,000	1,500	927	
	United States..	1,418	552	18,769	
	Germany.....	1,576	1,283	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	804	670	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	819	560	2,334	
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	24	
		19,617	4,565	22,054	
Lard..... "	Great Britain..	.....	.....	173,073	1
	Newfoundland.	1,000	82	785	
		1,000	82	173,858	1
Tallow .... "	Great Britain..	.....	.....	32,745	
	Newfoundland.	1,529	88	.....	.....
		1,529	88	32,745	
Butter..... "	Great Britain..	2,919,712	549,185	5,325,878	9
	United States..	18,158	2,252	683	
	Germany. ...	75,925	6,760	7,071	
	Newfoundland.	429,844	68,671	378,715	
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	414	
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	2,250	
		3,443,639	626,868	5,715,011	1,0
Cheese .... "	Great Britain..	78,200,037	7,629,437	104,190,955	10,3
	United States..	8	2	29	
	Newfoundland.	81,814	7,886	164,089	
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	1,750	
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	2,240	
		78,281,859	7,637,325	104,359,063	10,3

RTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	1891. Quantity.	1891. Value.	1892. Quantity.	1892. Value.
			$		$
.....Doz.	Great Britain..	2,233,757	328,207	2,744,134	314,894
	United States..	97	16	1,850	241
	Belgium... ..	.....	....	490	56
	Newfoundland.	.....	.....	160	15
		2,233,854	328,223	2,746,634	315,206
ıt. ..Bush.	Great Britain..	1,642,245	1,677,105	4,057,201	3,697,615
	United States..	25	26	58	58
	Newfoundland.	34	35	3	3
	Germany	.....	.....	296,736	248,911
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	12,049	12,049
	Holland..	.....	.....	217,460	174,894
		1,642,304	1,677,166	4,583,507	4,133,530
y..... "	Great Britain. .	729,421	127,358	398,722	228,612
	Holland.....	26,850	16,110	8,761	5,256
	Newfoundland.	1,466	913	2,082	896
	United States..	.....	.....	10	7
		757,737	144,381	409,575	234,771
..... "	Great Britain. .	703,097	248,539	4,910,997	1,697,327
	Newfoundland.	8,409	3,945	8,378	2,991
	United States..	.....	.....	41,820	14,637
	Germany	....	.....	14,971	5,343
	Belgium.....	....	.....	206,806	82,777
	Holland.	....	.....	12,449	4,979
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	1,350	510
		711,506	252,484	5,196,771	1,808,564
, whole split. "	Great Britain..	1,463,459	1,272,283	1,685,489	1,193,711
	Germany	88,625	70,384	256,992	214,876
	Belgium.	28,127	22,501	50,002	37,597
	Holland.....	83,648	76,897	108,206	87,842
	Newfoundland.	78,304	67,783	40,279	39,207
		1,742,163	1,509,848	2,140,968	1,573,233
..... "	Great Britain..	44,226	44,100	13,941	12,079
	Germany.....	17,394	13,960	10,958	9,500
	Holland.	24,811	24,133	9,017	8,100
	Newfoundland.	.....	.....	5	5
	Belgium.	57,226	45,534	.....	.....
		143,657	127,727	33,921	29,684

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1891. Quantity.	1891. Value.	1892. Quantity.	1892. Value.
			$		$
Flour. ....Brls.	Great Britain..	90,655	460,768	129,547	572,710
	Belgium.	1,520	4,200	30	100
	Holland.....	2,618	12,800	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	87,937	414,986	106,505	500,236
	Germany	.....	.....	179	894
	B. W. Indies ..	....	.....	20	90
		182,930	892,754	236,281	1,074,030
Oatmeal. .. "	Great Britain. .	12,954	54,915	55,470	254,817
	Newfoundland.	1,908	9,037	1,866	9,364
	United States..	1	4	2	6
		14,863	63,956	57,338	264,187
Potatoes..Bush.	Great Britain..	6	2	3,600	1,808
	United States..	1,461	852	814	208
	Newfoundland.	72	24	120	60
		1,539	878	4,534	2,076
Hay.. ...Tons.	Great Britain..	11,505	130,553	21,020	237,304
	United States..	100	790	137	1,337
	Germany . .	307	4,236	1,111	16,338
	Belgium.	39	585	82	1,133
	Newfoundland.	1,252	12,158	2,187	22,409
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	24	210
		13,203	148,322	24,561	278,730
Apples . . .Brls.	Great Britain..	102,989	237,455	436,941	957,679
	Newfoundland.	3,144	6,551	10,855	30,571
	United States..	11	27	991	2,508
	Other countries.	10	25	7	13
		106,154	244,058	448,794	990,786
	Total value..	.....	21,903,340	....	30,837,997

Exports of agricultural produce from Canada and the United States, 1892.

524. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce from Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1892.

PORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1892.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM	
	Canada.	United States.
	$	$
	1,354,027	611,188
	7,748,949	35,099,095
	1,385,146	161,105
	1,638	364,081
nimals and poultry	49,652	262,752
	13,658	9,022
	7,866	4,822,295
	1,094,205	39,334,933
	57,801	7,757,717
	6,454	22,134,085
canned	631,347	7,876,454
	2,504	33,201,621
	425	4,425,630
horns and skins	477,190	1,223,895
	200,860	30,664
	1,056,058	2,445,878
	11,652,412	7,676,657
	26,478	13,828
	1,089,798	32,374
	6,947,851	161,399,132
	2,613,363	1,751,445
	2,241,256	3,842,559
	3,450,534	945,767
	411,645	
	190,505	11,432,160
	222	41,590,460
eal	3,529	919,961
l	409,319	555,957
wheat)	1,784,413	75,362,283
	145,143	Not specified.
	112,360	do
s	294,421	361,378
	800,533	582,838
clover and grass	455,515	2,018,322
viz.:—		
ples, dried	14,392	1,288,102
do green	1,444,883	2,407,956
rries, all kinds	93,398	*
uits, canned or preserved	62,140	1,803,558
lo all other	19,369	1,156,529
er articles	800,733	†29,816,847
Total	49,152,992	504,718,528

* included in all other fruits. † $20,303,245 tobacco leaf included.

Average imports of agricultural produce into Great Britain.

525. In issues of this work previous to 1890, tables were given showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural produce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were taken correctly from the British returns; but it was found that these returns did not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as articles were credited to the country in which the port of shipment was situated, without reference to the country of production, *e.g.*, articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, were credited in the British customs returns to British North America. This practice still prevails, and, as the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of three years and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that, in many cases, the Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, and that, therefore, these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles, but they give a general idea of the proportion contributed by Canada to the food supply of England. This table should be compared with similar ones in the Year Books for 1891 and 1890. Enormous as is the quantity of food from other countries annually required by the people of the United Kingdom, yet that quantity is continually increasing, and the figures show what a very small proportion of the whole amount is contributed by Canada, and, on the other hand, what large proportions of many articles are sent from the United States. Canada is just as well, if not better, able to supply these articles, as far as extent of area, climate and natural facilities go, but she lacks the other essential quality of population, and it is evident that energetic steps must be taken towards settling the great North-west, if Canada's contribution to the food supply of the mother country is ever to become an important factor of consideration.

Articles.		Total.	Imported from				Percentage of Imports from	
			United States.	Canada.	Other British Possessions.	Other Foreign Countries.	United States.	Canada.
Horses	No.	18,263	297	504	76	17,293	1·63	2·76
Cattle	"	568,408	299,851	78,218	2,379	130,039	52·75	13·76
Sheep	"	460,307	11,579	47,072	692	405,195	2·52	10·23
Mutton	Lbs.	175,016,912	168,152	.....	96,598,133	72,607,099	0·10	.....
Pork	"	38,868,555	20,204,514	7,117	16,240	16,971,173	51·98	0·02
Bacon and hams	"	530,100,877	444,012,345	6,348,156	2,613	75,250,784	83·76	1·20
Beef, salted	"	29,304,912	¶ 47,141,942	.....	124,208	179,723	.....	.....
" fresh	"	192,675,291	166,925,197	15,322	13,437,307	2,120,571	86·64	0·01
Meats, all other	"	86,217,301	60,945,736	1,581,262	11,421,797	22,946,000	70·69	1·83
Lard	"	131,307,729	¶ 142,169,786	67,132	45,061	496,612	.....	.....
Tallow and stearine	"	149,622,800	‡ 46,286,274	‡ 31,821	64,281,616	28,513,669	30·94	0·02
Butter	"	227,403,531	9,298,483	1,563,429	4,329,099	210,278,880	4·09	0·69
Cheese	"	227,486,859	75,094,648	96,029,853	2,463,888	45,750,869	33·01	42·21
Poultry*	$	2,316,579	8,865	1,251	3,495	2,290,535	0·38	0·05
Eggs	Doz.	101,173,543	300	217,725	124,650	99,916,057	.....	0·21
Wheat	Bush.	115,322,062	33,209,903	625,479	23,573,122	52,002,695	28·79	0·54
Barley	"	40,090,242	836,939	55,365	141,503	38,465,201	2·08	0·14
Oats	"	49,761,103	2,404,959	157,729	852,748	45,017,618	4·83	0·32
Pease	"	3,706,608	† 22,796	1,917,345	358,572	904,842	0·61	51·73
Flour	Brls.	8,804,740	6,577,584	116,017	61,429	1,481,478	74·71	1·32
Potatoes	Bush.	4,353,914	506	1,361	2,316,143	2,037,771	0·01	0·03
Onions	"	4,002,231	2,727	.....	118,189	3,881,788	0·07	.....
Apples, green	"	3,111,549	1,336,709	1,323,070	88,751	1,205,881	42·96	42·52
Flax seed	"	17,074,059	7,895	.....	10,442,128	6,342,548	0·04	.....
Flax, dressed and undressed	Lbs.	173,316,491	.....	.....	5,072,816	168,243,675	.....	.....
Wool	"	680,239,468	16,732	2,800	572,262,919	107,022,977	.....	.....

* Value only. † Beans included. ‡ Tallow only. ¶ Some of this is evidently re-exported.

Principal articles imported from Canada.

526. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

Imports of agricultural produce into Great Britain, 1889, 1890, 1891.

527. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891, without reference to the countries from whence they came:—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90-91.

Articles.		Quantity.		
		1889.	1890.	1891.
Horses	No.	13,832	19,286	21,672
Cattle	"	555,222	642,596	507,407
Sheep	"	677,958	358,458	344,594
Mutton	Lbs.	137,206,496	194,300,736	193,543,504
Pork	"	43,310,400	33,611,872	39,683,392
Bacon and hams	"	502,220,096	560,001,792	528,081,344
Beef, salted	"	29,396,416	30,769,312	27,749,008
" fresh	"	155,204,234	207,724,416	215,097,232
Meats, all other	"	81,151,504	85,151,360	92,349,040
Lard	"	133,577,248	142,602,432	117,743,808
Tallow and stearine	"	139,331,472	154,962,416	153,574,512
Butter	"	215,918,304	227,104,304	239,187,984
Cheese	"	213,695,888	240,196,880	228,628,400
*Poultry	$	2,302,872	2,422,904	2,223,964
Eggs	Doz.	94,325,030	102,912,460	106,283,140
Wheat	Bush.	109,296,855	112,885,136	123,784,136
Barley	"	40,602,125	38,915,305	40,753,256
Oats	"	52,674,809	41,924,848	54,683,651
Pease	"	3,164,334	3,439,311	4,516,178
Flour	Brls.	8,216,366	8,833,068	9,364,881
Potatoes	Bush.	3,480,262	3,621,520	5,959,961
Onions	"	3,854,453	3,871,195	4,281,045
Apples	"	3,612,316	2,574,957	3,147,373
Flax seed	"	18,155,960	15,465,320	17,600,896
Flax, dressed and undressed	Lbs.	177,791,264	177,167,088	164,991,120
Wool	"	696,011,487	629,236,209	715,470,768

* Value only.

Ranches and stock in N.W.T.

528. The fertile plains of the North-west, particularly in the district of Alberta, are admirably adapted for stock-raising, and in 1892 there were 142 ranches in operation in the grazing districts, covering an

of 1,801,209 acres. According to the census returns of 1891, the owing number of live stock were then in the three districts :—

	Alberta.	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.
Horses	31,970	23,449	5,220
Cattle	145,658	69,420	16,144
Sheep	16,057	44,376	4,487
Swine	5,103	10,020	1,098

These figures, when compared with the figures for the same districts, given in the census returns of 1885, show increases as follow :—

Horses	36,514
Cattle	144,086
Sheep	45,512

le swine show a decrease of 6,321. In 1881 the whole of the th-west Territories only contained 18,763 head of live stock, while 891, in the three provisional districts alone, there were 373,002 d. There seems good reason to believe that at the end of the pre- decade the increase will be found, both actually and proportion- y, to be very much larger.

The experimental farms.

29. There is no space to go into any details of all the work that done on the several experimental farms during the year; they t be obtained, if required, from the director's report, published by Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural ducts, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments arious kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers erally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest en by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 16,905 s of grain, 5,000 bundles of seedling forest trees and small fruit, 4,053 bags of tree seed were distributed; 1,370 samples of grain e received for report; a number of bulletins and reports were out, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the to receive bulletins, etc., now number upwards of 25,000. The nditure during the year on the several farms was as follows :—

Central Farm, Ottawa	$22,648
Farm, Nappan, N.S.	6,524
do Brandon, Man.	11,912
do Indian Head, N.W.T.	9,583
do Agassiz, B.C.	7,320
Total	$57,987
Salaries, printing, &c., &c.	17,013
Grand total	$75,000

CHAPTER VII.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

PART I.—RAILWAYS.

Government aid to Canadian railways.

530. In India and in all the principal British colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections, and Prince Edward Island railways—the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordance with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island, when that province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than $144,214,384 in the shape of subsidies and loans at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of $26,997,436, and various municipalities to the extent of $13,981,248.

Land subsidies to railways.

531. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 47,377,422 acres. If these lands are valued at only $2 per acre, they represent a sum amounting to $94,754,844; but the probability is they will realize a much larger sum. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money subsidies of $15,438,567, has granted lands to the extent of 13,293,500 acres, part of which has been commuted at 70 cents per acre. Some of the other provinces have also made land grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

Railway development in Canada.

532. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. John's, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin, in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole

of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In January, 1854, the main line of the Great Western Railway, from Windsor to Niagara, was opened for traffic; and in November, 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway was running between Montreal and Stratford. At the close of 1857, there were 1,428 miles of railway in the province of Canada. During the next ten years comparatively little was done in the way of railway extension, as at the time of Confederation (1867) there were but 2,258 miles in operation, an increase of only 773 miles during the decade. At the close of the next ten years, viz., in 1877, there were 5,574 miles in operation, an increase of 3,316; in 1887, the number of miles in operation was 11,691, an increase of 6,117 miles; while five years later, viz., on 30th June, 1892, there had been a further increase of 2,897 miles, making the total number of miles in operation on that date, 14,588, or 12,330 miles more than at Confederation. In 1868, the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1892, to $844,991,750.

Particulars of capital paid.

533. The following table, which gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid up, show to what a large extent the railways of this country have been assisted by state and municipal aid. The Dominion Government has contributed at the rate of $9,698 per mile constructed, and the Provincial Governments at the rate, on an average, of $1,816 per total mileage constructed. As, however, the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions per mile were much larger.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1891 AND 1892.

Source of Capital.	Amount.	
	1891.	1892.
	$	$
Ordinary share capital	238,769,386	244,844,382
Preference "	101,000,400	99,555,900
Bonded debt	292,291,654	305,120,200
Aid from Dominion Government	142,934,781	144,214,384
" Ontario "	6,032,585	6,171,181
" Quebec "	10,879,134	12,033,013
" New Brunswick "	4,297,501	4,365,356
" Nova Scotia "	2,007,996	1,999,696
" Manitoba "	2,477,250	2,390,690
" British Columbia Government	37,500	37,500
" Municipalities	13,817,509	13,981,248
Capital from other sources	2,102,062	10,278,200
Total	816,647,758	844,991,750

Proportion of various sources of capital to total.

534. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :—

	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.	1891. Per cent.	1892. Per cent.
Ordinary share capital.....	31·	30·	29·2	28·9
Bonded debt	33·	34·	35·8	36·1
Dominion Government aid..	18·	18·	17·5	17·1
Preference share capital....	12·	12·	12·3	11·7
Provincial Government aid.	3·	3·	3·2	3·2
Municipal aid	2·	2·	1·7	1·7
Other sources.....	0·4	0·4	0·3	1·2

It will be seen that 22 per cent of the total capital has been contributed by state and municipal aid.

Railway statistics, 1875-1892.

535. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874 :—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-92.

Year ended 30th June.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.
					$	$	
1875.....	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81·
1876	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721	82·
1877...	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82·
1878.....	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78·
1879... ...	6,484½	20,731,685	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81·
1880.....	6,891¼	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705	71·
1881.....	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418	72·
1882..	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709	77·
1883.....	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74·
1884.....	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77·
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75·
1886.....	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	24,177,582	72·
1887.....	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71·
1888.....	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,159,153	30,652,048	73·
1889	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74·
1890..... ..	13,256	41,849,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70·
1891.....	14,009	43,399,178	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	73·
1892..... .	14,588	44,448,468	13,533,414	22,189,923	51,685,768	36,488,228	70·

Earnings and expenses.

536. There was an increase in the total receipts in 1892 of $3,493,669, as compared with the preceding year, while the working expense

ved an increase of $1,527,779, consequently the proportion of to receipts showed a decrease of 3 per cent, having been 70 as compared with 73 per cent in 1891. The earnings and per mile have been as follow in the years named. The or decrease shown in the table is, in each case, with the year ely preceding :—

GS AND EXPENSES PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

r.	Earnings.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Working Expenses.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$		$	$
.....	4,033	....	1875	3,268	....
.....	3,418	—615	1880.....	2,444	—824
.....	3,175	—243	1885.....	2,366	— 78
.....	3,106	— 69	1886..	2,260	—106
.....	3,332	+226	1887	2,363	+197
.....	3,465	+133	1888.....	2,520	+157
.....	3,338	—127	1889.....	2,458	— 62
.....	3,534	+196	1890.....	2,483	+ 25
.....	3,440	— 94	1891	2,495	+ 12
. .....	3,543	+103	1892.	2,501	+ 6

Earnings to capital.

he proportion of net earnings to capital paid was 1·80 per igher proportion than in any of the preceding six years, the r which were, 1891, 1·62 per cent, 1890, 1·77 per cent, 1889, cent, 1888, 1·58 per cent, 1887, 1·64 per cent, and 1886, 1·41

Freight carried.

There was an increase of 436,902 tons in the quantity of arried, as compared with 1891, and of 16,519,087 tons as l with 1875; and while in the last named year the quantity vas 1,174 tons per mile, in 1892 it was 1,521 tons per mile. s an increase in the train mileage of 1,049,290 miles, and 46 persons in the number of passengers carried.

Business on Canadian railways, 1891 and 1892.

he following is a comparative statement of the business done lian railways in the years 1891 and 1892; particulars of the lines being given separately.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

Railways.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			$	$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	138	159	3,737,355	7,187,355	120,666	134,855	465,354	553,713
Canada Southern	379	379	34,824,159	35,130,159	626,411	623,342	3,925,312	3,174,065
Canadian Pacific system	5,537	5,534	279,527,597	283,243,327	2,971,774	3,150,684	3,675,113	4,058,575
Central Ontario	104	104	970,000	970,000	58,131	53,602	72,500	72,500
Grand Trunk system	3,143	3,158	324,867,300	334,017,832	5,908,987	5,899,096	7,736,069	8,249,038
Manitoba and North-western	250	250	10,999,340	10,912,780	25,010	32,227	88,907	80,193
Quebec Central	154	154	8,627,882	8,752,717	132,070	127,858	128,771	138,950
South-eastern system	260	209	8,445,509	6,301,787	274,299	241,639	496,749	566,297
Windsor and Annapolis	116	119	3,974,873	3,952,681	152,038	154,607	87,117	119,915
Other lines	2,575	3,170	82,657,371	96,179,552	1,509,370	1,678,383	3,713,084	3,861,038
Total	12,656	13,236	758,631,386	786,648,190	11,778,756	12,096,293	20,388,976	20,874,284
Government railways	1,353	1,352	58,016,372	58,343,560	1,443,812	1,437,121	1,364,045	1,315,639
Total for Canada	14,009	14,588	816,647,758	844,991,750	13,222,568	13,533,414	21,753,021	22,189,923

Railways.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			$	$	$	$		
Canada Atlantic	428,816	461,184	558,832	570,697	337,754	369,277	60·	65·
Canada Southern	3,254,270	3,520,982	4,408,964	4,989,700	3,161,345	3,390,649	72·	68·
Canadian Pacific system	13,754,014	14,294,974	18,672,174	20,789,104	11,538,134	12,441,126	62·	60·
Central Ontario	110,000	150,000	87,936	103,633	91,586	106,250	104·	103·
Grand Trunk system	16,482,207	16,741,890	17,423,860	17,761,696	12,621,478	12,790,237	72·	72·
Manitoba and North-western	143,076	160,743	232,095	237,833	201,262	217,847	87·	92·
Quebec Central	286,637	295,440	275,508	283,370	193,039	195,889	70·	69·
South-eastern system	587,151	591,155	587,595	590,720	539,442	558,460	92·	95·
Windsor and Annapolis	195,771	257,405	277,514	301,919	182,475	195,905	66·	65·
Other lines	2,863,779	3,028,815	2,515,968	2,954,212	2,173,602	2,493,505	86·	84·
Total	38,105,721	39,502,588	45,040,446	48,582,884	31,040,117	32,759,145	69·	67·
Government railways	5,293,457	4,945,880	3,151,653	3,102,884	3,920,332	3,729,083	124·	120·
Total for Canada	43,399,178	44,448,468	48,192,099	51,685,768	34,960,449	36,488,228	73·	71·

Proportion of expenses to receipts.

539. There was a decrease of $2 per $100, both with and without government railways, in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the smallest proportions being shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway, followed by the Canada Atlantic (in the working expenses of which there was an increase of $5 per $100) and Windsor and Annapolis Railways, the Central Ontario Railway again having the highest proportion. While there was a decrease of $4 per $100 in the working expenses on government railways, the proportion to receipts was still no less than 120 per cent, and vigorous efforts, with already some show of success, are being made to reduce this excess of expenditure. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts in Canada is high, and, even leaving out government railways, is higher than in many other countries; in the United Kingdom in 1891 it was 55 per cent; in India (1890) 49·87 per cent; in Australia (1890) 64·97 per cent; in Australasia (1890) 64·84 per cent; and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent. In the United States in 1891 it was 68·83 per cent.

Proportion of traffic, &c., to miles in operation.

540. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 8,374 tons per mile, a decrease, however, of 1,983 tons per mile as compared with 1891, that on the Grand Trunk system was 2,612 tons, an increase of 151 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 733 tons, an increase of 70 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: on the Grand Trunk 1,868, on the Canada Southern 1,644, and on the Canadian Pacific 569. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 9,290 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,301 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,583 miles.

Principal sources of receipts and expenses.

541. The following table is a concise statement of the receipts and expenditure of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

Railways.	Earnings from			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	106,841	385,818	78,038	570,697	3,589
Canada Southern	1,262,362	3,561,201	166,137	4,989,700	13,165
Canadian Pacific system	5,509,277	13,091,396	2,188,431	20,789,104	3,757
Grand Trunk system	5,463,983	11,621,037	676,676	17,761,696	5,624
Intercolonial	961,428	1,803,529	180,485	2,945,442	2,581
Quebec Central	116,441	153,036	13,893	283,370	1,840
Manitoba and North-western	61,505	155,352	20,976	237,833	951
South-eastern system	171,814	391,134	27,772	590,720	2,826
Other lines	1,134,815	2,067,619	314,772	3,517,206	976
Total	14,788,466	33,230,122	3,667,180	51,685,768	3,543

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

Railways.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	57,017	174,731	137,529	369,277	2,322
Canada Southern	495,458	1,546,192	1,348,999	3,390,649	8,946
Canadian Pacific system	2,509,858	5,020,091	4,911,177	12,441,126	2,248
Grand Trunk system	2,340,587	5,903,687	4,545,963	12,790,237	4,050
Intercolonial	1,007,935	1,600,882	830,560	3,439,377	3,014
Quebec Central	52,326	68,466	75,097	195,889	1,272
Manitoba and North-western	66,005	76,578	75,264	217,847	871
South-eastern system	97,853	274,458	186,149	558,460	2,672
Other lines	1,051,700	1,045,294	988,372	3,085,366	856
Total	7,678,739	15,710,379	13,099,110	36,488,228	2,501

Proportion of principal sources to total.

542. The receipts from freight traffic formed 64·3 per cent, and from passenger traffic 28·6 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 43 per cent were for working and repairs, 35·9 per cent for general working expenses, and 21 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were three times as much as those of any other of the large roads, except the Grand Trunk,

and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small. The working expenses on the Intercolonial Railway were $433 per mile in excess of the receipts, as compared with an excess of $600 per mile in 1891.

Receipts per mile in various countries.

543. The receipts per train mile in Canada were $1.16 per mile, being lower than those of the United Kingdom and most of the Australasian colonies, but higher than in the principal European countries, as shown by the following table:—

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS PER TRAIN MILE.

New Zealand	$1 86	Austria-Hungary	$1 04
New South Wales	1 60	Russia	1 01
South Australia	1 58	Italy (State lines)	1 01
United Kingdom	1 33	Germany	0 91
Victoria	1 29	France	0 78
Canada	1 16	Belgium	0 60
Queensland	1 11		

Receipts per ton of freight carried.

544. The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada was $1.49, being lower than in the Australasian colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy and France, but higher than in the other countries named below.

AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Queensland	$3 14	Canada	$1 49
South Australia	2 90	Austria-Hungary	1 48
Russia	2 90	Denmark	1 11
New South Wales	2 02	Switzerland	1 11
Roumania	1 98	Norway	0 85
Italy	1 82	Germany	0 79
Victoria	1 68	Holland	0 75
New Zealand	1 58	United Kingdom	0 67
France	1 52	Belgium	0 64

The greater distances to be travelled no doubt account for the average amount being higher in the colonies, than in the United Kingdom, and European countries.

Capital cost per mile.

545. The average capital cost per completed mile of railroad in Canada has been, up to the present time, $56,825, which is lower than in European countries, but higher than in the United States and most of the Australasian colonies, as shown by the following table taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1890–91, the conversions having been made in this office:—

TAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Cost per Mile.	Countries.	Cost per Mile.
	$		$
d and Wales	250,920	Victoria	64,459
l Kingdom	213,914	Canada	56,825
d	181,130	United States	53,189
	133,833	Australasia	44,149
m	108,921	India	43,785
Dominions	100,988	Tasmania	40,875
ny	98,705	Cape Colony	39,040
a	96,520	New Zealand	37,395
rland	95,011	Norway	35,483
d	92,521	Queensland	31,439
	82,217	South Australia	30,422
outh Wales	66,887	Sweden	29,603
d	64,580	Western Australia	20,786

6. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost in Canada is very , and, with three exceptions, is lower than that of any country or y named in the following table, which is taken from the Victorian Book, 1890-91. The proportion in Canada would be slightly r if the capital cost of the lines in operation could be ascertained, as it is, the figures used include the cost of construction of 282 leted miles, not yet in operation, and of 210 miles at present under ruction. Proportion of net revenue to capital cost.

PORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per cent.	Countries.	Per cent.
Colony	5·74	Ireland	3·75
any	5·40	Scotland	3·68
	4·96	Australasia	3·27
um	4·55	Sweden	3·24
ntine Confederation	4·35	New South Wales	3·20
nd and Wales	4·32	Holland	3·18
erland	4·21	New Zealand	3·02
d Kingdom	4·21	Italy	2·62
ria	4·18	Queensland	2·07
ia-Hungary	4·10	Canada	1·80
e	3·99	Norway	1·78
Australia	3·95	Tasmania	0·71
h Dominions	3·93	Western Australia	—1·53

7. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should Proportion of traffic to capital cost.

be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1892, the gross receipts only amounted to 6·12 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been $516,857,680 and the actual cost $844,991,750. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actual and theoretical cost of principal railways in Canada.

548. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1892. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1892.

Name of Railway.	Number of Miles.	Theoretical Cost.		Actual Cost.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		$	$	$	$
Alberta Railway and Coal Co..	174	2,099,480	11,548	4,997,729	28,723
Canada Atlantic	159	5,706,970	35,830	6,746,224	42,429
Canada Southern	379	49,897,000	131,654	35,130,159	92,692
Canadian Pacific system.	5,534	207,891,040	37,566	283,243,327	51,182
Central Ontario.	104	1,036,330	9,965	970,000	9,327
Erie and Huron	76	1,081,580	14,231	1,297,754	17,076
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	78	1,632,880	20,934	2,987,016	38,295
Grand Trunk system..	3,158	177,616,960	56,243	334,017,832	105,768
‡Intercolonial	1,142	29,454,420	25,792	54,593,479	47,805
Kingston and Pembroke	113	1,514,850	13,406	4,064,956	35,973
*Manitoba and North-western.	250	2,378,330	9,513	3,602,138	14,409
Northern Pacific and Manitoba	264	2,621,400	9,929	5,490,500	20,797
Pontiac and Pacific Junction..	61	450,090	7,379	1,334,964	21,885
Prince Edward Island.	211	1,574,430	13,430	3,750,081	17,772
Quebec Central.	154	2,833,710	18,401	8,752,717	56,836
Quebec and Lake St. John	196	1,499,340	7,650	10,393,894	53,030
Shore Line	82	349,020	4,256	1,669,800	20,363
South-eastern system	209	5,907,200	28,264	6,301,787	30,248
†Windsor and Annapolis	119	3,019,190	25,371	4,084,187	34,321
Total	12,463	498,564,220	40,004	773,428,544	62,058

‡Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included. * Saskatchewan and Western included. † Windsor Junction included.

Heaviest expenditure on construction.

549. There are, it will be seen, only two railways in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, viz., the Canada Southern and Central Ontario. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the

main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been $7,650 per mile, its actual cost was no less than $53,030 per mile.

Receipts per mile in various countries.

550. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and some foreign countries :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.	Country.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.
	$		$
England and Wales	22,776	New South Wales	5,888
United Kingdom	18,843	Trinidad and Tobago	4,957
Belgium	12,419	Cape Colony	4,163
France	11,042	Jamaica	4,078
Russia	7,314	Australia	4,146
Germany	11,451	Australasia	3,840
Austria-Hungary	7,616	Canada	3,543
Natal	7,265	New Zealand	2,988
India	6,648	Barbados	2,380
Ceylon	6,575	South Australia	3,202
United States	6,512	Newfoundland	2,088
Italy	6,424	Queensland	2,000
Victoria	6,541	Tasmania	2,063
Mauritius	5,856	Western Australia	398

Receipts per mile in Canada and Australasia.

551. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

Gauge of Canadian railways.

552. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Rolling stock in use, 1891 and 1892.

553. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1891 and 1892 will be found in the next table:—

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

YEAR.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1891..... ..	1,850	142	849	624	560	34,365	14,614	3,539
1892.....	1,961	155	909	634	591	35,668	15,403	3,564
Increase..	111	13	60	10	31	1,303	789	25

Rolling stock hired.

554. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year:—

YEAR.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.
1891.....	50	17	31	15	25	3,625	289
1892.....	39	7	39	2	16	2,992	195

Rolling stock on Grand Trunk and C.P.R. systems.

555. Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk:—

Rolling Stock.	1891.		1892.	
	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.
Engines.....	506	717	589	722
Sleeping and parlour cars	104	*11	118	16
First class cars	167	380	183	390
Second class and emigrant cars.	156	225	159	225
Baggage, mail and express cars.	157	214	177	214
Cattle and box cars.....	11,058	15,529	11,903	16,014
Platform cars.....	3,156	6,098	3,331	6,568
Coal and dump cars.....	475	....	471	... .

*Sleeping cars only.

556. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles freight carried in 1892. Principal articles of freight carried, 1892.

MMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

Railways.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
nada Atlantic	20,752	87,330	2,872	244,360
nada Southern	169,605	689,244	173,403	301,745
nadian Pacific system	235,542	724,868	95,475	896,699
and Trunk system	583,375	1,510,190	454,014	1,026,505
tercolonial	95,401	79,040	12,156	219,343
ebec Central	7,421	1,261	4,438	62,993
nitoba and North-western	3,386	49,724	3,094	7,375
uth-eastern system	26,780	115,515	3,922	117,656
her lines	142,231	388,658	422,119	461,868
Total	1,284,493	3,645,830	1,171,493	3,338,544

Railways.	Firewood.	Manufactured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
nada Atlantic	67,338	17,067	113,994	553,713
nada Southern	36,070	425,638	1,378,360	3,174,065
nadian Pacific system	232,787	1,020,558	852,646	4,058,575
and Trunk system	310,268	570,048	3,794,638	8,249,038
tercolonial	22,156	309,328	527,151	1,264,575
ebec Central	1,132	3,302	58,403	138,950
nitoba and North-western	1,906	12,216	2,492	80,193
uth-eastern system	22,976	107,772	171,676	566,297
her lines	200,889	242,743	2,245,699	4,104,517
Total	895,522	2,708,672	9,145,059	22,189,923

557. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 37 per nt of the total freight, as compared with 35 per cent in 1891, but a naller proportion than in any of the four preceding years. The nadian Pacific Railway carried 18 per cent as compared with 17 per nt in 1891, but the Canada Southern only carried 14 per cent as ainst 18 per cent in 1891. The freight returns having been made tons only, and not in quantities according to kind, as formerly, no nparison can be made with former years, except that there was a Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.

decrease in the quantity of manufactured goods carried as well as that of general articles.

Accidents on railways in Canada.

558. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 18 years:—

	Killed.	Injured.
1875	92	289
1876	109	304
1877	111	317
1878	97	361
1879	107	66
1880	87	102
1881	99	147
1882	147	397
1883	169	550
1884	227	796
1885	157	684
1886	144	571
1887	178	633
1888	231	775
1889	210	875
1890	218	838
1891	196	818
1892	233	879

Increase in number of accidents.

559. The number of persons killed, as well as the number of those injured, were higher than in any year since 1875, before which, no complete statistics are available. The increase was largely among the employees of the roads, there having been an increase in the number killed of 45 and in those injured of 117. Sixteen employees were killed while coupling cars, and out of 700 injured, no less than 357 were hurt while similarly engaged, being 51 per cent of the whole number. The following are comparative figures for the last two years:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	13	105	14	40
Employees	65	583	110	700
Others	118	130	109	139
	196	818	233	879

Causes of fatal accidents.

560. The number of passengers killed was one more, and the number injured 65 less than in 1891. Eight of the passengers were killed by getting on or off trains in motion, or being on the track, so that the railway companies were really responsible for only 6 deaths. Twenty employees were killed by being on the track, and twenty-three by fall-

ing from trains. Sixty seven "other" persons, out of 109, were killed by being on the track, and 68 out of 139 were injured from a similar cause.

Passengers killed per million carried.

561. In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling:—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1892.

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875	2·11	1884	4·60
1876	0·90	1885	0·82
1877	0·82	1886	0·61
1878	1·40	1887	1·03
1879	1·38	1888	1·75
1880	1·55	1889	3·05
1881	0·72	1890	0·86
1882	1·07	1891	0·98
1883	0·52	1892	1·03

Average for the whole period, 1·40.

Comparison with United Kingdom and United States.

562. The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1891, which say that only 1 passenger in every 8,208,385 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 524,481 injured, and season ticket holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1891 were 1 passenger killed in 1,017,120 and 1 in 125,929 injured. In 1892, the figures for Canada were, 1 passenger killed in every 966,672, and one injured in 338,335. In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,523,133, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845.

Accidents to passengers in various countries.

563. From the following table it is evident that railway travelling in Canada is just about as safe as in any of the countries named. The figures are principally for 1890:—

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Passengers.			
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed per Million Carried.	Injured per Million Carried.
Austria-Hungary	4	53	0·06	0·7
Belgium	7	80	0·08	0·9
France	36	150	0·15	0·6
German Empire	40	174	0·11	0·4
Bavaria	2	10	0·06	0·3
Baden	2	4	0·10	0·2
Wurtemburg	7	76	0·45	4·9
Holland	4	4	0·21	0·21
Italy	29	114	0·59	2·31
Portugal	.....	9	.....	3·08
Russia in Europe	19	88	0·52	2·39
Sweden	2	1	0·18	0·09
Switzerland	7	17	0·24	0·58
New South Wales	.....	.....	0·31	4·08
Victoria	.....	.....	0·17	3·92
South Australia	.....	.....	0·32	0·76
New Zealand	.....	.....	0·88	1·98
Canada (1890)	11	51	0·86	3·98

Passengers and freight per head of population and mile of line.

564. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried, relatively, to population, and length of line in each year from 1875:

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875–1892.

Year.	Passengers.		Freight.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line Open.
1875	1·34	1,055	1·46	1,175
1876	1·40	1,075	1·60	1,228
1877	1·51	1,090	1·71	1,231
1878	1·58	1,049	1·93	1,283
1879	1·57	1,006	2·01	1,288
1880	1·53	938	2·36	1,422
1881	1·60	956	2·78	1,662
1882	1·13	1,242	3·10	1,802
1883	2·16	1,098	2·99	1,520
1884	2·23	1,043	3·06	1,432
1885	2·13	953	3·23	1,444
1886	2·15	922	3·42	1,465
1887	2·31	914	3·53	1,401
1888	2·44	938	3·67	1,412
1889	2·57	962	3·79	1,417
1890	2·68	967	4·34	1,568
1891	2·73	944	4·49	1,553
1892	2·76	928	4·53	1,521

565. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources : Passengers and freight per head in various countries.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
United Kingdom	22·2	8·1
England and Wales	25·3	8·0
Ireland	4·8	0·9
Scotland	18·8	10·3
United States	8·8	11·2
Belgium	13·5	7·1
German Empire	7·6	4·3
France	6·3	2·4
Italy	1·6	0·5
Russia	0·4	0·4
Switzerland	10·0	3·1
Norway	2·0	0·8
Sweden	2·3	2·0
Denmark	4·3	15·5
Holland	4·3	1·8
Portugal	0·5	0·2
Austria-Hungary	1·6	2·1
India	0·4	0·8
Canada	2·7	4·5
Victoria		3·5
New South Wales		3·3
Queensland		2·2
South Australia		3·8
Tasmania		1·0
New Zealand		3·4

566. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the date of opening, number of persons and number of square miles of area to each mile of railway :— Railway mileage in British Possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Date of Opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom	Sept. 17, 1825.	20,191	6
India	April 18, 1853.	17,283	58
Canada	July 21, 1836.	14,870	253
Australasia (Total)	...	12,081	262
New South Wales	Sept. 25, 1855.	2,263	137
New Zealand	Dec. 1, 1863.	2,009	54
Cape of Good Hope	June 26, 1860.	1,890	133
Victoria	Sept. 14, 1854.	2,763	32
Queensland	July 31, 1865.	2,304	299
South Australia	April 16, 1856.	1,666	543
Tasmania	Feb. 19, 1871.	425	62
Natal	...	542	62
Ceylon	Oct. 1, 1865.	191	133
Western Australia	Jan. 21, 1864.	651	1,639
Jamaica	Nov. 21, 1845.	88	47
Mauritius	May 13, 1862.	92	8
Newfoundland	...	111	378
Trinidad	——, 1880.	54	32
Barbados	Sept. 10, 1883.	24	7
British Guiana	do 1, 1864.	21	3,190
Malta	...	8	15

Railway development in Canada and Australasia.

567. Canada, it will be seen, has 2,789 miles of railway more than all the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,223 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as, on that basis, there are only 594,800 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities, not much more than one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-seventh of the area has been thus developed.

Railway mileage of the British Empire.

568. The total railway mileage of the British empire is 67,227, which, on the estimated area of 9,040,497* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 135 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

Railways in foreign countries.

569. The next table is compiled from Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1892, and gives the date of the opening of the first railway in all the principal countries of the world, other than the British empire, the length of railway lines therein, and the proportion of railway mileage to area. It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada. The same

* Protectorates of Africa not included.

places the railway mileage of the world at 370,323 miles, ›s an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square provides railway accommodation for a little more than one-he total area.

AILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Date of opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
ungary	20th Sept., 1828.	16,473	15
	5th May, 1835.	3,216	4
	18th Sept., 1844.	1,224	12
	1st Oct., 1828.	22,594	9
mpire	7th Dec., 1835.	25,978	8
	18th Feby., 1869.	440	57
	13th Sept., 1839.	1,888	7
	3rd Oct., 1839.	8,120	14
	14th July, 1853.	971	128
	9th do 1854.	1,280	27
	4th Oct., 1860.	1,581	32
	4th April, 1838.	18,735	112
		327	58
	30th Oct., 1848.	6,129	32
	9th Feby., 1851.	4,917	35
d.	15th June, 1844.	1,929	8
	4th Oct., 1860.	1,097	114
r		448	
		124	10,781
essions		798	
	10th Aug., 1867.		
	17th Oct., 1873.	908	163
		11	57,091
		891	7,368
	15th Aug., 1862.	1,923	119
	5th July, 1873.		
	26th Jany., 1856.	958	11
Republic	14th Dec., 1864.	5,131	218
	1873.	106	5,351
	30th April, 1854.	5,781	557
	— Jany., 1852.	1,927	153
	Fall 1880.	231	2,185
		167	719
		71	144
	8th Oct., 1850.	5,346	139
	1st do 1863.	149	658
	29th May, 1851.	995	457
ites (1891)	17th April, 1827.	164,324	21
	1st Jany., 1869.	471	153
	9th Feby., 1866.	441	977
	19th Jany., 1872.	559	303
	20th June, 1880.		
	25th Sept., 1871.		
	Summer 1880.		
	15th July, 1882.		

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Government railways.

570. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch and Prince Edward Island railways, with a total mileage in operation of 1,397½ miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
†Intercolonial Railway	1,154½
Windsor Branch Railway	32
Prince Edward Island Railway	211
	1,397½

Financial position of Government railways.

571. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1892:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1892.

Railways.	Capital Paid Up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Intercolonial	53,949,934	2,945,442	3,439,377	.....	493,935	116·8
*Windsor Branch	.....	33,509	19,514	13,995	.....	58·2
P. E. Island	3,750,081	157,443	289,706	.....	132,263	184·0
Total	57,700,015	3,136,394	3,748,597	.....	612,203	119·5

Excess of expenses over earnings, and causes of same.

572. The expenses exceeded the receipts by $612,203, being $155,172 less than the excess of expenditure in 1891. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines is no doubt in part due to two causes, the first being that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses; and the other being that, in the public interests, many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government,—as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a

† Including Eastern Extension, Oxford and New Glasgow, and Cape Breton Railways.

* Maintained only.

view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. A system of rigid economy in the working of these roads has recently, however, been adopted, and it is hoped that a much nearer approach to equality between receipts and expenses may thereby, in time, be brought about.

Main line, Intercolonial Railway.

573. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of 479½ miles, making a total length of 1,154½ miles.

Oxford Branch.

574. A line of railway between Oxford Station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town branch, with a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether 72½ miles in length, was opened for traffic on 15th July, 1890. A line of railway has also been built and put into operation by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of 98½ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave. The Government also assumed the work of constructing the link of 20½ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road was handed over to the Western Counties Railway for operation on 27th July, 1891. All the above roads now form part of the Intercolonial system.

Cape Breton Railway.

Digby and Annapolis Railway.

Traffic on the Intercolonial, 1877-1892.

575. The following are figures of the traffic during the past sixteen years :—

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1877-1892.

Year.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Freight.	Passengers.
	$	$	Tons.	No.
1877	1,154,445	1,661,674	421,327	613,420
1878	1,378,947	1,816,274	522,710	618,967
1879	1,294,010	2,010,183	510,861	640,101
1880	1,506,298	1,603,430	561,924	581,483
1881	1,760,394	1,759,851	725,577	631,245
1882	2,079,263	2,069,657	838,956	779,994
1883	2,370,910	2,360,373	970,961	878,600
1884	2,384,415	2,377,434	1,009,237	944,636
1885	2,441,204	2,519,752	989,936	957,228
1886	2,450,094	2,584,000	1,023,788	932,880
1887	2,660,117	2,922,370	1,143,020	982,784
1888	2,983,336	3,366,782	1,288,823	1,040,163
1889	2,967,801	3,244,648	1,218,877	1,136,272
1890	2,012,740	3,560,576	1,368,819	1,219,233
1891	2,977,395	3,662,342	1,304,534	1,298,304
1892	2,945,442	3,439,377	1,264,575	1,297,732

Receipts and expenses per mile.

576. There was a decrease of $31,953 in the amount of earnings, of 39,959 tons in the quantity of freight carried and of 572 in the number of passengers. The receipts per mile were $2,579, as compared with $2,721 in 1891, $3,102 in 1890 and $3,506 in 1889; and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,107 tons, as against 1,192 tons in 1891 and 1,409 tons in 1890. The expenses amounted to $3,439,377, being $493,935 more than the receipts, and were at the rate of $3,011 per mile as compared with $3,347 per mile in 1891 and $3,669 in 1890. The number of passengers carried per mile was 1,136 in 1892, 1,186 in 1891 and 1,255 in 1890.

Decrease in freight traffic.

577. With the exception of grain and sugar, there was a decrease in almost every description of freight carried. The quantity of coal carried was 123,665 tons, being 13,807 tons less than in 1891. The following figures show the decrease in the principal articles of freight:—

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1891 AND 1892.

Articles.		1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour	Brls.	1,013,129	954,015		59,114
Grain	Bush.	2,890,921	3,776,677	885,756	
Lumber	Feet.	184,138,324	175,474,340		8,663,984
Live stock	No.	95,529	87,889		7,640
Miscellaneous	Tons.	899,724	858,635		41,089

578. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of 154½ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The traffic during 1892 was very dull, and there was a decrease of 6,119 in the number of passengers and of 8,446 tons in the quantity of freight carried. The receipts decreased by $16,815 and the working expenses increased by $31,716, this increase being in part due to an extraordinary expenditure for laying new steel rails. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be some years before the earnings will equal the expenditure. The following are traffic figures for the last five years :— Prince Edward Island and Railway.

TRAFFIC ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1888-1892.

Year.	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Excess of expenses.	Freight carried.	Passengers carried.
	$	$	$	Tons.	No.
1888	158,364	229,640	71,276	59,653	131,246
1889	171,370	247,559	76,190	55,682	152,780
1890	160,972	266,486	105,514	51,604	133,099
1891	174,258	257,990	83,732	59,512	145,508
1892	157,443	289,706	132,264	51,065	139,389

579. The annual receipts during the five years have averaged $779 per mile and the expenses $1,224, being an average annual excess of expenditure of $445 per mile. The average annual quantity of freight carried was 263 tons per mile and the average number of passengers 665 per mile. Excess of expenditure.

580. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally more than sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1892 the profits amounted to $13,994. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles. Windsor Branch.

581. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways :— Government expenditure on railways, 1888-1892.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Railways.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	52,374	87,134	41,376	37,367	60,231
Surveys	9,208	15,992	36,372	14,889	16,846
Statistics	116	561	1,904	1,426	2,221
Intercolonial	4,018,827	3,810,267	3,846,719	3,742,271	3,610,914
Windsor Branch	24,040	20,856	18,983	28,932	19,514
Prince Edward Island	229,640	247,559	266,486	257,990	298,067
Eastern Extension	90,955	124,955	79,103	3,255	.....
Carleton Branch	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, general	1,027,042	846,722	1,678,196	1,079,106	1,061,616
Short Line Railway claims	397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis and Digby	.....	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,139
Cape Breton	689,451	1,083,277	1,170,523	521,442	99,937
Royal Commission	13,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert Railway	3,112	177	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co.	274,947	25,053	.....	.....	.....
Oxford and New Glasgow	280,932	841,943	434,529	220,886	48,745
Special car for His Excellency the Governor-General	.....	.....	12,634	.....	.....
Montreal and European Short Line	.....	.....	.....	124,568	.....
Total on railways	6,715,120	7,114,343	7,968,768	6,229,001	5,250,136

Part II.—Canals.

St. Lawrence system of canals.

582. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance 71¾ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188¼ miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

583. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior, and Liverpool :— Distances between Port Arthur and Liverpool.

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie	273
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston	170
Kingston to Montreal	178
Montreal to Three Rivers (Tidewater)	86
Three Rivers to Quebec	74
Quebec to Saguenay	126
Saguenay to Father Point	57
Father Point to West end Anticosti	202
Anticosti to Belle Isle	441
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland)	2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool	221
	4,494

584. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area, and height above the sea :— Particulars of the great lakes.

THE GREAT LAKES.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	31,420	602¾
Huron—with Georgian Bay	400	160	24,000	576¾
St. Clair	25	25	360	570¾
Erie	250	60	10,000	566¾
Ontario	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan	345	58	25,5?0	578¾

585. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw. Lake Michigan.

586. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. A larger St. Mary's Falls or Sault Ste. Marie canal.

lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 152 feet, and a depth made suitable for navigation at mean water level by vessels drawing 20 feet of water. There will be one lock, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sills, 19 feet at the lowest record water level. The work is progressing, and the whole undertaking is to be ready for use by 1st July, 1894. The total cost is estimated to be about $3,000,000.

Traffic through Sault Ste. Marie and Suez Canals.

587. The present canal was open for navigation for 233 days during the year 1892, being 21 days above the average time, which is 212 days, and during that time 11,214,333 tons of actual freight, valued at $135,117,267 passed through, being, as compared with 1891, an increase of 2,325,574 tons, and $6,930,059 in value. The total number of vessels was 12,580, of which 12,061 had an aggregate registered tonnage of 10,647,203 tons. The east-bound freight amounted to 7,879,538 tons, and the west-bound to 3,334,795 tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official return was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons; in 1890, 6,980,014 tons; in 1891, 8,698,777 tons, and in 1892, 7,712,029 tons; from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1892, considerably exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1892 was 3,559, with a total tonnage of 10,866,401 tons, being an average of 3,053 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 882 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of $300,000,000 annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; in 1890, 3½ per cent; and in 1891, 4 per cent.

Year.	Tonnage.		Passengers.	Coal.	Flour.	Wheat.	All other Grains.	Manufactured and Pig Iron.	Salt.	Copper.	Iron Ore.	Lumber, B. M. 000's omitted.
	Registered.	Actual Freight.		Tons.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Brls.	Tons.	Tons.	Ft.
1855	106,296	.....	4,270	1,414	10,289	.....	.....	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126
1856	101,458	.....	4,674	3,908	17,686	.....	33,308	981	464	5,727	11,597	395
1857	180,820	.....	6,650	5,279	16,560	.....	22,300	1,325	1,500	7,760	26,184	572
1858	219,819	.....	9,230	4,118	13,732	.....	10,500	2,507	950	6,744	31,035	185
1859	352,642	.....	.....	8,884	39,450	.....	71,738	5,504	2,737	7,247	65,769	.....
1860	403,657	.....	.....	.....	50,250	.....	133,437	.....	.....	9,000	129,000	.....
1861	276,639	.....	8,816	11,507	22,743	.....	76,830	4,194	3,014	7,645	44,836	394
1862	359,612	.....	8,468	11,346	17,291	.....	59,062	6,438	2,477	6,881	113,014	196
1863	507,434	.....	18,281	7,805	31,975	.....	78,480	6,681	1,503	1,044	181,597	1,411
1864	571,438	.....	16,985	11,282	33,937	.....	143,560	7,643	1,776	5,331	213,754	2,001
1865	409,062	.....	19,777	.....	34,985	.....	.....	7,346	3,175	9,935	147,459	822
1866	458,530	.....	14,067	19,915	33,003	.....	299,926	13,235	4,454	9,550	152,102	144
1867	556,899	.....	15,120	22,927	28,345	.....	249,031	20,602	5,316	10,585	222,861	300
1868	432,563	.....	10,590	25,814	27,372	.....	285,123	22,785	4,624	12,222	191,939	1,119
1869	524,885	.....	17,657	27,850	32,097	.....	323,501	23,851	5,910	18,602	239,368	1,260
1870	690,826	.....	17,153	15,952	33,548	49,700	304,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	722
1871	752,101	.....	15,859	46,798	26,060	1,376,705	308,823	54,984	36,199	14,562	327,461	1,072
1872	914,735	.....	25,830	80,815	136,411	567,134	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	1,742
1873	1,204,446	.....	30,966	96,780	172,692	2,119,997	309,645	44,920	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1874	1,070,857	.....	22,958	61,123	179,855	1,120,015	149,999	31,741	42,231	15,346	427,658	674
1875	1,259,534	.....	19,685	101,260	309,991	1,213,788	250,080	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	5,391
1876	1,541,676	.....	30,286	124,734	315,224	1,971,549	407,772	64,091	46,666	25,756	609,752	17,761
1877	1,439,216	.....	21,800	91,575	355,117	1,349,738	343,542	39,971	63,188	16,767	568,082	4,143
1878	1,667,136	.....	20,394	91,856	344,499	1,872,940	264,674	14,882	63,520	22,529	555,750	24,119
1879	1,677,071	.....	18,979	110,704	451,000	2,603,666	951,496	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	35,598
1880	1,734,890	.....	25,766	170,501	523,860	2,105,920	2,547,106	46,791	77,916	21,753	677,973	44,529
1881	2,092,757	1,567,741	24,671	295,647	605,453	3,456,965	367,838	87,830	65,897	20,488	748,131	58,877
1882	2,468,088	2,029,521	29,256	430,184	344,044	3,728,856	473,129	92,870	176,612	25,409	987,060	82,783
1883	2,042,259	2,267,105	39,130	714,444	687,031	5,900,473	776,552	109,910	70,898	31,024	791,732	87,131
1884	2,997,837	2,874,557	54,214	706,379	1,248,243	11,985,791	517,103	72,428	144,804	36,062	1,136,071	122,389
1885	3,035,937	3,256,628	36,147	894,991	1,440,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	136,355	31,927	1,235,132	127,984
1886	4,219,397	4,527,759	27,088	1,099,999	1,750,365	18,991,485	715,373	115,208	158,677	38,627	2,087,809	138,688
1887	4,897,598	5,494,649	32,668	1,352,987	1,572,735	23,096,520	775,166	74,919	204,908	34,886	2,497,713	165,226
1888	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,558	2,105,041	2,190,725	18,596,351	2,022,308	63,703	210,433	28,960	2,570,517	240,372
1889	7,221,935	7,516,022	25,712	1,629,197	2,228,707	16,231,851	2,133,245	57,561	168,250	33,456	4,005,855	315,554
1890	8,454,435	9,041,213	24,856	2,176,925	3,239,104	16,217,340	2,044,384	116,327	179,431	43,729	4,774,768	361,929
1891	8,400,685	8,888,759	26,190	2,507,532	3,780,143	38,816,570	1,032,104	69,741	234,528	69,190	3,500,213	306,305
1892	10,647,203	11,214,333	25,896	2,904,268	5,418,135	40,934,780	1,666,690	101,529	275,740	64,993	4,901,132	512,844

Other canals on the St. Lawrence system.

588. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence: the Galops, 7⅝ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15½ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, ¾ of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with six locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with nine locks and a rise of 82½ feet (the Soulanges Canal is being built on the north side of the river on the enlarged scale, to take the place of this canal, and will be 14 miles in length, with five locks); and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with five locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Depth of canals.

589. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is 70½ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533¼ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, but that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present limited to 9 feet, which makes that depth the limit for communication between Lake Ontario and the sea, but improvements are now being made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, with locks 270 feet between the gates and 45 feet in width, and it is hoped that this general enlargement scheme will be completed in the course of the next three or four years.

St. Lawrence ship canal.

590. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing 27½ feet of water can ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, by which means that port is now accessible to the largest merchant vessels afloat.

Ottawa system.

591. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of $3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly Canal.

592. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles

There are ten locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

593. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal. Burlington Bay Canal.

594. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet. St. Peter's Canal.

595. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was appointed to examine into the question, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels. Trent River system.

596. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is $5\frac{1}{8}$ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Depth below the lowest known lake level, 11 feet; average depth, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890. Murray Canal.

597. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was $4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, $16,518,323. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of $38,193,326, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $58,885,570, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures. Government expenditure on canals.

598. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1886 to 1891, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received:— Traffic through canals, 1887-1891.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

Canals.	Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.		Steam No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.
Welland..	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,368	288	366	654
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,946	467	547	1,014
	1890	1,139	996	2,135	615,821	436	312	748
	1891	1,147	641	1,788	527,892	522	284	806
St. Lawrence system.	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,206
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381
	1890	3,849	5,473	9,322	1,658,568	483	693	1,176
	1891	3,041	5,706	8,747	1,751,421	582	604	1,186
Chambly.	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303
	1889	637	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258
	1890	438	662	1,100	134,498	27	981	1,008
	1891	464	555	1,019	108,834	28	1,006	1,034
Ottawa.	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	.....	628	628
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	.....	436	436
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	.....	631	631
	1890	1,145	1,389	2,534	371,751	4	291	295
	1891	1,025	1,123	2,148	328,602	4	312	316
Rideau	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258
	1890	1,151	965	2,116	134,884	58	64	122
	1891	1,299	945	2,244	147,102	69	181	250
St. Peter's.	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	.....	.....	.....
	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	.....	3	3
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	.....	.....	.....
	1890	44	1,250	1,294	70,985	.....	.....	.....
	1891	129	992	1,121	71,664	.....	.....	.....
Trent Valley.	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	.....
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	.....	.....	.....
	1889	436	39	475	20,607	.....	.....	.....
	1890	739	565	1,304	51,800	.....	.....	.....
	1891	747	385	1,132	52,568	2	.....	2
Murray	1890	715	135	850	101,165	2	13	15
	1891	859	188	1,047	147,371	2	6	8

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1887-1891.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls. $	Increase or Decrease.	
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	—	42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+	22,424
526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+	50,375
506,648	2,883	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	—	25,420
582,264	2,594	1,110,156	35,080	975,013	200,978	+	6,888
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	—	2,480
92,299	9,005	1,560,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	—	6,722
101,400	10,175	1,757,502	49,250	919,872	72,505	+	6,790
82,879	10,498	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	—	11,785
90,208	9,933	1,841,629	63,283	936,794	75,972	+	15,252
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+	2,396
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+	1,817
122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	—	1,588
97,249	2,108	231,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	—	2,554
116,896	2,053	225,730	3,783	229,264	19,377	+	1,206
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	—	2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	—	3,394
61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	57,401	+	5,798
28,488	2,829	400,239	13,208	651,355	48,226	—	9,175
31,125	2,464	359,727	12,569	585,041	40,956	—	7,270
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	—	762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+	1,071
19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+	436
5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	—	918
17,355	2,494	164,457	5,423	109,313	6,303	+	158
....	1,691	82,597	....	41,174	2,508	+	1,103
253	1,584	90,654	.....	39,149	2,204	—	304
....	2,161	118,262	... ...	55,443	2,920	×	716
.....	1,294	70,985	.....	32,231	1,742	—	1,178
....	1,121	71,664	....	34,520	1,778	+	36
... ...	146	4,475	. . . ...	15,645	330	—	54
.....	146	2,587	. .....	14,799	257	—	73
. ...	475	20,607	4,727	25,130	492	+	235
....	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+	217
8	1,134	52,576	9,547	20,839	652	—	57
339	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+	707
260	1,055	147,631	16,651	11,742	670	—	37

Summary of traffic through canals, 1887-1891.

599. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1887 TO 1891.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1887.	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883
1888.	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921
1889.	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542
1890.	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,010	2,354	3,364
1891.	8,711	10,535	19,246	3,135,454	1,209	2,393	3,602

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	$	$
566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	— 44,927
631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+ 14,819
830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+ 62,762
721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	— 50,106
838,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686	+ 16,176

Decrease in traffic.

600. There was a decrease of 1,171 in the total number of vessels caused entirely by a falling off in the number of Canadian vessels, there having been an increase of 238 in United States vessels, but in spite of the fewer number of vessels the total tonnage increased by 112,701 tons. The quantity of freight carried was less by 10,521 tons, while the number of passengers increased by 19,201, and the amount received for tolls by $16,176.

Canal tolls

601. As the question of the tolls charged on wheat and other food products passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals has lately been the subject of international correspondence between Canada and the United States, a short statement of the facts concerning them may not be out of place.

Reduction in tolls in favour of Montreal, 1884.

602. In 1882, tolls on the Erie Canal were abolished, and, as a consequence, shippers and forwarders in Montreal and elsewhere, interested in the grain trade, urged upon the Government the opinion that abolition of tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals

d result in attracting a largely increased volume of east-bound ht, especially grain, to these canals and the St. Lawrence route to seabord. By an Order in Council, therefore, dated 5th June, 1884, tolls on wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and rye, passing through e canals for Montreal and Canadian ports east of Montreal reduced by one-half for the then present season of navigation. full amount of toll was collected and a refund made on proof of ery of the grain at Montreal.

Reduction continued, 1885, and following years.

3. This reduction was again authorized (pease being included) by Order in Council dated 17th June, 1885, and by an order dated 4th , 1885, a further reduction of 2 cents per ton was authorized for season of navigation only, tolls to be collected and refunds made the previous year. This concession was continued, year by year, pecial Orders in Council. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 were not included, but in 1890 were, if for export, again placed he list. By an Order in Council, dated 25th March, 1891, the ction was again continued, it being provided that transhipment anadian intermediate ports did not prevent the refund being made, no refund was made upon grain transhipped at Ogdensburg and d down the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal.

Change in terms of reduction, 1892.

4. By an Order in Council, dated 4th April, 1892, the reduction again authorized, but was made applicable only to products so ed and actually exported. It was also provided that intermediate dhipment must take place at some Canadian port, or the right to ebate would be lost.

Imposition by U. S. of tolls on St. Mary's Falls Canal, 1892.

5. The United States Government contended that this last pro- n amounted to discrimination against that country, and therefore ugust, 1892, adopted a system of tolls by which 20 cents per ton levied on all freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to port in the Dominion of Canada. On the 13th February, 1893, Canadian Government passed an Order in Council providing that, he season of 1893, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, oats, flax seed and buckwheat passing eastward through the Well- and St. Lawrence canals, respectively, should be 10 cents per ton, ient of the toll for passage through the Welland Canal entitling products to free passage through the St. Lawrence canals. In equence of this, the discriminatory toll levied by the United States rnment on freight through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was removed.

O. C. 1893 abolishing reduction in favour of Montreal.

Grain carried through Welland Canal, 1882-1891.

6. The following table shows the quantity of wheat, barley, corn, pease and rye passed down the Welland Canal from ports west ort Colborne, in each year since 1882. As previously explained, tolls were paid in 1882 and 1883, a refund of half the toll or 10 per ton was allowed on grain for Montreal during 1884 and up

to June, 1885, and since that date of 18 cents per ton, leaving only 7 cents per ton actually payable.

GRAIN PASSED DOWN THE WELLAND CANAL, 1882-1891.

Year.	Rebate Allowed.	Full Tolls Paid.	
	To Montreal.	To Ontario Ports.	From United States Ports to United States Ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882	180,694	.....	63,881
1883	186,814	10,650	121,876
1884	142,194	12,153	104,507
1885	96,569	11,909	117,346
1886	203,940	9,881	151,531
1887	185,034	11,838	134,988
1888	160,358	25,599	169,664
1889	267,769	19,075	213,786
1890	228,513	16,899	245,922
1891	*295,509	6,805	202,710

*Including 17,817 tons transhipped at Ogdensburg and no refund made.

Freight carried through canals, 1890 and 1891.

607. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1890 and 1891:—

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1890 AND 1891.

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	14,509	13,517	6,865	8,123	207	228	487	690
Wheat	118,002	198,658	101,420	190,843	45	.....	191	290
Corn	327,394	185,180	161,720	67,603	7	.....	35	22
Barley	10,830	8,113	1,569	17,606	496	842	101	373
Oats	27,728	52,959	4,507	8,923	632	1,239	91	424
Rye	1,549	65,888	4,376	66,917	.....	.....	107	170
All other vegetable food	20,876	28,042	31,448	42,730	562	2,474	342	437
Lumber	60,398	64,887	43,437	48,322	83,183	97,561	38,651	38,524
Coal	202,384	224,644	251,326	164,100	82,476	86,286	15,289	11,391
All other merchandise	232,495	133,125	247,185	321,627	34,799	40,634	58,280	57,299
Total	1,016,165	975,013	853,853	936,794	202,407	229,264	113,574	109,313

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1887-1891.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls. $	Increase or Decrease.
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	— 42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+ 22,424
526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+ 50,375
506,648	2,883	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	— 25,420
582,264	2,594	1,110,156	35,080	975,013	200,978	+ 6,888
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	— 2,480
92,299	9,005	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	— 6,722
101,400	10,175	1,757,502	49,230	919,872	72,505	+ 6,790
82,879	10,498	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	— 11,785
90,208	9,933	1,841,629	68,283	936,794	75,972	+ 15,252
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+ 2,396
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+ 1,817
122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	— 1,588
97,249	2,108	231,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	— 2,554
116,896	2,053	225,730	3,783	229,264	19,377	+ 1,206
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	— 2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	— 3,394
61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	57,401	+ 5,798
28,488	2,829	400,239	13,2.8	651,355	48,226	— 9,175
31,125	2,464	359,727	12,569	585,041	40,956	— 7,270
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	— 762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+ 1,071
19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+ 436
5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	— 918
17,355	2,494	164,457	5,423	109,313	6,303	+ 158
....	1,691	82,597	....	41,174	2,508	+ 1,103
253	1,584	90,654	.....	39,149	2,204	— 304
....	2,161	118,262	... .	55,443	2,920	× 716
.....	1,294	70,985	..... .	32,231	1,742	— 1,178
....	1,121	71,664	....	34,520	1,778	+ 36
... .. .	146	4,475	. . ...	15,645	330	— 54
.....	146	2,587	. .....	14,799	257	— 73
.. . ...	475	20,607	4,727	25,130	492	+ 235
... .	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+ 217
8	1,134	52,576	9,547	20,839	652	— 57
339	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+ 707
260	1,055	147,631	16,651	11,742	670	— 37

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Soulanges	1892	54,236	.....	.....	54,236
*$54,236					
Cornwall	1888	67,946	13,943	16,938	98,827
	1889	163,994	58,205	17,891	240,090
*$4,357,690	1890	367,038	12,758	17,063	396,859
	1891	600,462	9,830	16,078	626,370
	1892	400,901	9,864	15,597	426,362
Williamsburg system—	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
Farran's Point	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
Rapide Plat	1890	139,078	8,192	8,955	156,225
Galops	1891	230,671	7,997	8,678	247,336
*$2,571,847	1892	377,343	8,551	9,458	395,352
St. Lawrence system, unappropriated	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
	1889	18,494	.....	.....	18,494
*$988,913	1890	23,980	.....	.....	23,980
	1891	35,137	.....	.....	35,137
	1892	59,779	.....	.....	59,779
Welland	1888	440,462	86,519	110,806	637,787
	1889	269,714	77,547	113,587	460,848
*$24,051,921	1890	169,281	72,686	109,202	351,169
	1891	56,139	82,548	107,663	246,350
	1892	38,550	73,772	104,674	216,996
Ottawa system—	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
St. Ann's	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
*$1,213,768	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,249
	1891	8,174	1,503	2,506	12,183
	1892	25,472	1,666	2,571	29,709
Carillon and Grenville	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,533
*$4,099,536	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
	1891	4,395	10,797	21,250	36,442
	1892	49,623	8,620	17,450	75,693
Chambly	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
*$429,387	1890	2,818	.....	748	3,566
	1891	11,306	500	745	12,551
	1892	1,546	.....	736	2,282
Rideau	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,828
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
*$4,230,326	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
	1891	20,987	21,338	34,642	77,167
	1892	31,363	21,307	35,501	88,171

*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Trent	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
	1890	70,167	731	3,451	74,349
* $1,154,732	1891	12,991	4,889	3,804	21,684
	1892	10,964	4,722	3,696	19,382
Chambly system—	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
St. Ours	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
* $216,566	1891	21,697	4,460	2,011	28,168
	1892	3,585	1,944	2,169	7,698
Chambly	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
	1890	23,221	14,400	19,655	57,276
* $1,015,693	1891	43,344	11,400	19,205	73,949
	1892	38,354	12,977	19,665	70,996
St. Peter's	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890	.....	255	3,110	3,365
* $724,074	1891	1,483	312	3,255	5,050
	1892	45,324	1,461	3,008	49,793
Murray	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
	1890	106,760	.....	494	107,254
* $1,217,031	1891	61,260	174	5,137	66,571
	1892	5,964	3,505	5,803	15,272
River Tay	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
	1890	22,226	.....	.....	22,226
*$476,878	1891	17,115	.....	.....	17,115
	1892	29,772	.....	.....	29,772
Sault Ste. Marie	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
	1890	176,569	.....	.....	176,569
*$886,492	1891	325,336	.....	.....	325,336
	1892	341,474	.....	.....	341,474
Miscellaneous	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
	1890	16,427	1,800	47,750	65,977
	1891	16,925	3,260	53,662	73,847
	1892	6,541	8,711	56,363	71,615
Recapitulation	1888	1,188,212	207,755	292,458	1,688,425
	1889	1,145,025	242,261	304,248	1,691,534
	1890	1,189,644	177,889	338,267	1,705,800
*$58,841,183	1891	1,500,861	208,028	348,224	2,057,113
	1892	1,637,819	239,801	349,479	2,227,099

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.

609. The sum of $44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of $58,885,570. Baie Verte Canal.

CHAPTER VIII.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Marine Department.

610. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced countries.

Number of light houses, etc., 1868-1892.

611. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1892, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:—

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Light Stations.	Light-houses.	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns
1868	198	227	2	.....
1869	219	233	2	.....
1870	240	278	4	.....
1871	264	297	8	.....
1872	280	314	13	.....
1873	316	363	17	.....
1874	342	384	18	.....
1875	377	444	22	.....
1876	407	488	24	.....
1877	416	509	25	1
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	8
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12
1886	534	625	23	16
1887	561	658	23	24
1888	569	664	23	27
1889	579	675	24	29
1890	599	705	23	32
1891	605	710	23	31
1892	617	741	23	34

It will be seen that there were 419 light stations, 514 light- 21 fog-whistles and 34 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and that have also been supplied since then. Increase in Number.

The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 31st er, 1892, was 617 ; of lights shown, 741 ; of steam fog-whistles omatic fog-horns, 57 ; and of light-keepers, engineers of fog- , assistants and crews of lightships, 673 ; while the whole of persons employed on the outside service was 1,430. The eacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as Number of lights, etc., 1892.

The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, d 214 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 2 tles, 9 fog-horns, 3 fog-bells, 425 buoys and 20 beacons. new lights, including eight on the St. Mary River, near Sault rie, and several buoys and beacons, were added during the The lights were supplied by the SS. "Acadia," chartered purpose. Ontario division.

The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, es, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River lf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there 50 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 8 og-whistles, 7 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, h 10 were gas-buoys, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" Alert." A steam fog-whistle was put in operation at Cape en on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and a number of nprovements and repairs were made. Quebec division.

The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, con- 169 lighthouses, showing 187 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fog- 17 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 12 tic signal-buoys, 9 bell-buoys, 92 iron can-buoys, 700 other 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establish- nd 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer ield." Two new lights are in course of construction, and a of improvements were made. Nova Scotia division.

In the New Brunswick division there were 118 lighthouses, 1 p and 12 fog-alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal-buoys, 3 ys and 480 other buoys. Two new lights were established 1892. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne." New Brunswick division.

Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and 1 fog- 2 automatic buoys, 1 bell-buoy. No new lights were added during r, but a number of improvements were made. The schooner Prince Edward Island division.

"Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British Columbia division.

619. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 4 lights on buoys, 4 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Sir James Douglass" and "Quadra."

Total cost of maintenance.

620. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada, in 1892, was $445,140.

Cape Race light house

621. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of $100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about $1,200 annually.

Government steamers.

622. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of $73,701, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglass" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. On the 14th May, 1892, she ran on an unmarked rock near Ross Harbour, and was immediately beached, to keep her from sinking. The steamer was subsequently taken to Victoria and docked. She resumed service on 20th August. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1892, after deducting receipts, was $118,303.

Communication with Prince Edward Island.

623. The new steel steamer "Stanley" built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1891-92, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

Harbour police.

624. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded

on the 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec was still maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1892 consisted of 16 men. The number of arrests made was 57. There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of $2,553, but during the past 23 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by $212,187. There is a general feeling among steam-boat owners and agents of vessels trading to the St. Lawrence, that this force should be abolished altogether.

Provision for sick and distressed mariners.

625. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of $500 is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, and at Quebec at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel-Dieu Hospitals. Marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Richibucto and Bathurst, in New Brunswick; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenberg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, and the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. At ports where no hospitals are established, sick seamen are cared for under the direction of the chief officer of customs. The total amount received from dues in 1892 was $45,382, an increase of $1,551 as compared with 1891. The total expenditure was $33,499, being $11,883 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-four years has been $5,273. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain.

Steamers and steam-boat inspection fund.

626. The total number of steam-boats in the Dominion, according to the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, was 1,124, with a gross tonnage of 210,907 tons, being an increase of 2,129 tons, but a decrease of 38 in number, as compared with 1891; 64 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 12,790 tons. The expenditure on account of the steam-boat inspection fund during the last 23 years has exceeded the receipts by $26,506. During the year 1892 the receipts amounted to $20,995 and the expenditure to $22,737, being an excess of expenditure of $1,742.

Masters and mates certificates

627. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,817 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,228 certificates as mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $2,149, and the expenditure to $4,364. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $41,510.

Inland and coasting certificates

628. During the six months ended 30th June, 1892, 36 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 19 mates' certificates of service, while 66 obtained masters' and 30 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Wrecks and casualties, 1892.

629. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the 6 months ended 30th June, 1892, as reported to the department, was 122; the tonnage involved was 47,073, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $595,768. The number of lives lost is not yet known. No particulars are available of disasters to vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters. Owing to the manner in which the returns are made, it is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for recent years with those of previous ones.

Number of wrecks, etc., 1870-1892.

630. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.
1870 TO 1892.

Year ended 31st December.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				$
1870	335	82,808	210	901,000
1871	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877	468	177,896	153	3,932,582
1878	414	161,760	187	3,445,875
1879	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880	445	179,993	217	3,839,652
1881	440	210,719	399	4,992,423
1882	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883	366	158,826	259	2,029,776
1884	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887	335	149,395	91	1,662,688
1888	319	105,060	52	1,126,124
1889—11 months ended 30th Nov.	268	110,716	163	1,554,319
1890—11 do 31st Oct.	242	78,343	64	1,194,516
1891—12 do 30th Nov.	260	72,360	.....	694,653
1892— 6 do 30th June	122	47,073	.....	595,768
Total	8,005	2,980,856	4,632	55,790,707

* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

631. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships are given on p. 16. Meteorological service.

632. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892. There was a decrease in 1892 of $12,707, but as $54,773 of the expenditure in 1891 was for the construction of the steamer "Quadra" and $18,493 was charged to the same amount in 1892, there was really an increase in the ordinary expenditure in 1892 over that of 1891 of $23,573. Expenditure of Marine Department, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
Departmental salaries	42,836	43,254	43,195
Maintenance of lights	437,235	455,254	462,198
Construction "	23,863	32,242	35,804
Dominion steamers	114,959	111,437	127,406
Construction of str. "Quadra"	.....	54,773	18,493
Examination of masters and mates	4,118	4,255	4,364
Marine hospitals	41,729	35,155	34,107
Meteorological service	58,452	62,457	65,706
Signal service	4,977	4,701	5,014
Rewards for saving life	8,151	4,952	6,399
Georgian Bay survey	17,969	17,677	16,451
Water police	21,788	7,874	6,162
Steam-boat inspection	20,990	22,184	22,737
Winter mail service, P.E.I.	2,753	7,013	3,309
Miscellaneous	7,598	10,906	10,082
Total	807,418	874,134	861,427

633. The revenue for the same year amounted to $106,582, made up of the following items:— Revenue of Marine Department, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Revenue.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
Earnings of Dominion steamers	10,560	15,589	6,96
Examination of masters and mates	2,186	2,586	2,10
Fines and forfeitures		130	6
Harbours and piers	8,798	6,999	8,46
Harbour police	17,817	7,649	8,71
Improvements of harbours	4	9	
Sick mariners' fund	47,882	43,831	45,39
Steam-boat inspection	19,289	20,891	20,48
Marine hospitals	335		
Casual revenue	6,849	4,474	11,83
Miscellaneous	1,767	2,090	1,92
Total	115,507	104,248	106,56

Revenue and expenditure Marine Department, 1868-1892.

634. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1868	71,811	371,071	1882	109,125	774,832
1869	75,351	360,900	1883	104,383	824,911
1870	71,490	367,129	1884	118,080	927,242
1871	70,254	389,537	1885	101,268	1,029,901
1872	79,324	518,958	1886	91,885	973,360
1873	144,756	706,818	1887	102,238	917,357
1874	108,350	845,159	1888	99,920	883,251
1875	91,235	844,586	1889	99,940	1,023,801
1876	107,984	979,146	1890	115,507	807,418
1877	105,907	820,054	1891	104,248	874,134
1878	100,850	786,156	1892	106,582	861,427
1879	84,144	755,359			
1880	91,942	723,361	Total	2,464,878	19,127,790
1881	108,304	761,731			

Excess of expenditure.

635. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of $16,662,921, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which $176,003 have been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and $71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

Decrease in demand

636. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that the demand for wooden ships is reduced

to an extreme limit, and, largely in consequence of this, the ship-building industry in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry in those provinces, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. The Province of Nova Scotia is favoured with large deposits of high-class iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and, the requisite capital and enterprise being supplied, the iron ships of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might be almost as eagerly sought after as were their wooden vessels in olden days. for wooden ships.

637. The following table of the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered in Canada in each year since 1874, and of the tonnage and value of vessels sold to other countries since 1876, will give some idea of the decline in the ship-building industry of late years. Vessels built and registered, and sold to other countries, 1874-1892.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED IN CANADA, AND VESSELS SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES, 1874-1892.

Year.	Built and Registered*.		Sold to Other Countries†.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tonnage.
			$	
1874	496	190,756	....	.....
1875	480	151,012	.....	.....
1876	420	130,901	2,189,270	64,134
1877	432	120,928	1,576,244	46,329
1878	340	101,506	1,218,145	35,039
1879	265	74,227	529,824	19,318
1880	271	65,441	464,327	16,208
1881	336	74,060	348,018	16,808
1882	289	61,142	402,311	16,161
1883	374	74,090	506,538	23,896
1884	387	72,411	416,756	17,368
1885	240	43,179	246,277	13,177
1886	229	32,207	266,363	14,343
1887	223	22,516	143,772	9,263
1888	264	25,130	289,969	14,479
1889	280	34,346	266,817	16,173
1890	285	52,378	442,781	22,844
1891	312	52,145	280,474	15,143
1892	255	28,773	506,747	36,399

* Calendar year. † Fiscal year.

638. From the above figures it appears that the ship-building industry reached the lowest point of depression in 1887, since which year there was a partial recovery, until 1892, when there was a marked decline both in number and tonnage, the figures for the year having been about the same as those of 1888. The value Decline in value per ton of ships built and sold to other countries.

of ships sold to other countries in 1892, however, has not been exceeded since 1879, nor the tonnage since 1877. There is, however, a very marked decline in the value per ton of ships sold, since it averaged in the earlier years of the table $34 per ton, while in 1892 it had fallen to $14 per ton, so that at the prices of 1876, '77 and '78, the ships sold in 1892 would have realized $1,237,566, or $730,819 more than they actually did. The tendency of the present day is, as is well known, towards larger ships, and it will be seen that, in the earlier years of the table, the ships averaged 400 tons each, and in the later years 600 tons each.

Seagoing shipping entered and cleared, 1891 and 1892.

639. The following is a comparative statement of sea-going vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian ports (exclusive of coasting vessels) in 1891 and 1892, distinguishing between British, Canadian and foreign vessels.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1891 AND 1892.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1891.					
British	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	107,443
Canadian	13,665	1,791,306	683,116	816,123	87,138
Foreign	14,173	5,380,652	1,116,012	1,112,329	249,778
Total	31,321	10,695,196	3,129,723	2,493,222	444,359
1892.					
British	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	103,389
Canadian	13,720	2,085,187	754,568	838,902	104,069
Foreign	13,839	5,081,452	1,139,422	922,657	231,797
Total	30,961	10,752,974	3,516,835	2,277,557	439,195

Decrease in number of vessels.

640. There was a decrease in the number of vessels in 1892 of 360 as compared with 1891, but an increase in registered tonnage of 57,778 tons, and in tons weight of freight of 387,112 tons. The decrease in the number of vessels was among British and Foreign, as there was an increase in Canadian vessels.

Arrivals from and clearances for principal countries, 1892.

641. The next table shows the principal countries from which sea-going vessels arrived and for which they cleared, at Canadian ports, in 1892.

ARRIVALS FROM AND CLEARANCES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, BY SEA-GOING VESSELS, IN 1892.

Countries from which arrived.	Vessels Entered Inwards.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	658	1,223,552	129	94,055	361	271,059	1,148	1,588,666
British W. Indies	55	36,820	173	30,277	16	8,589	244	75,686
Newfoundland	564	91,739	375	77,563	41	4,558	980	173,860
United States	268	314,998	4,624	642,917	5,586	1,932,005	10,478	2,889,920
France	10	12,234	9	8,987	38	26,198	57	47,419
Germany	8	13,036	2	1,972	42	60,091	52	75,099
Spanish W. Ind's	25	23,864	110	16,210	17	12,288	152	52,362
Japan	22	56,372	...	...	...	...	22	56,372
Other countries	136	125,330	1,440	137,667	963	253,618	2,539	516,615
Total	1,746	1,897,945	6,862	1,009,648	7,064	2,568,406	15,672	5,475,999

Countries for which cleared.	Vessels Entered Outwards.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	617	1,068,287	256	206,127	510	405,758	1,383	1,680,172
British W. Indies	42	27,692	228	31,822	7	2,363	277	61,877
Newfoundland	538	115,779	479	124,916	87	8,244	1,104	248,939
United States	290	324,056	4,064	553,613	4,901	1,853,224	9,255	2,730,893
France	1	1,093	4	3,153	37	20,964	42	25,210
Germany	11	14,510	...	...	21	35,288	32	49,798
Spanish W. Ind's	16	10,411	207	32,970	19	7,812	242	51,193
Japan	29	66,354	1	948	...	...	30	67,302
Other countries	112	60,208	1,619	121,990	1,193	179,393	2,924	361,591
Total	1,656	1,688,390	6,858	1,075,539	6,775	2,513,046	15,289	5,276,975

Sea-going shipping since Confederation.

642. The next table shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in sea-going vessels since Confederation.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1868-1892.

Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868	*13,921	3,457,113	.... ..	... .	2,105	862,208	4,279,321
1869	*16,311	3,811,405	.....	.....	2,940	1,185,160	4,996,565
1870	*15,863	3,942,392	.....	.....	2,652	1,142,481	5,084,873
1871	*16,562	3,916,322	.....	.. ....	3,366	1,199,771	5,116,093
1872	*16,065	4,303,580	....	....	3,614	1,381,564	5,685,144
1873	*16,870	4,323,003	.....	....	4,727	1,762,532	6,085,535
1874	*12,191	3,945,822	.....	.....	5,562	2,105,539	6,051,361
1875	*11,075	3,571,803	.....	.....	4,530	1,757,405	5,329,208
1876	2,595	1,896,603	8,554	1,634,333	5,614	2,379,828	5,910,764
1877	2,963	2,216,516	8,955	1,897,094	5,842	2,531,212	6,644,822
1878	2,954	2,294,688	8,847	1,928,531	5,715	2,461,165	6,684,384
1879	2,618	2,155,444	9,296	1,736,310	5,087	2,196,796	6,088,550
1880	2,990	2,642,935	10,219	1,794,210	5,161	2,349,569	6,786,714
1881	3,707	3,526,005	11,103	1,865,612	5,952	2,712,720	8,104,337
1882	3,335	3,164,839	11,355	1,892,290	6,448	2,879,433	7,936,562
1883	3,403	3,001,071	11,291	1,886,166	6,814	3,085,540	7,972,777
1884	3,327	3,257,219	11,796	1,880,993	7,220	3,346,089	8,484,301
1885	3,219	3,007,314	10,512	1,588,894	7,461	3,048,407	7,644,615
1886	2,960	3,101,285	11,405	1,783,623	7,006	3,159,663	8,044,571
1887	2,679	2,657,619	12,901	2,314,109	10,570	3,390,708	8,362,436
1888	3,316	3,326,417	13,828	1,862,295	13,663	4,009,091	9,197,803
1889	3,305	3,333,079	13,021	1,599,594	12,218	4,363,928	9,296,601
1890	3,671	3,617,013	13,695	1,708,939	13,758	5,002,333	10,328,285
1891	3,483	3,523,238	13,665	1,791,306	14,173	5,380,652	10,695,196
1892	3,402	3,586,335	13,720	2,085,187	13,839	5,081,452	10,752,974

* Canadian vessels not separated.

Increase.

643. There were 807 more British and 5,166 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1892, than there were in 1876, the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished; and 11,734 more foreign vessels than in 1868, the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.

Shipping on inland waters,* 1891 and 1892.

644. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at ports on the inland waters between Ontario, Quebec and the United States in 1891 and 1892 is given below. There was a decided decrease in the shipping on inland waters, the vessels having fallen off 3,626 in number, and 167,971 in tons register, while the freight has decreased 130,408 in tons weight, and 343,045 in tons measurement. The decline was most noticeable in Canadian vessels.

S ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS NLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED ES, 1891 AND 1892.

TIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1891.					
.....	22,002	5,724,339	1,562,808	632,682	245,741
ates.....	16,006	2,383,113	836,538	232,927	112,273
d.....	38,008	8,107,452	2,399,346	865,609	358,014
1892.					
.....	19,224	5,546,243	1,519,121	370,560	239,933
ates.....	15,158	2,393,238	749,817	152,004	123,874
d.....	34,382	7,939,481	2,268,938	522,564	363,807

Shipping on inland waters, 1868-1892.

'he next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters Canada and the United States in each year since Confedera-

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS NLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED ES, IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

n.	Canadian.		United States.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
....	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	40,114	8,663,504
.....	22,967	3,576,867	11,082	1,887,612	34,049	5,464,479
.....	24,558	4,030,768	12,112	2,300,229	36,670	6,330,997
.....	26,558	5,068,831	15,151	2,941,164	41,709	8,009,995
.....	21,505	3,798,138	12,164	3,063,318	33,669	6,861,456
.....	22,491	3,126,579	13,961	2,536,883	36,452	5,663,462
.....	19,279	2,814,654	12,733	2,533,842	32,012	5,348,496
.....	15,325	2,235,829	11,882	1,962,418	27,207	4,198,247
.....	15,392	2,184,790	11,192	1,815,645	26,584	4,000,435
.....	15,431	2,207,832	13,522	2,238,590	28,953	4,446,422
.....	18,003	2,955,331	12,508	2,415,175	30,511	5,370,506
.....	18,122	3,314,829	12,718	2,243,433	30,840	5,558,262
.....	22,858	4,985,753	11,648	1,805,378	34,506	6,791,131
.....	20,492	4,029,027	12,197	1,669,068	32,689	5,698,095
.....	22,252	3,800,109	12,230	1,613,211	34,482	5,443,320
.....	20,041	3,950,692	13,281	1,847,266	33,322	5,797,958
.....	19,464	4,058,738	13,349	1,815,987	32,813	5,874,725
.....	18,926	4,849,856	11,033	1,590,241	29,959	6,440,097
.....	18,608	4,159,718	12,351	1,764,943	30,957	5,924,661
.....	18,059	3,931,523	13,726	1,797,039	31,785	5,728,562
.....	19,567	4,320,402	13,929	1,699,103	33,496	6,019,505
.....	21,543	5,036,438	14,970	1,721,182	36,513	6,757,620
.....	24,527	6,000,194	16,774	2,117,621	41,301	8,117,815
.....	22,002	5,724,339	16,006	2,383,113	38,008	8,107,452
.....	19,224	5,546,243	15,158	2,393,238	34,382	7,939,481

Decrease in Canadian and increase in United States vessels.

646. As between the years 1868 and 1892, there was a decrease in the number of Canadian vessels of 7,458, but an increase in tonnage of 719,463 tons; in the United States vessels there was an increase of 1,726 vessels and a decrease of 1,443,486 tons; so that there was a total decrease of 5,732 vessels and 724,023 tons.

Shipping of Canada, 1891 and 1892.

647. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1891 and 1892:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1891 AND 1892.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1891.					
British	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	107,48
Canadian	35,667	7,516,645	2,245,924	1,448,805	332,79
Foreign	30,179	7,763,765	1,952,550	1,345,256	362,05
Total	69,329	18,803,648	5,529,069	3,358,831	802,33
1892.					
British	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	103,80
Canadian	32,944	7,631,430	2,273,689	1,209,462	343,92
Foreign	28,997	7,474,690	1,889,239	1,074,661	355,67
Total	65,343	18,692,455	5,785,773	2,800,121	803,00

Decrease in 1892 as compared with 1891.

648. There was a falling off in the shipping of the Dominion in 1892 as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels were less by 3,986, and the registered tonnage by 111,193 tons, while there was a decrease in tons measurement of freight of 558,710 tons. There was an increase, however, of 256,704 tons in weight of freight, and of 629 in the number of men.

Shipping of Canada, 1868-1892.

649. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the shipping entered and cleared in 1892 was 5,709,630 tons in excess of 1868, but the increase has been wholly in sea-going vessels:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF VESSELS (SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868	*40,593	8,283,893	.....	.....	13,432	3,836,724	12,982,825
1869	*39,278	7,388,272	.....	.....	14,022	3,072,772	10,461,044
1870	*40,421	7,973,160	.....	.....	14,764	3,442,710	11,415,870
1871	*43,120	8,985,153	.....	.....	18,517	4,140,885	13,126,038
1872	*37,656	8,154,802	.....	.....	16,269	4,653,358	12,808,160
1873	*39,361	7,449,582	.....	.....	18,688	4,299,415	11,748,997
1874	*31,470	6,760,476	.....	.....	18,295	4,639,381	11,399,857
1875	*26,400	5,807,632	.....	.....	16,412	3,719,823	9,527,455
1876	*26,641	5,715,726	.....	.....	16,806	4,195,473	9,911,199
1877	2,963	2,216,516	24,386	4,104,926	19,364	4,769,802	11,091,244
1878	2,954	2,294,688	26,850	4,883,862	18,223	4,876,340	12,054,890
1879	2,618	2,155,444	27,418	5,051,139	17,805	4,440,229	11,646,812
1880	2,990	2,642,935	33,077	6,779,963	16,809	4,154,947	13,577,845
1881	3,707	3,526,005	31,595	5,894,639	18,149	4,381,788	13,802,432
1882	3,335	3,164,839	33,607	5,722,399	18,678	4,492,644	13,379,882
1883	3,403	3,001,071	31,332	5,836,858	20,095	4,932,806	13,770,735
1884	3,327	3,257,219	31,260	5,939,731	20,569	5,162,076	14,359,026
1885	3,219	3,007,314	29,438	6,438,750	18,494	4,638,648	14,084,712
1886	2,960	3,101,285	30,011	5,943,341	19,357	4,924,606	13,969,232
1887	2,679	2,657,619	30,960	6,245,632	24,296	5,187,747	14,090,998
1888	3,316	3,326,417	33,395	6,182,697	27,592	5,708,194	15,217,308
1889	3,305	3,333,079	34,564	6,636,032	27,188	6,085,110	16,054,221
1890	3,671	3,617,013	38,222	7,709,133	30,532	7,119,954	18,446,100
1891	3,483	3,523,238	35,667	7,516,645	30,179	7,763,765	18,803,648
1892	3,402	3,586,335	32,944	7,631,430	28,997	7,474,690	18,692,455

* Canadian vessels not distinguished.

650. The tendency towards larger vessels is naturally more marked among sea-going vessels than with those navigating inland waters only. In 1868 the average tonnage of sea-going vessels was 267 tons, and in 1892 it was 347 tons, while among vessels trading inland the average only rose from 216 tons to 231 tons. The increase in the size of vessels is more plainly shown in connection with the ocean-going shipping of Montreal. Increase in size of vessels.

651. The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1892, 38 years after, the total tonnage that Shipping at the port of Montreal.

arrived in Montreal was 2,086,307 tons, of which 1,036,707 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 77 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1892 the numbers respectively were 658, 8 and 21. The number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1892 the number of vessels was 331 and the tonnage 280,958.

Regulations of the coasting trade of Canada.

652. The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act chap. 83, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which provides that no goods or passengers can be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships. This provision, however, may be declared by the Governor-General in Council not to be applicable to the vessels of any country that allows British vessels to participate in its coasting trade on the same footing as its own national vessels. By different Orders in Council, the ships of the following countries have been admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, viz., Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic.

Coasting trade, 1876-1892.

653. The coasting trade of Canada is not included in any of the foregoing tables, but is given in the following one, since 1876, before which no returns were kept.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, WHICH ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, 1876-1892.

Year.	Tonnage.						
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Canada.
1876...	3,360,388	3,574,485	1,256,926	1,097,431	128,097	883,502	10,300,829
1877...	3,489,763	2,274,150	1,148,010	959,702	165,371	929,864	8,968,862
1878...	5,205,538	2,708,029	1,067,224	1,007,663	196,789	862,418	11,047,661
1879...	6,138,029	3,273,679	1,005,214	875,570	223,707	550,984	12,066,633
1880...	7,774,922	3,362,782	1,195,397	846,248	244,922	628,742	14,053,013
1881...	7,995,898	3,348,494	1,497,532	859,716	463,474	951,632	15,116,746
1882...	7,864,085	3,081,303	1,522,072	815,907	605,428	902,229	14,791,064
1883...	7,823,301	3,229,205	2,094,251	878,991	661,547	1,006,481	15,683,566
1884...	7,157,144	3,792,666	2,161,783	679,495	765,118	916,165	15,473,767
1885...	6,460,929	3,841,634	2,512,572	898,658	1,051,606	1,157,575	15,944,422
1886...	6,381,088	4,309,031	2,819,165	895,661	865,240	891,633	16,368,274
1887...	6,670,488	4,140,620	3,150,560	917,641	1,476,133	1,151,023	17,513,677
1888...	6,484,394	3,818,397	3,436,488	967,629	1,434,296	1,120,815	18,789,279
1889...	6,913,546	4,502,643	3,930,119	1,040,339	2,196,906	1,194,020	19,834,577
1890...	7,700,363	5,488,234	4,416,177	1,149,184	2,808,648	1,224,803	22,797,115
1891...	8,679,603	5,393,988	4,402,732	1,220,697	3,141,140	1,139,178	24,986,130
1892...	8,701,871	4,888,325	4,753,734	1,140,165	3,399,550	1,271,638	25,109,929

4. In 1876, the British tonnage was 10,108,110 tons and that of foreign vessels 192,829 tons, or 1·9 per cent of the whole. In 1892 the tonnage of British vessels was 24,594,561 tons, and of foreign vessels, 515,368 tons, or 2 per cent. The vessels of the Manitoba coasting trade are included in the final column, their tonnage in 1892 amounting to 9,406 tons. Proportions of British and foreign tonnage.

5. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1892:— Shipping at principal ports, 1892.

Ports.	Vessels Entered and Cleared.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ax, N.S	1,849	1,078,114	368	180,747	2,217	1,258,861
ria, B.C	245	100,419	1,763	1,606,317	2,008	1,706,736
real, Que	737	1,341,133	69	99,348	806	1,440,481
ec, Que	346	550,260	423	395,143	769	945,403
ohn, N.B	3,085	486,441	938	612,546	4,023	1,098,987
imo, B.C	78	88,591	1,048	689,083	1,126	777,674
ouver, B.C	176	191,978	216	209,714	392	401,692
ey, N.S	586	209,185	66	26,198	652	235,383
ndrew's, N.B	468	26,527	3,146	230,938	3,614	257,465
outh, N.S	609	246,549	126	51,487	735	298,036
am, N.B	40	30,374	124	82,145	164	112,519
Sydney, N.S	617	128,924	90	23,688	707	152,612
sor, N.S	287	97,247	60	23,919	347	121,166
polis, N.S	88	13,245	24	7,925	112	21,270
, N.S	48	4,412	43	1,558	91	5,970
boro', N.S	239	60,973	9	7,175	248	68,148
astle, N.B	44	26,026	54	33,952	98	59,978
urne, N.S	77	8,305	701	60,198	778	68,503
, N.S	47	30,408	36	27 005	83	57,413
uttetown, P.E.I	120	55,366	36	27,887	156	83,253
Bay, N.S	236	59,481	33	9,336	269	68,817
Hawkesbury, N.S	59	31,179	77	32,517	136	63,696
burg, N.S	551	51,028	2	184	553	51,212
pool, N.S	126	16,088	603	47,359	729	63,447
x, B.C	2	1,742	38	89,852	40	91,594
utimi, Que	7	776	43	34,048	50	34,824
Bay, N.S	146	66,076	13	3,186	159	69,262
oro', N.B	118	17,560	120	25,798	238	43,358

Shipping in British Possessions 1891.

656. The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping in 1891. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.	Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.
United Kingdom	74,812,620	Tasmania	1,044,606
Hong Kong	10,279,043	Mauritius	585,675
Malta	8,187,726	British Guiana	631,787
Gibraltar	10,665,744	Newfoundland	656,310
Canada*	10,695,196	Gold Coast	777,169
Straits Settlement	9,385,413	Western Australia	1,045,555
India	7,684,954	Lagos	593,634
New South Wales	5,694,236	Sierra Leone	842,523
Ceylon	5,696,940	Natal	1,063,014
Victoria	4,715,109	Bermuda	287,694
Queensland	997,118	Honduras	354,273
Windward Islands	2,889,046	Turk's Island	203,391
South Australia	2,576,546	Bahamas	303,121
Cape of Good Hope	2,891,607	Gambia	229,958
Leeward Islands	1,667,066	St. Helena	65,636
Trinidad	1,276,246	Fiji	138,141
New Zealand	1,244,322	Falkland Islands	86,209
Jamaica	1,179,063	Labuan	124,134

* Exclusive of the lake trade.

Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian colonies exceeds that of this country; the latter figures, however, include the intercolonial trade.

Shipping in foreign countries.

657. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and from some of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that, including the United Kingdom, Canada ranked thirteenth in 1890 among the countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

G IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

Country.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared in 1890.
	28,967,848
es*	30,794,653
	23,910,898
	21,106,980
	16,446,513
	14,246,724
urope	12,072,988
Republic.	11,847,424
	10,766,711
	10,837,137
	11,589,148
	10,564,723
	8,032,080
	5,915,520
	5,350,492
	5,298,281
	3,591,638
	3,166,404

sive of lake trade between the United States and Canada. †1889.

Registered tonnage of the world.

he following table shows the number and tonnage of mersels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries rld, according to the latest available returns. The figures n taken partly from official sources, and partly from the 's Year Book :—

RED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
gdom	21,543	8,279,297
tes*	23,899	4,684,758
l Norway	11,306	2,216,646
npire	3,653	1,433,413
	7,015	1,005,475
	15,111	944,013
	6,732	820,716
	2,983	492,030
	1,679	614,921
	2,862	369,680
s	618	255,711
ngary..	336	204,214
	3,543	302,194
	7,261	271,386
	208	91,783
	56	75,946
	947	238,981

ding licensed and enrolled vessels.

United States shipping.

659. If registered tonnage alone is strictly taken, Canada will take fourth place in the above table and the United States the fifth place, but as Canadian vessels engaged in the lake and river trade are on the registry books of this country, while those belonging to the United States, and engaged in the same trade, are only either licensed or enrolled, the latter, for the purposes of comparison, have been included in registered tonnage. The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnage proper was, in 1891, only 1,005,950 tons, comprising 1,587 vessels. In 1856 75·2 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1892 the proportion was only 14·89 per cent; the value carried having increased in the meantime from $641,604,000 to $1,784,733,000.

PART II.—FISHERIES.

Fisheries of Canada.

660. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.

Yield and value of the fisheries, 1891 and 1892.

661. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also the value of the same by provinces, in 1891 and 1892:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891-1892.

KINDS OF FISH.		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod	Cwt.	849,838	3,827,708	880,184	4,060,468
Herring, pickled	Brls.	298,598	1,343,693	300,223	1,351,003
" smoked	Lbs.	23,869,200	596,732	14,975,675	360,796
" frozen, fresh	"	9,108,650	354,489	9,748,240	383,936
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	"	14,285,157	1,999,921	12,524,498	1,753,429
" in shell, alive, &c	Tons.	6,321½	252,500	6,012½	278,400
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	2,557	35,500	3,132	40,660
" fresh	Lbs.	4,404,311	671,746	5,430,749	791,081
" preserved, in cans	"	15,206,328	1,522,509	11,514,622	1,382,555
" smoked	"	132,472	26,494	140,258	28,052
Mackerel, preserved, in cans	"	165,981	19,918	136,339	16,360
" pickled	Brls.	139,261	1,949,654	95,044	1,330,616
Haddock	Cwt.	150,170	525,595	167,578	586,523
Hake	"	124,385	315,555	116,711	356,133
Pollock	"	81,248	243,744	74,294	222,882
Trout	Lbs.	6,287,643	628,764	6,933,819	692,042
" pickled	Brls.	3,258	32,580	1,907	19,070
Whitefish	Lbs.	11,763,841	791,185	23,776,763	1,498,593
Smelts	"	5,552,101	277,036	4,719,193	235,959
Sardines	Hhds.	.....	192,937	.....	118,273

TIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

INDS OF FISH.		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
	Brls.	61,032	183,846	55,953	167,659
	Lbs.	86,075	64,555	84,117	42,059
and sounds	Brls.	1,278	11,443	1,299	12,990
	"	43,117	194,030	37,684	168,179
d	"	8,428	84,286	9,989	99,892
	"	4,284	42,840	4,891	48,910
	Lbs.	842,696	50,562	906,753	54,251
	"	2,719,697	215,469	3,430,809	275,207
	"	1,525,246	87,789	1,628,435	90,541
	"	743,030	44,582	541,250	32,475
	"	799,324	47,959	805,560	48,333
	"	2,990,679	134,130	3,893,190	188,574
	"	1,811,357	62,832	9,682,570	224,254
	"	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
frost fish	"		21,768	857,000	24,100
	"	126,575	6,329	200,000	10,010
	Brls.	8,348	33,392	9,794	39,176
	Lbs.	281,700	12,505	372,300	19,045
			16,024		18,634
s in B. C.	No.	52,995	794,925	46,362	602,706
	"	25,962	31,159	25,671	30,414
ns	"			14	2,100
	"	301	1,204	316	1,318
	Galls.	834,347	358,668	836,699	359,904
ixed fish	Brls.	39,113	171,076		185,885
B. C.			46,419		50,046
bait	Brls.	178,731	212,736	243,744	313,125
manure	"	198,386	99,194	138,324	69,164
	Tons.	770	19,250	2,774	37,475
	No.		30,200		30,000
mption not included in			284,646		296,644
			18,978,078		18,941,171
se					36,907

TIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES ANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

VINCES.	Value.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
	7,817,031	6,346,722	6,636,445	7,011,300	6,340,724
ick	2,941,863	3,067,039	2,699,055	3,571,051	3,203,922
	1,860,013	1,876,194	1,615,120	2,008,879	2,236,732
rd Island	876,862	886,431	1,041,109	1,238,734	1,179,857
nbia	1,902,195	3,348,068	3,481,432	3,008,755	2,849,484
	1,839,869	1,963,123	2,009,637	1,806,390	2,042,198
nd North-west	180,677	167,679	232,104	332,969	1,088,254
	17,418,510	17,655,256	17,714,902	18,978,078	18,941,171

Sea-going shipping since Confederation.

642. The next table shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in sea-going vessels since Confederation.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1868–1892.

Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868	*13,921	3,457,113	.... ..	... .	2,105	862,208	4,279,321
1869	*16,311	3,811,405	.....	..... .	2,940	1,185,160	4,996,565
1870	*15,863	3,942,392	.....	.....	2,652	1,142,481	5,084,873
1871	*16,562	3,916,322	.....	.. ....	3,366	1,199,771	5,116,093
1872	*16,065	4,303,580	....	....	3,614	1,381,564	5,685,144
1873	*16,870	4,323,003	.....	....	4,727	1,762,532	6,085,535
1874	*12,191	3,945,822	.....	.....	5,562	2,105,539	6,051,361
1875	*11,075	3,571,803	.....	....	4,530	1,757,405	5,329,208
1876	2,595	1,896,603	8,554	1,634,333	5,614	2,379,828	5,910,764
1877	2,963	2,216,516	8,955	1,897,094	5,842	2,531,212	6,644,822
1878	2,954	2,294,688	8,847	1,928,531	5,715	2,461,165	6,684,384
1879	2,618	2,155,444	9,296	1,736,310	5,087	2,196,796	6,088,550
1880	2,990	2,642,935	10,219	1,794,210	5,161	2,349,569	6,786,714
1881	3,707	3,526,005	11,103	1,865,612	5,952	2,712,720	8,104,337
1882	3,335	3,164,839	11,355	1,892,290	6,448	2,879,433	7,936,562
1883	3,403	3,001,071	11,291	1,886,166	6,814	3,085,540	7,972,777
1884	3,327	3,257,219	11,796	1,880,993	7,220	3,346,089	8,484,301
1885	3,219	3,007,314	10,512	1,588,894	7,461	3,048,407	7,644,615
1886	2,960	3,101,285	11,405	1,783,623	7,006	3,159,663	8,044,571
1887	2,679	2,657,619	12,901	2,314,109	10,570	3,390,708	8,362,436
1888	3,316	3,326,417	13,828	1,862,295	13,663	4,009,091	9,197,803
1889	3,305	3,333,079	13,021	1,599,594	12,218	4,363,928	9,296,601
1890	3,671	3,617,013	13,695	1,708,939	13,758	5,002,333	10,328,285
1891	3,483	3,523,238	13,665	1,791,306	14,173	5,380,652	10,695,196
1892	3,402	3,586,335	13,720	2,085,187	13,839	5,081,452	10,752,974

* Canadian vessels not separated.

Increase.

643. There were 807 more British and 5,166 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1892, than there were in 1876, the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished; and 11,734 more foreign vessels than in 1868, the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.

Shipping on inland waters, 1891 and 1892.

644. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at ports on the inland waters between Ontario, Quebec and the United States in 1891 and 1892 is given below. There was a decided decrease in the shipping on inland waters, the vessels having fallen off 3,626 in number, and 167,971 in tons register, while the freight has decreased 130,408 in tons weight, and 343,045 in tons measurement. The decline was most noticeable in Canadian vessels.

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS LAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED S, 1891 AND 1892.

ONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1891.					
.....	22,002	5,724,339	1,562,808	632,682	245,741
s.....	16,006	2,383,113	836,538	232,927	112,273
.....	38,008	8,107,452	2,399,346	865,609	358,014
1892.					
.....	19,224	5,546,243	1,519,121	370,560	239,933
s.....	15,158	2,393,238	749,817	152,004	123,874
.....	34,382	7,939,481	2,268,938	522,564	363,807

e next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters anada and the United States in each year since Confedera- Shipping on inland waters, 1868-1892.

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS LAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED S, IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

	Canadian.		United States.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
...	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	40,114	8,663,504
.....	22,967	3,576,867	11,082	1,887,612	34,049	5,464,479
.....	24,558	4,030,768	12,112	2,300,229	36,670	6,330,997
...	26,558	5,068,831	15,151	2,941,164	41,709	8,009,995
.....	21,505	3,798,138	12,164	3,063,318	33,669	6,861,456
.....	22,491	3,126,579	13,961	2,536,883	36,452	5,663,462
.....	19,279	2,814,654	12,733	2,533,842	32,012	5,348,496
...	15,325	2,235,829	11,882	1,962,418	27,207	4,198,247
.....	15,392	2,184,790	11,192	1,815,645	26,584	4,000,435
.....	15,431	2,207,832	13,522	2,238,590	28,953	4,446,422
...	18,003	2,955,331	12,508	2,415,175	30,511	5,370,506
.....	18,122	3,314,829	12,718	2,243,433	30,840	5,558,262
.....	22,858	4,985,753	11,648	1,805,378	34,506	6,791,131
.....	20,492	4,029,027	12,197	1,669,068	32,689	5,698,095
.....	22,252	3,800,109	12,230	1,613,211	34,482	5,443,320
.....	20,041	3,950,692	13,281	1,847,266	33,322	5,797,958
...	19,464	4,058,738	13,349	1,815,987	32,813	5,874,725
.....	18,926	4,849,856	11,033	1,590,241	29,959	6,440,097
..	18,608	4,159,718	12,351	1,764,943	30,957	5,924,661
.....	18,059	3,931,523	13,726	1,797,039	31,785	5,728,562
.....	19,567	4,320,402	13,929	1,699,103	33,496	6,019,505
.. ..	21,543	5,036,438	14,970	1,721,182	36,513	6,757,620
.....	24,527	6,000,194	16,774	2,117,621	41,301	8,117,815
.....	22,002	5,724,339	16,006	2,383,113	38,008	8,107,452
.....	19,224	5,546,243	15,158	2,393,238	34,382	7,939,481

Decrease in Canadian and increase in United States vessels.

646. As between the years 1868 and 1892, there was a decrease in the number of Canadian vessels of 7,458, but an increase in tonnage of 719,463 tons; in the United States vessels there was an increase of 1,726 vessels and a decrease of 1,443,486 tons; so that there was a total decrease of 5,732 vessels and 724,023 tons.

Shipping of Canada, 1891 and 1892.

647. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1891 and 1892:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1891 AND 1892.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1891.					
British	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	167,442
Canadian	35,667	7,516,645	2,245,924	1,448,805	332,879
Foreign	30,179	7,763,765	1,952,550	1,345,256	302,051
Total	69,329	18,803,648	5,529,069	3,358,831	802,372
1892.					
British	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	163,389
Canadian	32,944	7,631,430	2,273,689	1,209,462	343,907
Foreign	28,997	7,474,690	1,889,239	1,074,661	355,671
Total	65,343	18,692,455	5,785,773	2,800,121	862,967

Decrease in 1892 as compared with 1891.

648. There was a falling off in the shipping of the Dominion in 1892 as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels were less by 3,986, and the registered tonnage by 111,193 tons, while there was a decrease in tons measurement of freight of 558,710 tons. There was an increase, however, of 256,704 tons in weight of freight, and of 62 in the number of men.

Shipping of Canada, 1868-1892.

649. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the shipping entered and cleared in 1892 was 5,709,630 tons in excess of 186 but the increase has been wholly in sea-going vessels:—

for the distribution of the sum of $150,000 annually among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. By 54-55 Vic. (1891), chap. 42, this amount was increased to $160,000. The number of claims paid during the year 1891 was 18,506, and the amount paid $156,892. The bounty was paid on the basis of $1.50 per ton to vessels, $3 per man to boat fishermen, and $1 per boat to the owners, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 705, of 26,533 tons, the number of boats 17,701, and the number of fishermen 33,507. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been $1,571,503, as follows:—

1882	$ 172,285	1888	$ 150,186
1883	130,345	1889	158,526
1884	155,719	1890	158,241
1885	161,539	1891	160,000
1886	160,904		
1887	163,758	Total	$ 1,571,503

Fish hatcheries

670. There were twelve government fish hatcheries in operation in 1892, situated at Fraser River, B.C., Sydney, Bedford and Bayview, N.S., St. John River and Miramichi, N.B., Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que., and Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The total number of fry distributed in the spring of the year was 134,908,000, comprising 11,449,000 salmon, 4,799,000 salmon trout, 54,860,000 whitefish, 300,000 speckled trout and 63,500,000 lobsters. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is now scarcely denied, and the remarkably heavy runs of salmon on the Fraser River in recent years are attributed by many to the operations of the hatchery there. It is estimated that since 1868 the following fry have been distributed from the different hatcheries, 221,933,000 salmon, 451,380,000 whitefish and 231,215,000 pickerel.

Lobster hatchery.

671. The lobster hatchery which was established at Bayview, Pictou County, N.S., in 1891, and which is the first of its kind on the American continent, has proved a complete success. About 7,000,000 eggs were distributed in that year and 63,500,000 in 1892 along an area of about 60 miles of coast, at the rate of about one million to the mile. Proper rocky bottoms were carefully selected, which it is hoped will afford the young lobsters sufficient protection to enable them to arrive at maturity.

Oysters beds.

672. The work of establishing and re-stocking oyster beds at Shediac, N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government, under the superintendence of an expert from England.

Expenditure, Fisheries Department, 1889-1892.

673. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during each of the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, was:

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$
Fishery officers	83,684	65,873	71,306	72,124
Fish-breeding	41,315	39,127	39,496	43,958
Fisheries protection service	69,694	64,435	83,050	93,397
Fishing bounty	149,991	150,000	166,967	156,892
Miscellaneous	10,912	9,314	13,383	17,449
Total	355,596	328,749	374,202	383,822

Reasons for increase.

674. The increase is attributable to the construction of a new steamer for the fisheries protection service, and to expenses in connection with the Behring Sea question. The figures given above for the fishing bounty being for the fiscal year, will not agree with those in par. 669, which are for the calendar year.

Value of yield and exports of fisheries, 1868-1892.

675. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry :—

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

Year.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Value Exported.
	$	$
1868	....	3,357,510
1869	4,376,526	3,242,710
1870	6,577,391	3,608,549
1871	7,573,199	3,994,275
1872	9,570,116	4,386,214
1873	10,754,997	4,779,277
1874	11,681,886	5,292,368
1875	10,350,385	5,380,527
1876	11,147,590	5,500,989
1877	12,029,957	5,874,360
1878	13,215,678	6,853,975
1879	13,529,254	6,928,871
1880	14,499,979	6,579,656
1881	15,817,162	6,867,715
1882	16,824,092	7,682,079
1883	16,958,192	8,809,118
1884	17,766,404	8,591,654
1885	17,722,973	7,960,001
1886	18,679,288	6,843,388
1887	18,386,103	6,875,810
1888	17,418,510	7,793,183
1889	17,655,256	7,212,208
1890	17,714,902	8,461,906
1891	18,978,078	9,715,401
1892	18,941,171	9,675,396
Total	338,169,089	162,257,142

676. The yield of the fisheries in 1892 was more than four times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much as in 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 1892 51 per cent. Increase during the period.

677. Though the table shows that there has been a considerable increase during the period, yet that increase would have been much larger, but for the decline in the catch of some of the principal kinds of fish. In the catch of mackerel, for instance, there has been a most alarming decrease, as the following figures show :— Decrease in catch of mackerel.

CATCH OF MACKEREL, 1850-1889.

Years.	Total Catch.	Annual Average.	No. 1 Quality.	Annual Average.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1850-59	1,864,915	185,491	682,637	68,263
1863-72	2,454,265	245,426	1,007,345	100,734
1880-89	1,618,603	161,860	198,322	19,822

Comparing the catch of the later decade with the aid of its perfected and destructive fishing engines, with that of the first decade, with its primitive modes of capture, it will be seen that there was an annual average decline in the total catch of mackerel of 23,631 barrels, and in the catch of No. 1 grade of 48,441 barrels. The bass fishery in the St. John and Miramichi rivers, and the sturgeon fishery in the St. John river, have also dwindled down to very insignificant proportions.

678. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-west and British Columbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the twelve years, 1879–1892, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at over $51,000,000. Indian consumption of fish

679. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 46 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield ; New Brunswick, 20 per cent, and Quebec 13 per cent, the three provinces having yielded nearly 80 per cent of the total. The fishing industry in British Columbia is yet quite in its infancy, but the opportunities for its development are advantageous, and the deep-sea fisheries of the province are said to be unsurpassed in wealth and variety. Value of fisheries by provinces, 1869-1892.

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1892.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1869	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576	....	.....	.....	4,376,526
1870	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433	.....	.....	.....	6,577,391
1871	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033	.....	.....	.....	7,573,199
1872	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459	.....	.....	.....	9,570,116
1873	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661	.....	.....	207,595	10,754,997
1874	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792	.....	.....	288,863	11,681,886
1875	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654	.....	.....	298,927	10,350,385
1876	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590
1877	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,237	24,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957
1878	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,600	2,305,790	.....	925,767	840,344	13,215,678
1879	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722	.....	631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
1880	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447	.....	713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
1881	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904	.....	1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339	.....	1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
1883	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675	.....	1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454	.....	1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431	.....	1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
1886	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
1887	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,863	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
1889	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
1890	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
1891	1,806,390	2,008,879	7,011,300	3,571,051	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078
1892	2,042,198	2,236,732	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,088,254	2,849,484	1,179,857	18,941,171
Total	21,611,966	45,385,780	155,205,183	64,278,660	2,372,360	28,479,114	20,836,026	338,169,089

679. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the same period :— Total quantities and values of certain fish, 1869-1892.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1892.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Cod and ling	Cwt.	21,586,213	90,930,224
Haddock	Lbs.	287,829,830	11,299,513
Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	3,215,123	34,120,501
" fresh, in cans	Lbs.	7,290,596	
Herring, pickled	Brls.	8,444,349	44,258,161
" smoked	Boxes.	24,583,309	
" fresh	Lbs.	69,349,214	
" frozen	No.	* 175,667,210	
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	159,955½	30,887,191
" smoked and fresh and in cans	Lbs.	227,209,097	
Lobsters	"	351,288,238	39,693,811
Smelts	"	75,194,366	4,176,115
Fish oils	Galls.	19,921,414	10,659,929

680. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880, while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian side in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880. Fisheries of the great lakes.

* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890, 1891 and 1892 is included in "herring, fresh."

United States shipping.

659. If registered tonnage alone is strictly taken, Canada will take fourth place in the above table and the United States the fifth place, but as Canadian vessels engaged in the lake and river trade are on the registry books of this country, while those belonging to the United States, and engaged in the same trade, are only either licensed or enrolled, the latter, for the purposes of comparison, have been included in registered tonnage. The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnage proper was, in 1891, only 1,005,950 tons, comprising 1,587 vessels. In 1856 75·2 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1892 the proportion was only 14·89 per cent; the value carried having increased in the meantime from $641,604,000 to $1,784,733,000.

Part II.—Fisheries.

Fisheries of Canada.

660. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.

Yield and value of the fisheries, 1891 and 1892.

661. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also the value of the same by provinces, in 1891 and 1892:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891-1892.

Kinds of Fish.		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod	Cwt.	849,838	3,827,708	880,184	4,060,48
Herring, pickled	Brls.	298,598	1,343,693	300,223	1,351,00
" smoked	Lbs.	23,869,200	596,732	14,975,675	30,28
" frozen, fresh	"	9,108,650	354,489	9,748,240	383,60
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	"	14,285,157	1,999,921	12,524,498	1,753,42
" in shell, alive, &c	Tons.	6,321½	252,500	6,012½	238,66
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	2,557	35,500	3,132	40,90
" fresh	Lbs.	4,404,311	671,746	5,430,749	791,66
" preserved, in cans	"	15,206,328	1,522,509	11,514,622	1,382,58
" smoked	"	132,472	26,494	140,258	28,05
Mackerel, preserved, in cans	"	165,981	19,918	136,330	16,36
" pickled	Brls.	139,261	1,949,654	95,044	1,330,61
Haddock	Cwt.	150,170	525,595	167,578	586,52
Hake	"	124,385	315,555	116,711	300,13
Pollock	"	81,248	243,744	74,294	222,88
Trout	Lbs.	6,287,643	628,764	6,933,819	692,04
" pickled	Brls.	3,258	32,580	1,907	19,07
Whitefish	Lbs.	11,763,841	791,185	23,776,763	1,486,52
Smelts	"	5,552,101	277,606	4,719,193	235,95
Sardines	Hhds.		192,937		118,21

TIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

INDS OF FISH.		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
	Brls.	61,032	183,846	55,953	167,659
	Lbs.	86,075	64,555	84,117	42,059
and sounds	Brls.	1,278	11,443	1,299	12,990
	"	43,117	194,030	37,684	168,179
	"	8,428	84,286	9,989	99,892
	"	4,284	42,840	4,891	48,910
	Lbs.	842,696	50,562	906,753	54,251
	"	2,719,697	215,469	3,430,809	275,207
	"	1,525,246	87,789	1,628,435	90,541
	"	743,030	44,582	541,250	32,475
	"	799,324	47,959	805,560	48,333
	"	2,990,679	134,130	3,893,190	188,574
	"	1,811,357	62,832	9,682,570	224,254
	"	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
rost fish	"	.....	21,768	857,000	24,100
	"	126,575	6,329	200,000	10,010
	Brls.	8,348	33,392	9,794	39,176
	Lbs.	281,700	12,505	372,300	19,045
	.....	.....	16,024	.....	18,634
in B. C.	No.	52,995	794,925	46,362	602,706
	"	25,962	31,159	25,671	30,414
s.	"	.....	.....	14	2,100
	"	301	1,204	316	1,318
	Galls.	834,347	358,668	836,699	359,904
ixed fish	Brls.	39,113	171,076	.....	185,885
. C.	.....	.....	46,419	.....	50,046
bait	Brls.	178,731	212,736	243,744	313,125
manure	"	198,386	99,194	138,324	69,164
	Tons.	770	19,250	2,774	37,475
	No.	.....	30,200	.....	30,000
nption not included in		.....	284,646	.....	296,644
		.....	18,978,078	.....	18,941,171
se		.....	.....	.....	36,907

TIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES NADA, BY PROVINCES, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

VINCES.	Value.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$	$	$
	7,817,031	6,346,722	6,636,445	7,011,300	6,340,724
ck.	2,941,863	3,067,039	2,699,055	3,571,051	3,203,922
	1,860,013	1,876,194	1,615,120	2,008,879	2,236,732
d Island.	876,862	886,431	1,041,109	1,238,734	1,179,857
bia.	1,902,195	3,348,068	3,481,432	3,008,755	2,849,484
	1,839,869	1,963,123	2,009,637	1,806,390	2,042,198
d North-west	180,677	167,679	232,104	332,969	1,088,254
	17,418,510	17,655,256	17,714,902	18,978,078	18,941,171

Increase in value.

662. The last table shows that though there was an actual decrease of $36,907 in 1892 as compared with 1891, yet, as compared with 18[illegible] there has been a steady increase in the value of the product of fisheries during the past five years. There was an increase in the value of the yield in 1892, in three provinces, and a decrease in four, the largest increase having been in Manitoba and the Territories, viz., $735,28[illegible] and the largest decrease in Nova Scotia, $670,576.

Value of catch of principal fish, 1891 and 1892.

663. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1892 as compared with the catch of 1891:—

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES IN 1892, COMPARED WITH 1891.

Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$
Cod	4,060,468	222,760	.. ....
Herring	2,635,631	.....	59,5[illegible]
Salmon	2,242,848	.....	13,6[illegible]
Lobsters	1,991,829	.....	260,[illegible]
Mackerel	1,346,978	.....	622,[illegible]
Seal skins	633,120	.....	192,[illegible]
Whitefish	1,498,523	797,338	.....
Trout	711,112	49,768	.....
Haddock	586,525	60,930	.....
Fish oils	359,904	1,236	.....
Hake	350,133	34,578	.....
Smelts	235,959	.....	41,[illegible]
Pollack	222,882	.....	20,[illegible]
Halibut	275,207	59,738	.....
Alewives	168,179	.....	25,[illegible]
Sardines	118,213	.....	74,[illegible]
Oysters	167,659	.....	16,[illegible]
Pickerel	188,574	54,444	.....

Number and value of fishing vessels, etc.

664. The following table gives the number and value of boats, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1892, according to returns furnished by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of the capital invested in 1892 reached the sum of $7,647,835. There were 988 vessels, of a total tonnage of 37,205 tons, employing 8,330 men. The boats numbered 30,513, with 55,348

ELS, MEN, NETS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1892.

VINCES.	Vessels and Boats		Men, Number	Nets.		Other Fishing Material.
	Number	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		$			$	$
tia.....	14,065	1,416,048	24,070	2,152,998	464,541	715,319
nswick.....	6,079	331,889	12,265	455,783	289,131	782,630
lward Island.	1,899	90,196	5,020	96,012	41,650	408,880
.....	6,035	208,752	10,694	241,954	161,038	158,825
olumbia.....	1,909	747,515	8,170	293,768	225,962	832,875
.....	1,109	313,763	2,709	1,238,907	280,625	118,416
.....	405	46,684	750	96,644	12,096	1,000
tal.....	31,501	3,154,847	63,678	4,576,066	1,475,043	3,017,945

The following table of the value of the principal kinds of fish shows their distribution among the several provinces. Only sh have been taken the value of which in some one province the sum of $100,000. The value of seal skins, amounting to 5, is included in "all other fish" in British Columbia.

Value of catch of principal fish, by provinces, 1891.

BUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1891.

Sea Fisheries.

SH.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Quebec.	Prince Edward Island.
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	86,614	267,748	1,766,642	134,551	693
.....	1,399,694	256,259	.....	63,252	244,818
.....	621,722	978,632	20,415	142,696	182,106
.....	2,464,982	391,885	.....	907,299	65,340
.....	467,295	48,622	.....	6,730	2,947
.....	1,100,927	503,097	.....	134,539	513,858
.....	187,984	155,274	.....	.....	36,851
.....	170,598	73,146	.....	.....	.....
.....	112,063	38,227	56,500	8,078	600
.....	21,617	233,726	4,050	3,951	13,691
.....	.....	171,267	.....	21,669	.....
.....	12,954	44,802	3,000	.....	123,090
l.....	6,646,450	3,162,685	1,850,607	1,422,765	1,183,994
.....	364,850	408,366	1,158,148	586,114	54,740
d total ..	7,011,300	3,571,051	3,008,755	2,008,879	1,238,734

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1891—*Concluded.*

FRESH WATER FISHERIES.

FISH.	Ontario.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
	$	$
Whitefish	506,518	275,62
Salmon trout	576,668	.....
Herring	348,342	.....
Total	1,431,528	275,62
All other	374,862	57,36
Grand total	1,806,390	332,98

Fisheries Protection Service.

666. Five steamers, viz., the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley," "Constance" and "Curlew," one government schooner, the "Vigilant" and one chartered schooner, the "Kingfisher," were employed in the fisheries protection service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast during the season of 1892. One seizure only in connection with the fisheries was made, viz., that of the U. S. schooner "Hattie Maude," which was seized by the "Curlew" for having shipped men for fishing, at a Canadian port, without having first taken out a license. The vessel was released on payment of costs, as, having changed hands, it appeared that her owners were not aware of her liability. Two schooners were seized by the "Acadia" and one by the "Constance" for smuggling from St. Pierre, Miquelon.

The *modus vivendi*.

667. The *modus vivendi*, which had been in force for five years, pending a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year. By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of $1.50 per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 108 licenses were issued, as compared with 36 in 1888, and $13,410 collected in fees, as against $3,831 in 1888.

Fishery Intelligence Bureau.

668. The Fishery Intelligence Bureau, which was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, has become a necessity to the fishing community. The reports of the movement of bait, are anxiously followed by the masters of fishing vessels, while the reports from Labrador and the North Shore are of great service to the large fishing firms.

Fishing bounties.

669. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made

ıe distribution of the sum of $150,000 annually among fishermen ishing vessels entitled to the same. By 54-55 Vic. (1891), chap. his amount was increased to $160,000. The number of claims during the year 1891 was 18,506, and the amount paid $156,892. bounty was paid on the basis of $1.50 per ton to vessels, $3 per to boat fishermen, and $1 per boat to the owners, and the number ssels which received bounty was 705, of 26,533 tons, the number ats 17,701, and the number of fishermen 33,507. The total nt of bounty paid since 1882 has been $1,571,503, as follows:—

1882	$ 172,285	1888	$ 150,186
1883	130,345	1889	158,526
1884	155,719	1890	158,241
1885	161,539	1891	160,000
1886	160,904		
1887	163,758	Total	$ 1,571,503

0. There were twelve government fish hatcheries in operation in , situated at Fraser River, B.C., Sydney, Bedford and Bayview, St. John River and Miramichi, N.B., Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadou- nd Magog, Que., and Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The total ber of fry distributed in the spring of the year was 134,908,000, rising 11,449,000 salmon, 4,799,000 salmon trout, 54,860,000 efish, 300,000 speckled trout and 63,500,000 lobsters. The great fit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is now scarcely d, and the remarkably heavy runs of salmon on the Fraser River cent years are attributed by many to the operations of the ery there. It is estimated that since 1868 the following fry have distributed from the different hatcheries, 221,933,000 salmon, 80,000 whitefish and 231,215,000 pickerel. Fish hatcheries

1. The lobster hatchery which was established at Bayview, Pictou ty, N.S., in 1891, and which is the first of its kind on the rican continent, has proved a complete success. About 7,000,000 were distributed in that year and 63,500,000 in 1892 along an of about 60 miles of coast, at the rate of about one million to ile. Proper rocky bottoms were carefully selected, which it is l will afford the young lobsters sufficient protection to enable to arrive at maturity. Lobster hatchery.

2. The work of establishing and re-stocking oyster beds at Shediac, and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government, the superintendence of an expert from England. Oysters beds.

3. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during each fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, was: Expenditure, Fisheries Department, 1889-1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	189
	$	$	$	
Fishery officers	83,684	65,873	71,306	
Fish-breeding	41,315	39,127	39,496	
Fisheries protection service	69,694	64,435	83,050	
Fishing bounty	149,991	150,000	166,967	
Miscellaneous	10,912	9,314	13,383	
Total	355,596	328,749	374,202	

Reasons for increase.

674. The increase is attributable to the construction of a steamer for the fisheries protection service, and to expenses in nection with the Behring Sea question. The figures given above the fishing bounty being for the fiscal year, will not agree with th in par. 669, which are for the calendar year.

Value of yield and exports of fisheries, 1868-1892.

675. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of great importance of this industry :—

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHE IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

Year.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Valu Export
	$	$
1868		3,33
1869	4,376,526	3,24
1870	6,577,391	3,90
1871	7,573,199	3,99
1872	9,570,116	4,38
1873	10,754,997	4,77
1874	11,681,886	5,29
1875	10,350,385	5,38
1876	11,147,590	5,50
1877	12,029,957	5,87
1878	13,215,678	6,85
1879	13,529,254	6,92
1880	14,499,979	6,57
1881	15,817,162	6,86
1882	16,824,092	7,68
1883	16,958,192	8,80
1884	17,766,404	8,59
1885	17,722,973	7,90
1886	18,679,288	6,84
1887	18,386,103	6,87
1888	17,418,510	7,73
1889	17,655,256	7,21
1890	17,714,902	8,46
1891	18,978,078	9,71
1892	18,941,171	9,67
Total	338,169,089	162,25

676. The yield of the fisheries in 1892 was more than four times as much it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much in 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facies of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The portion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 92 51 per cent. Increase during the period.

677. Though the table shows that there has been a considerable increase during the period, yet that increase would have been much greater, but for the decline in the catch of some of the principal kinds fish. In the catch of mackerel, for instance, there has been a most alarming decrease, as the following figures show :— Decrease in catch of mackerel.

CATCH OF MACKEREL, 1850-1889.

Years.	Total Catch.	Annual Average.	No. 1 Quality.	Annual Average.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
50-59	1,864,915	185,491	682,637	68,263
63-72	2,454,265	245,426	1,007,345	100,734
80-89	1,618,603	161,860	198,322	19,822

Comparing the catch of the later decade with the aid of its perted and destructive fishing engines, with that of the first decade, th its primitive modes of capture, it will be seen that there was an nual average decline in the total catch of mackerel of 23,631 barrels, l in the catch of No. 1 grade of 48,441 barrels. The bass fishery the St. John and Miramichi rivers, and the sturgeon fishery in the John river, have also dwindled down to very insignificant protions.

678. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually sumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-west and British umbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the twelve years, 9–1892, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British umbia has been estimated at over $51,000,000. Indian consumption of fish

679. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced ing the period 46 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield ; w Brunswick, 20 per cent, and Quebec 13 per cent, the three proces having yielded nearly 80 per cent of the total. The fishing intry in British Columbia is yet quite in its infancy, but the opportities for its development are advantageous, and the deep-sea eries of the province are said to be unsurpassed in wealth and iety. Value of fisheries by provinces, 1869-1892.

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1892.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1869	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576				4,376,526
1870	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433				6,577,391
1871	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033				7,573,199
1872	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459				9,570,116
1873	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661			207,595	10,754,997
1874	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792			288,863	11,681,886
1875	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654			298,927	10,350,385
1876	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590
1877	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,237	24,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957
1878	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,600	2,305,790		925,767	840,344	13,215,678
1879	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722		631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
1880	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447		713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
1881	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904		1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339		1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
1883	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675		1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454		1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431		1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
1886	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
1887	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,863	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
1889	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
1890	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
1891	1,806,390	2,008,879	7,011,300	3,571,051	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078
1892	2,042,198	2,236,732	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,088,254	2,849,484	1,179,857	18,941,171
Total	21,611,966	45,385,780	155,205,183	64,278,660	2,372,360	28,479,114	20,836,026	338,169,089

'9. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of same fish, taken during the same period :— Total quantities and values of certain fish, 1869-1892.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1892.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
and ling	Cwt.	21,586,213	90,930,224
lock	Lbs.	287,829,830	11,299,513
erel, pickled	Brls.	3,215,123	34,120,501
fresh, in cans	Lbs.	7,290,596	
ng, pickled	Brls.	8,444,349	
smoked	Boxes.	24,583,309	44,258,161
fresh	Lbs.	69,349,214	
frozen	No.	* 175,667,210	
n, pickled	Brls.	159,955½	30,887,191
smoked and fresh and in cans	Lbs.	227,209,097	
ers	"	351,288,238	39,693,811
s	"	75,194,366	4,176,115
ils	Galls.	19,921,414	10,659,929

'0. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most rtant fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the lakes Superior, on, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 3 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 oms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the ted States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 cent in value, as compared with 1880, while the value of the fish ht on the Canadian side in the same year showed an increase of than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880. Fisheries of the great lakes.

* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890, 1891 and 1892 is included in "herring,"

Fishery laws, 1892.

681. The following are the principal fishery laws of the Dominion:

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN FORCE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W. Territories.
Salmon (net fishing).	.....	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.	.....	.....
Salmon (angling).	.....	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	.....	.....
Speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to April 30.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to Mar. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Sept. 15 to May 15.
Salmon-trout.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	.....
Large gray trout, lunge, touladi, and land-locked salmon.	.....	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.	.....	.....
Ouananiche	.....	Sept. 15 to Dec. 1.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel (doré)	Apl. 15 to May 15.	Apl. 15 to May 15.	.....	.....	.....	Apl. 15 to May 15.
Bass and maskinongé.	Apl. 15 to June 15.	Apl. 15 to June 15.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea bass	.....	.....	Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.	Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.	.....	.....
White-fish	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30
Smelts	.....	April 1 to July 1.	Apl. 1 to July 1.	Apl. 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	.....
Lobsters	.....	Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license. July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31. On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 1.	.....
Sturgeon	.....	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15
*Oysters	.....	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	.....
Fresh-water herring and ciscoes.	Oct 15 to Nov. 30.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Fishing for oysters through the ice is prohibited.

482. The following are the close seasons in British Columbia :—

Speckled trout,	October 15 to	March 15.
Salmon-trout	do	do
Large gray trout, &c.	do	do
Sturgeon,	May 15 to	July 15.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

The use of fire-arms for killing fish is prohibited.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CHAPTER IX.

MINERALS AND METALS.

Classified list of the minerals and metals of Canada.

683. There is hardly a mineral or metal of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its wealth in this direction is to all intents at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic metals and minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited:—

(1.) *Metals and their Ores.*—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.*—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures and their Products.*—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures.*—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents.*—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters.*—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.*—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.

(8.) *Refractory materials, Pottery Clay and Pottery.*—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestus, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Stone for manufacturing whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

Drawbacks to mineral development.

684. Apparently, the principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been: want both of capital and enterprise, and ignorance of the extent and locality of the minerals; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are making these latter better known, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mineral resources.

Visit of British Iron and Steel Association.

685. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel Association visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and expressed themselves as astonished at the evidence of great mineral wealth they met with. It is hoped that, as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country, their visit will have a beneficial result.

Mineral resources of Ontario.

686. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to inquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario:—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district, copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James's Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of

great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits of western Ontario, which are of great value.

Mining districts of the Dominion.

687. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-west Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, and, during 1892, the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a line to the Souris coal fields, which are now being developed; iron ore is also said to abound in the lake districts, but has not yet been worked; and a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, but none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

Sources of information.

688. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken, in most cases, either from the reports published by the Geological Survey, or from the Trade and Navigation Returns. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Mineral production of Canada, 1891 and 1892.

689. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1891 and 1892 will give some idea of the amount of room there is for development of the mining industries. The figures for both years are subject to revision.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

Product.		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Antimony ore	Tons.	10	60	.....	.....
Arsenic	"	20	1,000	.....	.....
Asbestus	"	9,000	1,000,000	6,042	388,462
*Bricks	1,000	173,808	1,047,311	199,266	1,247,715
*Building stone	Cub. yds.	187,685	708,702	219,097	608,381
Cement	Brls.	93,779	109,086	102,408	120,063
Coal	Tons.	*3,484,341	7,792,175	*3,290,897	7,181,610
Coke	"	57,084	175,592	56,135	160,249
Copper	Lbs.	9,529,076	1,238,780	7,042,195	821,589
Feldspar	Tons.	685	3,425	175	525
Fertilizers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire clay	"	250	750	.....	9,567

* Incomplete.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

Product.		1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Flagstone	Sq. ft.	27,300	2,721	13,700	1,869
Gold	Oz.	51,040	925,486	49,985	900,483
Granite	Tons.	10,995	65,105	18,202	64,951
Graphite	"	260	1,560	167	3,763
Grindstones	"	4,479	42,587	5,179	50,350
Gypsum	"	203,545	192,096	226,568	225,260
Iron ore	"	68,979	152,005	103,248	254,206
Lead (fine, contained in ore)	Lbs.	588,665	25,607	1,205,420	49,422
*Lime	Bush.	1,829,894	251,215	2,260,640	411,270
Limestone for iron flux	Tons.	11,376	11,547	22,967	21,492
Manganese	"	274	6,951	115	10,250
Marble	"	.....	.....	340	3,600
Mica	Lbs.	.....	71,510	.....	100,923
Mineral paint	Tons.	900	17,750	695	6,910
Mineral water	Galls.	427,485	54,068	640,380	75,348
Moulding sand	Tons.	230	1,000	175	700
Nickel	Lbs.	4,626,627	2,775,976	6,057,482	3,513,339
Petroleum (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)		755,298	1,004,546	779,753	982,489
Phosphate	Tons.	23,588	161,693	11,932	157,424
Pig iron	"	23,891	368,901	42,443	637,421
Platinum	Oz.	.....	10,000	.....	3,500
*Potters' ware		.....	258,844	.....	230,044
Precious stones		.....	.....	.....	1,000
Pyrites	Tons.	65,362	196,086	59,770	179,310
Roofing cement	"	900	2,700	800	12,000
Salt	"	45,021	161,179	45,486	162,041
Sands and gravel (exports)	"	243,724	59,501	298,364	85,635
Sewer pipes		.....	227,300	.....	367,660
Silver	Oz.	415,493	407,183	305,026	264,510
Slate	Tons.	.....	.....	5,180	69,070
Soapstone	"	575	863	1,374	6,240
Terra cotta		.....	113,103	.....	97,239
*Tiles	1,000	11,779	140,799	15,689	190,857
Estimated value of mineral products not returned		.....	582,138	.....	458,684
Total		.....	20,368,901	.....	19,500,000

*Incomplete.

690. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral production in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent, the value having remained practically stationary for the last three years, that in 1890 having been $19,331,688. Mineral production stationary.

Exports of minerals, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

691. The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported in the last three years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, were :—

EXPORTS OF MINERAL PRODUCE, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Articles.	Exports, Domestic.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
Asbestus	444,159	513,909	514,412
Coal	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467
Copper	244,337	505,196	216,603
Gold	657,022	554,126	316,177
Gypsum	193,899	184,977	194,304
Iron ore	31,366	32,582	36,935
Iron and steel	294,728	257,471	243,857
Mica	26,932	22,312	68,466
Nickel	.....	240,499	617,639
Phosphates	401,827	422,200	380,462
Silver	201,615	238,367	193,441
Stone and marble	91,998	68,308	60,299
Other articles	394,519	348,558	303,391
Total	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363

Destinations of exports.

692. The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were :—

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	$	$	$
United States	4,319,382	4,896,913	5,045,694
Great Britain	756,302	959,199	806,055
British possessions	256,585	246,218	319,593
Germany	20,532	23,516	30,329
Japan	7,639	4,964	4,396
St. Pierre	20,295	20,010	35,673
Mexico	2,373	18,818	3,175
Other countries	47,230	135,332	96,257
Total	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 80 per cent, and 13 per cent, 15 per cent and 14 per cent.

. Almost all the coal is at present produced in the Provinces of Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output e very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inex-ible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, he quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area m 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large its of anthracite have been found, beds of which are worked Banff on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Alberta Railway Coal Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the upplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points is now exclusively the product of Canada; and as there is a con-demand for anthracite coal in the San Francisco market, and as Banff mines are nearer that city than any of the United States racite coal fields, it is possible they will become the principal e of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Im-l point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within lays' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast, ardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping n Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but, though a considerable sum een spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet accomplished. A small quantity of coal is annually raised in the nce of New Brunswick, but the work is only done in a very tory manner, being carried on principally by farmers when other is slack.

Coal producing regions of Canada.

. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by nces, during the last two years, the figures in both years, how-being subject to revision:—

Production of coal in Canada, 1891 and 1892.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

Province.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	
	1891.	1892.
Scotia	2,290,158	2,175,913
a Columbia	1,152,588	925,495
west Territories	165,086	189,489
Brunswick		
Total	3,607,832	3,290,897

Coal fields of Nova Scotia.

695. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles, and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

Production of coal in Nova Scotia, 1892.

696. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1892 :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1892.

Counties.	Coal Raised.	Sold for		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from the Province.	
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
Cumberland	458,493	126,721	295,926	422,647
Pictou	449,725	256,545	148,912	405,457
Cape Breton	1,032,864	240,120	683,749	923,869
Other counties	1,698	592	369	961
Total	1,942,780	623,978	1,128,956	1,752,934

* Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

Production of coal in Nova Scotia, 1890-1891 and 1892.

697. There was a falling off in the total output and also in the quantity sold as compared with 1891, the figures for which and for 1890 are given in the next table.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA.
1890, 1891 and 1892.

Year.	Coal Raised.	Sold for		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from the Province.	
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
1890	1,984,001	601,956	1,184,155	1,786,111
1891	2,044,784	639,737	1,210,208	1,849,945
1892	1,942,780	623,978	1,128,956	1,752,934

* Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

698. The output of coal in the province has increased considerably during the last fifteen years, as is shown by the table in par. 702, and one result of this increase has been the development of a large and increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, which is principally carried on by water, and particulars of which for several years are here given. Development of Nova Scotia coal fields.

SALES OF NOVA SCOTIA COAL TO QUEBEC.

Year.	Long Tons.	Year.	Long Tons.
1877	95,118	1885	493,917
1878	83,719	1886	538,762
1879	154,118	1887	650,858
1880	239,091	1888	678,321
1881	268,628	1889	631,796
1882	383,031	1890	751,931
1883	410,605	1891	775,286
1884	396,782	1892	746,037

The figures in the foregoing tables have been given in long tons of 2,240 lbs. for better comparison and in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotia provincial returns, from which they are taken and in which the long ton is used.

699. In British Columbia, indications of coal are to be found in many places on the mainland, but the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox, and are four in number. Shafts are being sunk and prospecting carried on on Tumbo Island, between Victoria and the mainland, and also at Kamloops on the mainland, but the output at present is nil. Coal fields in British Columbia.

700. The total output in 1892 was 826,335 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with 1,029,097 tons in 1891, a decrease of 202,762 tons, but this falling off was the result of intentional restriction of production by the proprietors, in consequence of an over supply of cheaply produced coal at San Francisco and Californian ports, by which the exports were reduced from 806,479 tons in 1891 to 640,579 tons in 1892.* Foreign trade has since revived. Almost all the coal exported goes to San Francisco, and out of 1,352,466 tons which entered that port in 1892, 425,170 tons or 31 per cent, came from British Columbia. The following are particulars of the production and distribution of coal in 1892. Output and export of coal in British Columbia, 1892.

* Report of Minister of Mines, B. C., for 1892.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1892—(LONG TONS.)

Collieries.	Coal Raised.	*Home Consumption.	Sold for Export.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Nanaimo	433,386	.....	307,623
Wellington	290,371	.....	238,400
East Wellington	33,650	.....	28,000
Union	68,928	.....	66,556
Total	826,335	196,224	640,579

* Including coal used in the collieries.

High quality of British Columbian coal.

701. The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any United States coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle, 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1892.

702. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874:—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
1889	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
1890	2,222,081	759,517	2,981,598
1891	2,290,158	1,152,588	3,442,746
1892	2,175,913	925,495	3,101,408
Total	28,049,466	7,421,092	35,470,558

703. With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the average annual quantity is said to be about 6,000 chaldrons, say, 8,640 tons), and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-west, the above figures, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named. Coal in New Bruswick.

704. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-west during the last six years :— Coal in the North West Territories.

1887	74,152
1888	115,124
1889	97,364
1890	128,953
1891	*165,086
1892	*131,000
Total	711,679

* Alberta Railway and Coal Co. only.

The output from these mines is expected to be largely increased, as the workings are developed.

705. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1892, inclusive :— Exports of coal from Canada, by provinces, 1874-1892.

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-92.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	360,184	50,671	6,627	417,482
1875	222,856	59,355	5,616	287,827
1876	170,517	110,908	5,147	277,572
1877	140,210	102,830	6,237	249,277
1878	185,443	145,542	9,130	340,115
1879	134,017	173,789	7,803	315,609
1880	132,796	204,525	7,206	344,527
1881	190,551	214,243	14,794	419,588
1882	196,905	210,556	13,465	420,926
1883	216,805	193,485	17,670	427,960
1884	213,144	218,856	10,744	442,744
1885	201,949	275,621	1,099	478,669
1886	232,991	258,671	555	492,217
1887	190,788	325,034	156	515,978
1888	198,913	350,048	1,202	550,163
1889	176,186	452,625	.....	628,811
1890	205,630	500,534	710	706,874
1891	173,105	647,508	37	820,650
1892	210,934	695,560	1,761	908,255
Total	3,753,924	5,181,361	109,959	9,045,244

The exports are given by provinces, as returned in the Trade and Navigation reports, because, in this case, there is reason to believe that the bulk of the coal was produced in the province whence exported, with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in the exports from British Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies (interprovincial trade, of course, not being included), while that from British Columbia goes almost entirely to the United States.

Imports of coal, 1888-1892.

706. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last five years, the figures being taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It must not be forgotten that these figures are made up from the import entries only of each province, and that they do not pretend to represent provincial consumption.

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1888-1892.

PROVINCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874	2,557,767
Quebec	401,631	457,985	400,781	449,542	426,363
Nova Scotia	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174	27,314
New Brunswick	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866	55,974
Manitoba	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012	23,940
British Columbia	936	774	855	1,099	1,446
Prince Edward Island	3,132	2,195	1,934	2,243	1,522
North-west Territories				159	
Total	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,617	2,998,969	3,094,326

Imports of coke.

707. The quantity of coke and coal dust imported for domestic use in 1892 was 125,590 tons, valued at $234,269.

Coal production of the world.

708. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures:—

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
Great Britain	1892	181,786,871
United States	1891	150,505,364
Germany	1892	94,252,278
France	1892	26,548,800
Austria-Hungary	1889	25,326,417
Belgium	1892	19,591,308
Russia	1889	6,118,550
Australasia	1889	4,562,480
Canada	1891	3,500,000
Spain	1891	1,286,000
Italy	1891	289,289
Sweden	1890	2,343,895
Other countries		12,000,000
Total		528,112,499

709. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. When the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter province has been $10,723,779. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 762,036 tons, which have yielded 551,146 ounces, being an average of nearly 15 dwt. to the ton. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced $53,634,509, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger. Gold mining in Canada.

710. The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891 and 1892, was as follows :— Production of gold in Canada, 1891 and 1892.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1891.	1892.
	$	$
British Columbia	429,811	399,525
Nova Scotia	456,125	389,961
North-west Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec.	39,550	110,997
Total.	925,486	900,483

711. The yield in 1890 was valued at $1,149,776, therefore, as compared with that year, there was a decrease of $224,290 in 1891, and of $249,293 in 1892. Decrease in production.

Production of gold in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, 1862-1892.

712. The value of the gold production in the two principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NOVA SCOTIA, 1862-1892.

Year.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	$	$	$
1862	4,246,266	141,871	4,660,585
1863		272,448	
1864	3,735,850	390,349	4,126,199
1865	3,491,205	496,357	3,987,562
1866	2,662,106	491,491	3,153,597
1867	2,480,868	532,563	3,013,431
1868	2,372,972	400,555	2,773,527
1869	1,774,978	348,427	2,123,405
1870	1,336,956	387,392	1,724,348
1871	1,799,440	374,972	2,174,412
1872	1,610,972	255,349	1,866,321
1873	1,305,749	231,122	1,536,871
1874	1,844,618	178,244	2,022,862
1875	2,474,904	218,629	2,693,533
1876	1,786,648	233,585	2,020,233
1877	1,608,182	329,205	1,937,387
1878	1,275,204	245,253	1,520,457
1879	1,290,058	268,328	1,558,386
1880	1,013,827	257,823	1,271,650
1881	1,046,737	209,755	1,256,492
1882	954,085	275,090	1,229,175
1883	794,252	301,207	1,095,459
1884	736,165	313,554	1,049,719
1885	713,738	432,971	1,146,709
1886	903,651	455,564	1,359,215
1887	694,559	413,631	1,108,190
1888	616,731	436,939	1,053,670
1889	588,923	510,029	1,098,952
1890	494,436	474,990	969,426
1891	429,811	456,125	885,936
1892	399,525	389,961	789,486
Total	46,483,416	10,723,779	56,321,259

Gold in Quebec.

713. The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but no figures were available until 1877, since which date the value of the quantity produced has amounted to $211,500.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1888, 1889, 1890.

Countries.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
United States	33,175,000	59,195,000	32,800,000	64,646,000	32,845,000	70,465,000
Australasia	28,560,660	5,000,000	33,086,700	6,000,000	30,416,500	12,968,080
Mexico	974,000	41,373,000	700,000	55,517,000	767,000	50,000,000
European countries—						
Russia	21,302,000	604,000	23,173,000	598,000	21,161,700	568,000
Germany	1,190,963	1,332,022	1,301,286	1,331,576	1,230,000	1,500,000
Austria-Hungary	1,209,572	2,166,440	1,461,000	2,188,000	1,398,500	2,103,500
Sweden	50,000	193,000	48,900	177,400	58,500	173,760
Norway		214,000		214,000		230,200
Italy	98,000	1,454	98,000	1,454	98,000	1,454
Spain		2,140,400		2,140,400		2,140,400
Turkey	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000
France		2,053,000	266,000	3,363,950	266,000	3,363,950
Great Britain	146,000	376,000	64,370	395,734	33,000	282,375
Canada	1,111,959	385,000	1,495,000	495,600	1,495,000	495,600
South American countries—						
Argentine Republic	31,000	425,000	82,000	610,150	82,000	610,150
Colombia	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,430,000	612,000	3,695,000	735,000
Bolivia	59,800	9,578,000	59,800	9,578,000	59,800	9,578,000
Chili	1,962,430	7,723,957	1,436,600	5,140,764	1,436,600	5,140,764
Brazil	445,300		445,300		445,300	
Venezuela	1,415,598		1,838,000		1,158,000	
British Guiana	299,070		586,177		1,125,000	
Dutch "	324,000		324,000		541,000	
Peru	105,000	3,128,000	93,044	2,850,000	69,000	2,734,300
Central American States	150,000	2,000,000	150,000	2,000,000	150,000	2,000,000
Japan	403,000	1,763,140	403,000	1,763,140	254,000	1,531,700
Africa	4,500,000		8,586,632		9,887,000	
China	9,000,000		9,000,000		5,330,000	
India, British	676,563		1,502,660		2,000,000	
Total	110,196,915	140,706,413	122,438,469	159,678,168	116,008,900	166,677,233

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, 1890.

Countries.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
United States	31,380,808	33,025,606	21,413,931	35,496,683	20,467,182	39,202,90
Great Britain	9,893,375	3,681,886	36,502,536	10,827,602	37,375,479	8,332,23
Mexico	300,480	26,658,964	319,907	25,294,726	284,859	24,681,19
Australasia	24,415,230	.....	29,325,529	.....	25,702,600	.....
India	108,216	36,297,132	110,328	37,937,814	.....	57,931,33
Canada	.....	247,174	.....	16,585	.....	38,00
France	106,949	1,112,379	3,373,215	71	3,976,340	.....
China	.....	1,100,518	.....	1,302,581	.....	.....
Italy	469,750	.....	.....	60,208	263,329	1,00
Switzerland	16,984	.....	386,000	217,125	482,500	279,85
Spain	.....	4,436,804	3,378,631	4,716,029	9,049,569	1,479,13
Portugal	102,600	1,533,600	96,120	680,400	407,160	540,00
Netherlands	143,051	.....	823,943	132,660	.....	198,99
Germany	34,340,722	989,127	48,166,245	177,079	23,835,512	.....
Austria-Hungary	2,747,633	5,516,190	3,294,987	4,528,259	2,818,750	3,857,11
Norway	.....	53,600	.....	53,600	.....	120,00
Sweden	.....	16,714	1,080,040	142,253	833,432	253,85
Denmark	.....	62,483	.....	27,607	547,931	.....
Russia	20,460,491	1,163,126	18,855,097	1,153,651	21,726,239	1,614,42
Turkey	66,000	74,448	.....	.....	44,040	.....
Egypt	257,154	8,483	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siam	.....	.....	.....	1,446,626	.....	.....
Japan	974,335	10,222,108	1,775,010	9,516,359	1,194,050	7,296,64
Chili	42,170	122,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,00
Argentine Republic	8,316,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	3,258,000	.....	2,842,531	.....	2,842,53
Colombia	.....	600,443	.....	216,136	.....	.....
Venezuela	660,500	272,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlement	.....	244,000	.....	300,000	.....	.....
Brazil	26,082	883,555	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong	.....	1,105,000	.....	1,100,000	.....	430,00
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	258,010	.....	.....
Great Comoro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,92
French colonies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,42
Ecuador	.....	473,177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	.....	1,763,452	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eritrea (Italian colony)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567,87
British Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,96
Total	134,828,855	134,922,344	168,901,519	138,444,595	149,009,772	149,405,00

4. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1891, of the ctor of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage ld and silver in the different countries of the world in the years , 1889 and 1890. These tables should, strictly, be included in the ter on banking, but Canada having no mint of her own, it has thought best to insert them here, in connection with the pro- ion of the precious metals, in which this country takes part. World's production and coinage of gold and silver, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

5. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. 1890, the director of the United States mint gives it at $116,009,- and another authority* at $110,747,424. The total monetary of gold in the world is estimated at about $3,627,613,000; and verage annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures ced at about $64,200,000. World's annual production of gold.

6. The gold produce of Australasia in 1890 was 1,572,819 ounces torian Year Book, 1890-91, part II., p. 356), which, if valued at per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of 617,545. The gold produce in the United States in 1890 was 8,880 ounces, valued at $32,845,000. According to Mr. Hayter, total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1890 has been 69,070 ounces, which may be valued at $1,700,783,730, and accord- to the director of the mint, the total coining value of the gold uce of the United States since 1792 has been $1,871,206,769. n 1792 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at $24,536,769. Gold in Australasia and United States.

7. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova ia and Ontario; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in a Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the province in the Dominion where flux, fuel and ore are to be d in close proximity, the production has until the last year been tically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry. Iron ore.

8. In 1892 there were seven furnaces in blast—two at Londonderry, , two at Drummondville, Que., one at Radnor Forges, Que., and in Picton County, N.S., situated at Ferrona and Bridgeville ectively. The furnace at Radnor was blown in in 1891, and takes place of the old St. Maurice furnaces, one of which was the oldest ace on the continent of America, having been built in 1737, and st continually in operation from that date until 1883, when the aces were abandoned. There are twelve rolling mills and steel s in Canada, viz., 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 4 in Que- all at Montreal, and 3 in Ontario. Furnaces in blast, 1892.

9. In order to stimulate the production of iron ore and consequently iron industry generally, the Dominion Government, in 1883, author- the payment of a bounty of $1.50 per ton upon all pig iron manu- Bounty on pig iron.

* Hazell's Annual, 1892.

factured in Canada, which bounty was paid until 30th June, 1889. From 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1892, the rate was $1.00 per ton, and since the 1st July, 1892, has been $2.00 per ton, and the following are the amounts that have been paid by way of bounty in each year since 1st July, 1883. The figures will also serve as a guide to the quantity of pig iron manufactured in this country during the years named in the statement.

BOUNTY PAID ON PIG IRON.

Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.	Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.
	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
1884	44,090	1 50	1889	27,234	1 00
1885	38,655	1 50	1890	25,697	1 00
1886	39,270	1 50	1891	20,153	1 00
1887	59,576	1 50	1892	30,294	1 00
1888	33,314	1 50	1893	61,160	*2 00

*To 11th February, 1893.

Production of iron ore in Canada.

720. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at $155,380. In 1891 the quantity produced was 68,979 tons, valued at $152,005, and in 1892, 103,248 tons, valued at $254,206. In the last two years the quantity produced in Nova Scotia was 57,311 tons and 75,000 tons respectively. The quantity of pig iron made in 1890 was 21,772 tons, valued at $331,688; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at $368,901; and in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at $637,421.

Exports of iron ore, 1867-1892.

721. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867:—

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1868	25,312	54,723	1881	44,677	114,859
1869	27,848	60,298	1882	43,835	135,463
1870	15,232	34,927	1883	44,944	138,775
1871	26,825	58,068	1884	25,398	66,549
1872	26,165	64,904	1885	54,367	132,074
1873	47,200	112,336	1886	7,542	23,039
1874	44,278	97,740	1887	23,387	71,944
1875	32,443	75,917	1888	13,544	39,945
1876	14,286	30,702	1889	24,752	60,289
1877	7,755	14,854	1890	13,811	31,366
1878	5,421	13,405	1891	14,648	32,582
1879	3,562	7,530	1892	7,707	36,935*
1880	50,524	76,474			
			Total	645,373	1,585,689

*This value is apparently incorrect.

722. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods, manufactured in Canada, during the last three years, respectively, was :— Exports of manufactures of iron and steel, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Scrap iron	$ 26,172	$ 12,285	$ 3,546
Iron stoves	2,609	4,030	2,562
" castings	9,638	4,407	6,583
" and hardware	84,109	64,803	74,953
Steel and manufactures of	28,385	33,968	59,087
	$150,913	$119,493	$146,731

The total value of the iron and steel manufactures of Canada cannot be ascertained.

723. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1891, was $13,835,493, and the duty collected on the same $2,721,109, while the figures for 1892 were, value $12,625,422, duty $2,792,088. Imports of iron and steel, 1891 and 1892.

724. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1891. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :— World's production of iron and steel.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

Countries.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britian	6,616,890	3,679,043
United States	9,202,703	4,277,071
Germany and Luxemburg	4,793,003	2,161,821
France	2,022,989	717,975
Belgium	768,321	221,296
Austria-Hungary	925,308	499,600
Russia	912,290	375,625
Sweden	490,913	172,774
Spain	179,433	63,011
Italy	11,930	107,676
Other countries (estimated)	80,000	5,000
Total	26,003,780	12,290,892

725. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 61 per cent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 65 per cent of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, the United States having wonderfully increased their production during the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively, and the United States 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1891 Great Britain produced 25 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, and the United States 35 per cent and 34¾ per cent respectively. Production of iron and steel in United Kingdom and United States.

Increase in use of steel.

726. The world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to about 26,003,780 tons in 1891, an increase of 78 per cent, and the production of steel from 3,021,093 to 12,290,892 tons in the same time, an increase of 305 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron.

Copper.

727. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There were, until recently, no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores were exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Four companies are now at work, smelting about 500 tons of ore daily and employing nearly 1,000 men.

Production of copper.

728. The production of copper in 1890 was 6,013,671 lbs., valued at $902,050; in 1891, it was 9,529,076 lbs., valued at $1,238,780, and in 1892 it was 7,042,195 lbs., valued at $821,589.

Exports of copper, 1878-1892.

729. During the years 1860 to 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of $1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of $2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two provinces since 1860 has been $8,893,249. The exports from the other provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and that the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the fourteen years, 1879-1892:—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	$		Lbs.	$
1879.	408,860	47,817	1886	2,403,040	249,239
1880.	1,434,700	192,171	1887	2,589,660	137,966
1881.	1,244,780	125,753	1888		257,200
1882.	1,864,170	182,502	1889.		168,457
1883.	1,400,300	148,709	1890.		398,497
1884.	2,714,400	273,422	1891		236,027
1885.	2,626,000	262,600	1892		185,848

In 1886 copper to the value of $16,404, and in 1887 of $3,416 was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period has gone from the Province of Quebec.

730. The following table gives the estimated production of copper in the world in 1892 :— World's production of copper.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1892.

Country.	Quantity.
	Long Tons.
United States	145,184
Spain and Portugal	56,170
Chili	22,565
Germany	17,960
Japan	18,000
Australia	6,500
Cape Colony	5,950
Canada	3,140
Mexico	7,315
Total	282,784

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.

731. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present are principally carried on by four companies, viz. :—The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian & Co., the Dominion Mineral Company and the Drury Nickel Company. The ore, which contains on an average about 2¼ per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows :—Copper, 26·91; nickel, 14·14; iron, 31·335; sulphur, 26·95; and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891, was 4,626,627 lbs., which at 60 cents per pound was worth $2,775,976; in 1892 the quantity was 6,057,482 lbs., valued at 58 cents per pound or $3,513,339. The world's annual con- Nickel.

sumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased by the use of it in alloy with steel, to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments, the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising.

Petroleum

732. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-west Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea, in the township of Enniskillen, being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

Number of refineries.

733. There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.

Production of petroleum, 1891 and 1892.

734. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1891 the amount was 755,298 barrels, valued at $1,004,546, and in 1892, 779,753 barrels, valued at $982,489.

Production of oil

735. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not

give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used as such, is not included :— in Canada, 1881-1892.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1892.

Year.	Refined Oils.	Crude equivalent calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881	6,406,783	12,813,566
1882	5,910,787	13,134,993
1883	6,970,550	15,490,111
1884	7,656,011	19,140,027
1885	7,661,617	19,154,042
1886	8,149,472	21,445,979
1887	8,243,962	21,694,637
1888	9,545,895	25,120,776
1889	9,462,834	24,902,195
1890	10,121,210	26,634,763
1891	10,045,452	26,435,430
1892	10,370,694	27,291,355

736. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows. No later figures are available :— Production of refineries, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$	Galls.	$
Illuminating oils	9,479,917	1,084,829	11,129,277	1,264,677
Benzine and naphtha	409,135	34,861	636,247	37,026
Paraffine oils	703,025	87,936	446,888	64,713
Gas oils	2,917,346	65,954	4,246,447	84,752
Lubricating oils and tar	2,191,881	96,407	2,877,388	130,349
Total gallons	15,701,304	1,369,987	19,336,247	1,581,517
Paraffine wax (lbs.)	561,820	44,197	913,730	56,903
Total value		1,414,184		1,638,420

737. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolia Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 was 86¾ cents, 78 cents, $1.02⅔, 95½ cents, and $1.18 per barrel respectively. Average price of oil.

Exports of petroleum, 1881-1892.

738. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$
1881	501	99
1882	1,119	286
1883	1,328	710
1884	1,098,090	30,168
1885	337,967	10,562
1886	241,716	9,855
1887	473,559	13,831
1888	196,602	74,542
1889	235,855	10,777
1890	420,492	18,154
1891	436,516	18,726
1892	440,906	18,217

Consumption of oil in Canada, 1882-1892.

739. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption :—

Year.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882	5,910,787	3,026,186	8,936,973
1883	6,970,550	3,088,414	10,058,964
1884	7,656,011	3,148,920	10,804,931
1885	7,661,617	3,813,379	11,474,996
1886	8,149,472	3,803,724	11,953,196
1887	8,243,962	4,309,397	12,553,359
1888	9,545,895	4,493,924	14,039,819
1889	9,462,834	4,723,698	14,186,532
1890	10,121,210	5,075,650	15,196,860
1891	10,045,452	5,321,524	15,366,976
1892	10,370,694	5,793,636	16,134,330

Petroleum in the United States.

740. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1891, has amounted to 508,447,362 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 429,755,990 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the

United States in 1891 was 54,291,980 barrels, and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has gone on steadily increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 456,427,221 gallons, in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons, in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons, and in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons. In 1892 the exports amounted to 564,896,658 gallons.

Petroleum in Russia.

741. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commenced in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1891 have been :—

	Galls.
1883	145,180,705
1884	262,621,710
1885	300,149,775
1886	377,006,120
1887	389,816,630
1888	609,428,571
1889	806,399,999
1890	842,742,074
1891	898,915,749

In Burmah.

742. The petroleum industry in Burmah is not, at present, in a flourishing condition.

Natural gas.

743. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields, so far discovered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland, the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet. A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the North-west Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet.

Natural gas in United States.

744. Natural gas has been found in considerable quantities in the United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is not easy for many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but measured by the displacement of fuel and the amount actually received from the sale of gas, it appears that in 1891 the value of the natural gas consumed in the United States was $15,500,000. In 1889 there were 7,150 miles of pipe line used in the distribution of natural gas, and some $60,000,000 invested in this industry.

Salt.

745. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the county of Huron, while a few are being operated in the counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. A small

quantity of salt is produced annually in New Brunswick, but the output, which is a fine quality of dairy salt, is all sold locally.

Production of salt, 1890-1892.

746. The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of $198,897. This was an increase, as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of $70,350 in value. In 1891 the production was 45,021 tons, valued at $161,179, an increase of 1,267 tons but a decrease in value of $37,718. In 1892 the production was 45,486 tons, valued at $162,041, being about the same as in the previous year. The production of salt had been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures; and the revival in 1890 was due to the formation of a trust by the various manufacturers under the name of the "Canada Salt Association":—

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1892.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$
1886	62,359	227,195
1887	60,173	166,394
1888	59,070	185,460
1889	32,832	128,547
1890	43,754	198,897
1891	45,021	161,179
1892	45,486	162,041

Exports of salt, 1875-1892.

747. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1892.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	$
1875	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	66,834
1876	905,522	3,833	.....	909,355	84,154
1877	702,494	2,150	.....	704,644	60,677
1878	403,798	3,297	.....	407,095	37,027
1879	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,367
1880	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,211
1881	336,608	6,600	.....	343,208	44,627
1882	181,007	751	.....	181,758	18,350
1883	199,733	.....	.....	199,733	19,492
1884	167,029	.....	.....	167,029	15,291
1885	246,584	210	.....	246,794	18,756
1886	224,595	.....	348	224,943	16,886
1887	153,475	.....	570	154,045	11,526
1888	14,968	133	150	15,251	3,987
1889	8,350	75	132	8,557	2,350
1890	5,830	25	216	6,071	1,522
1891	5,540	166	.....	5,706	1,429
1892	3,040	210	.....	3,250	763

748. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 8,005,565 barrels, valued at $4,195,412; in 1890, 8,776,991 barrels, valued at $4,752,286; and in 1891, 9,987,945, valued at $4,716,121. Salt in United States.

749. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at $420,722. In 1891 it was $415,493 ounces, valued at $407,183, and in 1892 305,026 ounces, valued at $264,510. The argentiferous provinces are those of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the silver produce of Quebec being calculated, as usual, from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines. Silver in Canada.

750. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1892, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines:— Exports of silver, 1873-1892.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1892.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$
1873	1,243,758	1884	13,300
1874	493,463	1885	29,176
1875	472,992	1886	25,957
1876	354,178	1887	206,284
1877	42,848	1888	219,008
1878	665,715	1889	212,163
1879	154,273	1890	204,142
1880	68,205	1891	238,367
1881	15,115	1892	193,441
1882	6,705		
1883	8,620	Total	4,867,710

751. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1845 has been $1,072,893,279. In 1891 the estimated value was $75,416,565. Silver in United States.

752. The world's production of silver in 1890 was $166,677,233. The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at $3,705,480,000. World's production of silver.

753. Phosphate or apatite, in its purest form, contains 92·26 per cent of phosphate of lime, equivalent to 42·26 per cent of phosphoric acid. The total quantity of this mineral mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at $361,045 which was an increase over 1889 of 765 tons in quantity and of $44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two Phosphate

districts in the following proportions:—Ottawa county mines 27,172 tons; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons. In 1891 the quantity produced was 23,588 tons, valued at $161,693, and in 1892 11,932 tons, valued at $157,424.

Exports of phosphate, 1878-1892.

754. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress that this industry has made during the last fifteen years. The quantity exported in 1892 was 17,242 tons, valued at $380,462, being a decrease as compared with 1891, of 7,014 tons in quantity, and in value of $41,738. The exports almost all go to Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1892.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Total.	
	Tons	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$
1878	824	12,278	9,919	195,831	10,743	208,109
1879	1,842	20,565	6,604	101,470	8,446	122,035
1880	1,387	14,422	11,673	175,664	13,060	190,086
1881	2,471	36,117	9,497	182,339	11,968	218,456
1882	568	6,338	16,585	302,019	17,153	308,357
1883	50	500	19,666	427,168	19,716	427,668
1884	763	8,890	20,946	415,350	21,709	424,240
1885	434	5,962	28,535	490,331	28,969	496,293
1886	644	5,816	19,796	337,191	20,440	343,007
1887	705	8,277	22,447	424,940	23,152	433,217
1888	2,643	30,247	16,133	268,362	18,776	298,609
1889	3,547	38,833	26,440	355,935	29,987	394,768
1890	1,866	21,329	26,591	478,040	28,457	499,369
1891	1,825	22,350	22,432	399,850	24,257	422,200
1892	1,324	11,857	15,919	368,605	17,243	380,462
Total	20,893	243,781	273,183	4,923,095	294,076	5,166,876

Shipments from Montreal.

755. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1892 only amounted to 7,063 tons, of which quantity 5,352 tons went to the United Kingdom and 1,711 tons to Germany. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, as compared with 1891, of 8,072 tons.

Imports of phosphate into Great Britain.

756. There is apparently plenty of room in England for all the phosphate Canada is likely to produce, as is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office:—

IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1891.

Year.	Imports from Canada.		Total Import.		Percentage of Imports from Canada.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
		$		$	
1882	9,169	193,942	223,394	2,984,230	4·1
1883	18,514	324,674	276,578	3,960,615	6·7
1884	17,603	254,867	245,532	3,133,498	7·1
1885	24,062	370,847	272,200	3,056,397	8·1
1886	20,237	308,985	249,884	2,564,173	8·1
1887	21,497	321,073	317,424	2,988,562	6·7
1888	13,913	205,817	288,832	2,651,939	4·8
1889	25,898	345,713	341,547	3,424,692	7·5
1890	23,619	318,377	384,721	4,133,999	6·1
1891	15,918	263,944	256,772	3,058,189	6·2

Phosphate in United States.

757. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1891, principally in the Carolinas, was 587,988 tons of 2,240 lbs., valued at $3,651,150.

Increasing value of phosphate.

758. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and there is a good demand for it; and in view of the fact that Canada is considered to possess deposits of the richest quality, the future of this industry should be a prosperous one, as means are devised for developing the deposits. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments, so far, go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This result would necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and would also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers.

Asbestus.

759. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of asbestus is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, as well as in some parts of Ottawa County, Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878, when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, as shown in the subsequent table. The mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral found in these districts is of the very highest quality, while elsewhere there are deposits of a lower grade, which, while not suitable for millboard and steam-packing, answer admirably for cements, paints, &c.

Shipments of asbestus, 1879-1892.

760. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and, according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway, the aggregate quantity is too high:—

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTUS IN CANADA, 1879 TO 1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1879	300	19,500	1886	3,458	206,251
1880	380	24,700	1887	4,619	226,976
1881	540	35,100	1888	4,404	255,097
1882	810	52,650	1889	6,113	426,554
1883	955	68,750	1890	9,860	1,260,240
1884	1,141	75,097	1891	9,000	1,000,000
1885	2,440	142,441	1892	6,042	388,462
			Total	50,062	4,181,728

Number of producers.

761. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Danville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, employing about 1,000 hands, while two companies were at work in Ottawa County. The exports of asbestus in 1891 amounted to 7,022 tons, valued at $513,909, and in 1892 to 7,316 tons, valued at $514,412.

Gypsum.

762. Gypsum, the production of which is steadily increasing, is at present worked only in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though deposits of a certain quality have been found in Manitoba and the Territories. From the following table it will be seen that the greater part of the production is exported in a crude state:—

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886–1892.

Year.	Production.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1886	162,000	178,742	142,833	155,213
1887	154,008	157,277	132,724	146,542
1888	175,887	179,393	125,508	121,389
1889	213,273	205,108	178,182	194,404
1890	226,509	194,033	175,691	192,254
1891	203,545	192,096	172,496	184,977
1892	226,568	225,260	178,518	194,304

763. The production of building stone in Canada during the past five years has, as far as known, been :— Building stone.

	Cub. yds.	Value.
1886	165,777	$642,509
1887	262,592	552,267
1888	411,570	641,712
1889	341,337	913,691
1890	382,563	964,783
1891	187,685	708,702
1892	219,097	608,301

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

764. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1891 and 1892 will be some guide to their annual value. Minor minerals.

CHAPTER X.

SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

RELIGION.

Distribution of religions in Canada.

765. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Statistics of certain denominations.

766. Exact particulars concerning the number of schools, churches, &c., of the principal religious denominations in Canada, cannot be given, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church and many dioceses of the Church of England failed so completely to supply the information asked for, that all attempts to obtain any particulars from them have been abandoned. The following figures, however, which are in some cases official, are believed to represent the position of the leading religious bodies in this country, with a very fair amount of accuracy :—

The Church of England has 20 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first Bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently. The Roman Catholic church has 1 cardinal, 6 archbishops, 23 bishops and about 1,500 clergy. Under the provisions of the "Quebec Act," passed in 1774, the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a very large amount of property. The Presbyterians have about 1,000 clergy and 165,000 communicants, 2,358 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-school teachers, with 124,310 pupils. The annual expenditure is over $2,000,000. The Methodists have about 3,092 churches, 1,700 clergy, 246,283 members, 3,142 Sunday-schools, 29,986 teachers and 239,600 pupils. The total value of church property is nearly $12,000,000. The Congregationalists have about 100 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 35,469 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils. Their average annual expenditure in salaries, &c., is $127,800. The Evangelical Association has about 70 clergy, 84 churches (seating

capacity, 33,600), 85 Sunday-schools, 1,003 teachers and 6,300 pupils. The average salary of each minister is $450 per annum. The Universalists have 9 clergy, 12 churches, 402 communicants, 7 Sunday-schools and 382 pupils. The church property is valued at $123,000. The United Brethren in Christ have about 25 clergy, 41 churches, 30 Sunday-schools, 427 teachers and 1,768 pupils. The average expenditure in salaries, &c., is $7,400. Among other denominations, the Baptists have about 500 clergy; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 53; Reformed Episcopal church, 24; United Brethren, 22; African Methodist Episcopal, 17; and New Jerusalem Church, 8.

Religions of the people, 1891.

767. The religions of the people, as ascertained by the census in 1891, are given in the next table; particulars, as to numbers, being supplied for the twenty-two leading denominations, representing 98 per cent of the population.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

Denomination.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Ed. Island.	N.W. Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics..	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	13,008	1,990,681
Church of England	385,999	75,472	64,410	43,095	30,852	23,619	6,646	14,166	644,259
Presbyterians.....	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,496	754,142
Reformed Presbyterians	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	. . . .	425
Methodists.	647,518	39,416	53,731	35,336	28,210	14,193	13,301	7,932	839,637
Bible Christians.	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists.....	138	4	1	. .....	6	. ....	.....	11	160
Other Methodists.	488	25	43	9	33	8	1	.....	607
Baptists.	96,969	6,854	72,731	54,960	15,829	2,960	5,749	1,397	257,449
do Free Will.	7,869	1,127	10,377	24,674	278	130	512	149	45,116
Tunkers..	1,209	10	14	15	5	8	4	9	1,274
Brethren.	9,343	1,129	242	234	389	166	. ..	134	11,637
Lutherans	45,029	1,385	5,882	377	6,545	2,083	3	2,676	63,980
Congregational. ..	16,879	4,296	3,112	1,036	1,815	775	11	233	28,157
Disciples.....	9,106	20	1,728	1,003	261	62	531	52	12,763
Adventists.. . . .	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians.....	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	18	1,773
Universalists.	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	7	3,186
Protestants. ...	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	4,720	12,238
Salvation Army..	10,320	297	1,377	993	399	298	180	85	13,949
Quakers...	4,350	38	41	17	124	38	8	34	4,650
Jews	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	1	85	6,414
Other denominations.....	29,934	710	482	376	448	597	620	589	33,756
Not specified.....	24,078	2,882	2,231	1,163	4,824	16,216	243	8,936	57,187
Totals.....	2,114,321	1,488,535	456,396	321,263	152,506	98,173	109,078	66,799	4,801,071
Unorganized territory.....	.....	.....	... .	.... .	.. ..	.....	. ...	.....	32,168
									4,833,239

Religions in the unorganized territory.

768. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be ascertained, were, Church of England, 1,800; Roman Catholic, 1,336; Methodists, 178; Presbyterians, 51; other denominations, 21, and not specified, 28,782.

Number of Pagans.

769. The number of Pagans, or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, was about 61,127, distributed among the several provinces, &c., as follows:—

Ontario	2,372
Quebec	25
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	7
Manitoba	4,824
British Columbia	16,154
Prince Edward Island	24
The Territories	8,936
Unorganized Territory	28,782
	61,127

Religions of the people, 1881 and 1891.

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.

770. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Religions.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to total Population.
Roman Catholics	1,791,982	41·43	1,992,017	41·21
Methodists	742,981	17·17	847,765	17·54
Presbyterian	676,165	15·63	755,326	15·62
Church of England	574,818	13·29	646,059	13·37
Baptists	296,525	6·85	302,565	6·25
Lutherans	46,350	1·07	63,982	1·32
Congregationalists	26,900	·62	28,157	·58
Disciples	20,193	·47	12,763	·27
Brethren	8,831	·21	11,637	·24
Adventists	7,211	·16	6,354	·14
Quakers	6,553	·15	4,650	·10
Protestants	6,519	·15	12,253	·25
Universalists	4,517	·10	3,186	·07
Jews	2,393	·05	6,414	·13
Unitarians	2,126	·04	1,772	·04
Salvation Army	.....	.....	13,949	·29
Other denominations	19,499	·45	33,755	·70
Not specified	86,769	2·06	*89,355	1·84

*Pagans included.

The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.

771. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then contrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained. Protestants compared with other religions.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, JEWS AND PAGANS, 1881 AND 1891.

Year.	Number.				Proportions per cent.			
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.
1881	1,791,982	2,439,188	2,393	91,247	41·43	56·41	·05	2·11
1891	1,992,017	2,773,681	6,414	61,127	41·21	57·38	·13	1·26

772. The next table gives the number in each province of the five leading denominations, in the years 1871, 1881 and 1891, showing also the numerical and percentage of increase or decrease between 1881 and 1891 :— The principal religions in the older provinces, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIVE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1871, 1881, 1891.

Ontario.

Denominations.	Number.			Increase or Decrease, 1881 and 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Methodists	474,238	591,503	654,033	62,530	10·5
Presbyterians	356,449	417,749	453,147	35,398	8·4
Church of England	331,484	366,539	385,999	19,460	5·3
Roman Catholics	274,166	320,839	358,300	37,461	11·6
Baptists	90,930	106,680	104,838	− 1,842	−1·7

Quebec.

Roman Catholics	1,019,850	1,170,718	1,291,709	120,991	10·3
Church of England	62,636	68,797	75,472	6,675	9·7
Presbyterians	46,165	50,287	52,673	2,386	4·7
Methodists	34,403	39,221	39,544	323	0·8
Baptists	8,686	8,853	7,981	− 872	−9·8

PARTICULARS OF THE FIVE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1871, 1881, 1891—*Concluded.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics	102,001	117,487	122,452	4,965	4·2
Presbyterians	103,539	112,488	108,952	– 3,536	–3·1
Baptists	73,430	83,761	83,108	– 653	–0·7
Church of England	55,143	60,255	64,410	4,155	6·8
Methodists	42,554	50,811	54,195	3,384	6·6

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Roman Catholics	96,016	109,091	115,961	6,870	6·2
Baptists	70,597	81,092	79,634	– 1,458	–1·7
Church of England	45,481	46,768	43,095	– 3,673	–7·8
Presbyterians	38,852	42,888	40,639	– 2,249	–5·2
Methodists	31,275	34,514	35,504	990	2·8

The proportion of the number of these five denominations to the population of the four provinces in each census year was respectively 96, 96 and 95 per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics	40,442	47,115	47,837	722	1·5
Presbyterians	29,579	33,835	33,072	– 763	– 2·2
Methodists	11,070	13,485	13,596	111	0·8
Church of England	7,220	7,192	6,646	– 546	– 7·6
Baptists	4,371	6,236	6,261	25	0·4

The principal religions in Manitoba and the west, 1881-1891.

773. There are no returns for 1871 for the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia or for the Territories, the figures of 1881 are given first, and, for the purposes of better comparison, the census returns of 1885 and 1886 are given for the Territories and Manitoba respectively.

MANITOBA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1886-1891.	
	1881.	1886.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Presbyterians	14,292	28,406	39,001	10,595	37·3
Church of England	14,297	23,206	30,852	7,646	33·0
Methodists	9,470	18,648	28,437	9,789	52·5
Roman Catholics	12,246	14,651	20,571	5,920	40·4
Baptists	9,449	12,408	16,107	3,699	29·8

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1885-1891.	
	1881.	1885.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England	3,166	9,976	14,166	4,190	42·0
Roman Catholics	4,443	9,301	13,008	3,707	39·8
Presbyterians	531	7,712	12,507	4,795	62·1
Methodists	461	6,910	7,980	1,070	15·5
Baptists	20	778	1,546	768	98·7

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.		INCREASE.	
	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England	7,804	23,619	15,815	202·7
Roman Catholics	10,043	20,843	10,800	107·5
Presbyterians	4,095	15,284	11,189	273·2
Methodists	3,516	14,298	10,782	306·6
Baptists	434	3,090	2,656	612·0

EDUCATION.

Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.

774. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Government, of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Difference in the several

775. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various

provincial systems.

provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each province are admirable; and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading features of the several systems.

776. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no "religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic cathechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instructions. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

Public schools in Ontario, 1890.

777. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1890, Roman Catholic separate schools being included:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,718	617,856	496,565	259,519	237,046	251,307

Teachers.		Receipts.	Expenditure	Average Cost per Pupil.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
		$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,730	5,450	5,016,212	4,295,678	8 67	17 09

Average attendance.

778. There was a decrease of 4,250 in the number of pupils registered in 1890 as compared with 1889, and a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1890 having been 80·37 per cent as against 81·30 per cent in 1889. The average attendance for the whole province was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 51 per cent. In rural districts it was 47 per cent, in towns 59 per cent and in cities 62 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision has not been enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 83,609 children between those ages did not, during 1890, attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 82 per cent. This will doubtless soon be remedied, as by the Ontario Truancy Act of 1891, all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term.

Separate schools in Ontario.

779. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1890 :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
259	34,571	17,683	16,888	18,395	313,326	289,703	8 38	15 75

Average attendance, separate schools.

780. The average attendance at the separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 53 per cent of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools. There were also 9 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 10 teachers, 425 pupils, average attendance, 212; receipts, $4,060, and expenditure, $3,661.

High schools in Ontario, 1890.

781. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in 1889:—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
120	19,395	9,686	9,709	11,437	676,895	627,208	32 34	54 84

The average attendance was 59 per cent of the number of pupils.

School houses in Ontario.

782. There were 5,768 school houses in the province, of which 2,706 were of brick or stone, 2,465 frame and 597 log. The log school houses are gradually disappearing.

Number of teachers.

783. The total number of teachers in the public schools was 8,180, being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils; 2,730 were male and 5,450 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic separate schools the number was 569, being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils. In the high schools the number of teachers was 452, or 1 to every 43 pupils.

Public school receipts.

784. The total receipts for public school purposes in 1890, were as follows:—

Legislative Grant	$ 284,327
Municipal School Grant and assessments	3,411,654
Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources	1,320,231
Total	$ 5,016,212

785. The expenditure was as follows:— Expenditure.

Teachers' salaries	$ 2,669,377
Maps, prizes, &c.	42,816
Sites and building school houses	753,039
Rent, repairs, fuel, &c.	830,446
Total	$ 4,295,678

786. For the High, Normal and Model Schools the receipts and expenditure were:— High school, etc., receipts and expenditure.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
High Schools	$ 678,895	$ 627,208
Normal and Model Schools	16,542	43,810
Teachers' Institutes	10,891	5,723
Mechanics' Institute	78,328	71,107
Free Libraries	94,738	92,215

787. In addition to the public and high schools, there were 58 county model schools, with 1,464 teachers in training; 66 teachers' institutes, with 7,458 members, and 4 provincial normal and model schools, with 1,327 students. There were also 8 art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 600 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 204 Mechanics' Institutes, with over 302,000 books and about 2,300 members. Their property was valued at $334,630, with liabilities of $27,874. Besides these, there were 11 free libraries with upwards of 125,000 volumes and 45,000 readers. Model schools, mechanics institutes, etc.

788. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885, on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886 34,087 trees, in 1887 28,057 trees, in 1888 25,714 trees, in 1889 21,281 trees, and in 1890 22,250 trees were planted. Arbor Day.

789. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 517,319, a decrease of 3,508 as compared with 1889. Total number of pupils.

790. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies Educational statistics, Quebec.

and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province :—

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEBEC, 1891-92.

Institutions.	Schools under Control.		Independent Schools.		Total.
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	
Elementary schools	3,913	927	84	10	4,934
Model	320	40	131		491
Academies	30	23	94	3	150
Normal schools			2	1	3
Classical colleges			17		17
Protestant colleges				6	6
Universities			2	2	4
Institutions for deaf, dumb and blind			3	1	4
Schools of art and manufacture					9
Total	4,263	990	333	23	5,618

There has been an increase of 102 in the number of educational institutions in this province since 1889.

Educational institutions in Quebec, 1892.

791. The number of pupils in the several educational institutions in 1891–92, were as follow :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1891-92.

Institutions.	Roman Catholic.		Protestant.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Elementary and model schools and academies; under control.	103,879	94,655	16,280	15,179	229,993
Elementary and model schools, academies and classical colleges ; independent	14,805	22,726	520	491	38,542
Normal and model schools	311	212	214	326	1,063
Protestant colleges			182	4	186
Universities	233		953	112	1,298
Deaf, dumb and blind	143	300	26	19	488
Schools of art and manufacture					1,047
Total	119,371	117,893	18,175	16,131	272,617

792. The number of [illegible] was 157,041, and of Protestants 24,[illegible], while in the academies Roman Catholics were [illegible] of the Protestants 6,546

793. The proportion of Protestants [illegible] increasing. In 1885 it was [illegible] per cent in 1890, and in 1891 [illegible] per cent. No particulars of attendance are available.

794. The total number of teachers was 4,207 [illegible] versities, special schools and religious orders, the number was 3,[illegible] of whom 4,[illegible] were Roman Catholic and [illegible] Protestant, and the total amount paid to these for salaries was $[illegible]. The average salary having been $[illegible]. The teachers in religious orders numbered 3,145.

795. Particulars concerning certain of the academies or commercial colleges as supplied to the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, are given below —

PARTICULARS CONCERNING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Institutions	No.	Value of Property.	No. of Teachers &c.	No. of Students	Government Grant.	Revenue from other sources	Municipal grants
		$			$	$	$
Academies & commercial colleges	29	1,094,731	286	8,019	3,674	128,306	27,849
Convents	186	4,172,958	1,698	37,032	15,404	373,125	56,215
Total	215	5,267,689	1,984	45,051	19,078	501,431	84,064

Commercial colleges, Quebec.

796. Particulars of classical colleges are given in par. 828, under the head of "Higher Educational Institutions."

Classical colleges, Quebec.

797. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section.

Education in Nova Scotia

798. There was a decrease of 1,873 in the total number of pupils registered, but an increase in the average attendance, the latter having been 59 per cent of the number registered, as compared with 58 per cent in 1890. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was an increase of 21 in the number of [illegible]

Average attendance

tions without schools, an increase of 12 in the number of teachers, and of 9 in the number of schools in operation, owing principally to the multiplication of departments in the thickly-populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,293.

Population at school.

799. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools based on the population of the province, according to the census of 1891, was 1 in 4·3.

Expenditure.

800. The total Government expenditure for education during 1891 was $213,905, an increase of $471. The county fund amounted to $118,301, and the sectional assessments to $341,656, the three amounts making a total expenditure of $673,862, an increase of $16,008 as compared with 1890:—

Educational statistics, Nova Scotia.

801. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:—

NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1891.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
1891.							$ cts.
April 30.	2,120	81,304	43,528	37,776	47,875	1 in 5·5	1 09
Oct. 31.	2,236	85,792	42,655	43,137	50,820	1 in 5·3	0 99

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,663	847	816	15·9	905	37

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

Academy.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
				$	$
Institution for deaf and dumb	13	73	62	9,612	9,701
School for blind.....	11	39	39	7,819	7,753

802. At the Victoria School of Art, Halifax, there were 106 pupils, with an average weekly attendance of 75. The receipts amounted to $1,658, and the expenditure to $1,909. School of Art, Halifax.

803. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education. Education in New Brunswick.

804. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 68,992, being an increase of 469; and there was also an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 53·88 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1889, having been 57·36 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1890, 52·40 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in 4·7. Average attendance.

805. The Government expenditure for the year on public schools was $137,679; the county fund amounted to $94,505, and the district assessment to $186,083, making a total of $418,267, to which should be added the sum of $1,280 for school house grants, making a grand total of $419,547. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was $6·08. The total amount expended by the Government in 1891, including grants, salaries and expenses, was $157,603, Expenditure.

806. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 15th May, 1891, when 5,095 trees and 632 shrubs were planted and 617 flower-beds laid out. Arbor Day.

807. The following table gives the educational statistics for the year:— Educational statistics, New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1890-91.

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1890.							
Dec. 31.....	1,557	1,641	55,622	27,964	27,658	33,512	1 in 5·78
1891.							
June 30.....	1,536	1,632	59,568	31,196	28,372	34,394	1 in 5·39

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

Grammar Schools.				Normal Schools.			
Term ended.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Year ended.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1890.				1891.			
Dec. 31.....	62	650	465	June 30.....	36	207	243
1891.[4]							
June 30.....	64	665	456				

Education in Manitoba.

808. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic; but by the Act of 1890, this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a Department of Education established, consisting of the Executive Council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two by the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act was called in question and the matter carried through the Courts of the Privy Council, by whose committee the Act was sustained.

School lands.

809. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands were, for many years, purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of $140,189, being an average of about $7.00 per acre, and again in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized $421,518, being an average of $7.95 per acre.

Educational statistics, Manitoba.

810. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School Population.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1871	16	.....	.....	816	.....
1887	464	581	17,600	16,940	9,715
1888	495	675	18,850	18,000	9,856
1889	524	668	21,471	18,358	11,242
1890	627	840	*25,077	23,256	11,627
1891	612	866	28,678	23,871	12,433

* Incomplete.

Progress in educational facilities.

811. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent, while the proportion of the population at school was 1 in 6. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. Collegiate departments for more advanced education are attached to the public schools at Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. There is also a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150, in 1889, 157, in 1890, 81, and in 1891, 189.

Receipts and expenditure.

812. The receipts and expenditures in 1891 were as follow:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Legislative grant	$ 93,654	Teachers' salaries	$ 251,719
Municipal taxes	312,396	Buildings, furniture, &c.	198,403
Miscellaneous	96,590	Fuel, repairs, &c	39,911
Total	$502,640	Total	$ 490,033

The amount of debenture indebtedness was $449,489, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at $688,272.

Education in British Columbia.

813. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.

General increase.

814. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during the year ended 30th June, 1891, and a steady improvement in discipline and management. The increase in the total number of schools was 11, in that of teachers 24, and in that of pupils 1,218, while the percentage of attendance was 55·45 per cent; a decided increase.

Progress since 1873.

815. The educational progress of the province is aptly illustrated by the following figures. In 1873, there were 25 school districts, 1,028 pupils and the expenditure amounted to $36,764. In 1891, corresponding figures were, school districts, 141; pupils, 9,260 and expenditure, $136,902.

Educational statistics, British Columbia.

816. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
Common Schools.					
105	109	3,135	1,650	1,485	1,614
Graded Schools.					
19	70	5,869	2,962	2,907	3,366
High Schools.					
4	6	256	113	143	154
Total Number of Schools.					
128	185	9,260	4,725	4,535	5,134

Expenditure.

817. The expenditure during 1891 was as follows:—

	Expenditure.	
Teachers' salaries	$ 119,927	
Incidental expenses	10,942	
Education office	6,032	
Total Education Proper		$ 136,902
School houses	23,555	
Furniture, repairs, &c	10,854	
		34,409
Total		$ 171,311

318. The cost of each pupil on enrolment was $14.78, and on rage daily attendance, $26.66, in both cases being the lowest amount ce 1881. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the Government. Cost per pupil.

319. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the trol of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Governnt grants and partly by district assessments. The Government enditure in 1891 was $111,154, and that of the school boards ,629, making a total expenditure of $146,783, being a decrease of 454, as compared with 1890. Education in Prince Edward Island.

320. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was imated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those s in 1891, of whom 22,330 attended school during some portion of year. These figures show a decrease of 200 in the number of ils enrolled, but the daily average attendance increased from 12,490 12,745, and the average percentage of attendance from 55·43 per t to 57·75 per cent. There were no districts without schools in 1, while in 1876 there were no less than 74. An Arbor Day was ablished in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive. Average attendance.

321. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics he province in 1891 :— Educational statistics, Prince-Edward Island.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1891.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
Queen's.						
nary schools	151	151	3,530	2,970	6,500	3,558
anced graded schools	16	32	700	607	1,307	788
t class schools	6	12	273	236	509	327
rlottetown public schools	3	29	832	563	1,395	1,077
Total	176	224	5,335	4,376	9,711	5,750
Prince.						
nary schools	128	128	3,030	2,620	5,650	3,142
anced graded schools	7	14	327	199	526	316
t class schools	5	13	269	247	516	338
merside public schools	3	11	333	226	559	415
Total	143	166	3,959	3,292	7,251	4,211

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1891—*Concluded.*

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
King's.						
Primary schools	104	104	2,181	1,906	4,087	2,192
Advanced graded schools	6	12	247	213	460	283
First class schools	3	11	299	218	517	309
Total	113	127	2,727	2,337	5,064	2,784
Totals.						
Primary schools	383	383	8,741	7,496	16,237	8,892
Advanced graded schools	29	58	1,274	1,019	2,293	1,387
First class schools	14	36	841	701	1,542	974
Charlottetown and Summerside public schools	6	40	1,165	789	1,954	1,492
Grand total	432	517	12,021	10,005	22,026	12,745

Education in N.W.T.

822. The educational system of the North-west Territories is under the control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of eight members, five Protestants and three Roman Catholics, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary is at present the chairman.

School districts.

823. No school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, *i.e.*, children between the ages of 5 and 20.

Religious instruction

824. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired.

Increase in number of schools, etc.

825. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :—

	Schools in operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887, June 30	111	125	3,144
1892, Sept. 30	249	295	6,170

There were 53 new school districts established during the year.

High Schools, N.W.T.

826. Union or high schools have been opened at Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Lacombe (B.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the examinations in June, 1891, 115 pupils attended, of whom 79 passed. The school expenditure was, in 1891, $129,042, inclusive of the

expenses of the Board of Education and school inspectors. The amount appropriated for school purposes was $132,675. The schools are at present supported entirely by Government. It has not been possible to obtain any later particulars. Expenditure, 1891.

827. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as, year by year, returns are made for, as nearly as possible, the same periods as those given below, the figures are almost as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year. Summary of educational statistics.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

Provinces.	Year ended	Schools.		Pupils in		Attendance, Public Schools.	
		Public.	Other	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Average.	Percentage.
Ontario	Dec. 31, '90	5,718	248	496,565	20,754	251,307	51·0
Quebec	June 30, '92	4,934	684	181,844	87,745	‡	‡
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, '91	2,236	20	85,792	1,775	47,875	59·0
New Brunswick	Dec. 31, '91	1,536	14	59,568	908	34,394	53·8
Manitoba	do 31, '91	612	21	23,871	1,112	12,433	50·0
British Columbia	June 30, '91	24	4	9,004	256	4,680	55·4
Prince Edward Island	do 30, '91	420	14	20,788	1,542	12,034	57·7
The Territories	do 30, '91	213	6	5,834	115	3,539	60·6
Canada	... ...	15,793	1,011	883,266	114,207	366,262	55·4

Provinces.	Teachers.		Revenue.		Total Expenditure.
	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Government.	Other Sources.	
			$	$	$
Ontario	8,180	452	*1,604,558	3,411,654	4,295,678
Quebec	5,734	3,563	‡	‡	‡
Nova Scotia	2,293	61	213,905	477,388	691,316
New Brunswick	1,632	64	137,679	281,868	419,547
Manitoba	¶ 866	.....	93,654	408,986	490,033
British Columbia	179	6	171,311		171,311
Prince Edward Island	495	36	111,154	35,629	146,883
The Territories	¶ 248	.....	132,675		129,042
Canada	19,627	4,182	2,464,932	4,615,525	6,343,610

* Including Clergy Reserve Fund. ¶ Includes all teachers.
| Schools are supported entirely by Government.
‡ No returns.

The higher educational institutions.

828. In the Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table will show that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of $12,000,000, and that some 9,000 students were attending them. If the students attending these institutions, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, particulars of which cannot be obtained, are added to the pupils of the public, high and normal schools it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind is considerably over one million, so that more than one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

Name.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About)
Universities.		$	$	$	
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	1789	155,000	250,000	9,000	18
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	*8,844	.....	10,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1813	842,418	400,960	90,000	650
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S.	1821	.....	.....	.....	100
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,000	800
Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont.	1836	150,000	75,000	.....	166
University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	100,000	100,000	.....	120
University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	425
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	37,400	162,600	.....	32
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1848	.....	.....	46,000	288
University of Trinity College, Toronto	1852	750,000	.....	30,000	330
Laval University, Quebec	1852	.....	1,000,000	.....	295
University of Mount Allison College, N.B.	1862	120,000	110,000	.....	275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.	1877	80,000	.....	.....	102
Colleges.					
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	.....	.....	.....	120
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1845	200,000	470,000	16,500	116
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.	1856	.....	110,000	17,000	135
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1868	160,000	225,000	12,600	84
do do Winnipeg, Man.	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
do do Halifax, N.S.	.....	120,000	.....	.....	30
Wesleyan College, Montreal	1873	52,000	50,000	6,000	41
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man.	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's College do	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
St. Boniface College do	1820	.....	50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	.....	160,000	200,000	25,000	100
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	.....	63,290	65,000	10,000	40

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About)
lassical Colleges—Quebec‡.		$	$	$	
imi	1873		85,000	5,135	126
	1846		75,494	11,205	303
nption	1832		90,000	12,360	315
	1853		179,817	11,358	331
	1803		255,000	10,724	267
(Vaudreuil)	1850		70,000	15,000	272
ki	1854		52,600	5,435	128
oke	1875		100,000	4,287	237
ne (Kamouraska)	1827		175,000	10,837	228
cinthe	1816		200,000	21,500	335
rent (Jacques-Cartier)	1847		129,000	24,800	466
rie de Monnoir (Rouville)	1853		62,000	7,794	190
rie (Montreal)	1848		303,000	35,000	501
érèse (Terrebonne)	1827		130,000	15,961	257
Rivers	1860		97,500	10,300	235
of Montreal	1767				
ry of Quebec	1663				
Ladies' Colleges.					
an Ladies' Col., Hamilton, Ont.	1860		80,000	17,000	144
th do London "	1869		80,000	30,000	100
rd do Brantford "	1874		60,000	20,000	70 to 140
do Whitby "	1874		80,000	23,500	175
do Oshawa "	1876		55,000	14,000	138
do St. Thomas "	1878		110,000	24,000	225
gricultural Colleges, &c.					
Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont	1874		340,900	+18,564	135
ial School of Agric. Truro, N.S.	1884			+1,967	25
of Practical Science, Tor., Ont.	1877	*8,800			71
f Agriculture, L'Assomption, Q				4,500	24
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Q	1859			4,000	21

overnment grant.

overnment expenditure.

he classical colleges in Quebec are a combination of school and college, attend- both boys and young men. They confer certain degrees, and are mostly d with Laval University. It not being possible to separate them, the pupils colleges are counted twice over, viz., in this table and in the one in the pre- paragraph.

o returns.

LAW AND CRIME.

JUDICIARY OF CANADA.

Dominion of Canada.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General...Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Solicitor-General .....J. J. Curran, Q.C.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Chief Justice .....Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, Kt.
Judges.....Hon. T. Fournier, H. E. Taschereau, J. W. Gwynne, C. S. Patterson, R. Sedgwick.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA AND COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge .....Hon. G. W. Burbidge.

Province of Ontario.

Attorney-General.....Hon. Sir O. Mowat, K.C.M.G.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice.....Hon. J. H. Hagarty.
Judges.....Hon. G. W. Burton, F. Osler, J. Maclennan.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Queen's Bench Division.—Chief Justice..Hon. J. D. Armour.
Judges.. .. Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, W. P. R. Street.

Common Pleas Division.—Chief Justice..Hon. Sir T. Galt, Kt.
Judges... ... Hon. Jno. E. Rose, H. McMahon.

Chancery Division.—Chancellor. .. ....Hon. John A. Boyd.
Judges... . ....Hon. R. M. Meredith, Thos. Ferguson, Thos. Robertson.

Province of Quebec.

Attorney-General.....Hon. T. C. Casgrain.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice.....Hon. Sir A. Lacoste, Kt.
Judges.....Hon. L. F. G. Baby, J. G. Bossé, J. Blanchet, R. N. Hall.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon. Sir F. G. Johnson, Kt.
Twenty-nine Puisne Judges.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Attorney-General..... Hon. J. W. Longley.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon. Jas. Macdonald.
Judges.....Hon. H. McDonald, C. J. Townshend, R. L. Weatherbe, J. N. Ritchie, Wallace Graham, N. H. Meagher.

Province of New Brunswick.

Attorney-General.....Hon. A. G. Blair.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon. Sir Jno. C. Allen, Kt.
Judges.....Hon. D. L. Harrington, George E. King, Jno. J. Fraser, Wm. H. Tuck.

Province of Manitoba.

Attorney-General.....Hon. Clifford Sifton.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice.....Hon. T. W. Taylor.
Judges.....Hon. J. Dubuc, A. C. Killam, Jno. F. Bain.

Province of British Columbia.

Attorney-General.....Hon. Theodore Davie.
Chief Justice.....Hon. Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Kt.
Judges.....Hon. H. P. P. Crease, M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Jno. F. McCreight, Geo. A. Walkem.

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Attorney-General.....Hon. Fred. Peters.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Judges.....Hon. E. J. Hodgson, Jos. Hensley.

North-west Territories.

SUPREME COURT.

Judges.....Hon. H. Richardson, J. F. Macleod, C. B. Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, T. H. McGuire.

Appointment of judges in Canada.

829. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor-General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.

The Supreme Court.

830. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a chief justice and five puisne judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz., in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. An appeal lies from this court to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

The Exchequer and Admiralty Court.

831. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada. This court is also a colonial court of Admiralty (The Admiralty Act, 1891, 54-55 Vic., c. 29), having such jurisdiction throughout Canada and its waters, whether tidal or non-tidal, naturally or artificially navigable, and such rights and remedies in all matters connected with navigation, shipping, trade and commerce, as may be had or enforced in any colonial court of admiralty, under the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." Admiralty districts, presided over by local judges in admiralty of the exchequer courts, have been established under the above Act, (Admiralty Act, 1891) for the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the "Toronto Admiralty District," the limits of which last are fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

The superior courts.

832. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follow: Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz.: The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisne judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-nine puisne judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisne judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisne judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisne judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the North-west Territories there are five puisne judges of the Supreme Court.

County courts. Magistrates.

833. There are also county courts, with variously limited jurisdiction, in all the provinces, but not in the North-west Territories. Police magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom there is an ample supply in each province, are appointed by the provincial governments.

Penitentiaries and inmates.

834. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B., Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total convict population of Canada (that is the total number confined in the above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1891, was 1,249, as compared with

1,251 on the same date in 1890, being a decrease of 2. The proportion of convicts to population during the last seven years has been as follows :—

1885	One in	4,080	persons.
1886	"	3,822	"
1887	"	3,999	"
1888	"	4,282	"
1889	"	3,963	"
1890	"	3,828	"
1891	"	3,878	"
Average	"	3,979	"
1892 (1,228 convicts)	"	3,989	"

Though the proportion in the last two years has been slightly below the average of seven years, still it will be seen that, taken as a whole, the figures have not varied very much, and though there has not been any marked increase in crime, yet the proportion of convicts has increased just about *pro rata* with the population. The number of convicts received during the year was 414, being 17 less than in 1890. The convicts comprised 1,225 males and 24 females, all of the latter being confined at Kingston. For the first time in the history of that province, Manitoba supplied a female convict.

Number of convicts, 1891.

835. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follow :—

	Number.	Daily average.
Kingston	586	577
St. Vincent de Paul	350	343½
Dorchester	169	175
Manitoba	71	72
British Columbia	73	72
	1,249	1,239½

Value of buildings, etc.

836. The value of the buildings and stock, &c., on hand on 30th June, 1891, of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

VALUE, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PENITENTIARIES, 1891.

Penitentiaries.	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$
Kingston	1,126,605	1,732	144,816
St. Vincent de Paul	830,024	1,037	87,436
Dorchester	421,180	5,792	47,117
Manitoba	346,193	4,019	54,862
British Columbia	347,821	489	37,840
	3,071,823	13,069	372,071

Cost of prisoners

837. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been $359,002, an increase of $16,003 over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,236 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been $290.46, as compared with $276.17 in 1890, an increase of $14.29 per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost *per capita* would appear to be reduced to $159, as compared with $174 in 1890.

Punishments awarded.

838. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1891.

Penitentiary.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Flogged.	Lost Remission	Other Punishments.
Kingston		201	2		194	76
St. Vincent de Paul	10	274		3	125	2,102
Dorchester	23	52				187
Manitoba			1		82	230
British Columbia	2				15	25
Total	35	527	3	3	416	2,620

"Other punishments" include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was an increase apparently of 1,137 in the number of punishments, which is probably to be largely accounted for by better returns, as the discipline, in all cases, is stated to have been good.

Offences of prisoners, 1890 and 1891.

839. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the penitentiaries in the years 1890 and 1891, and the sex of the offenders, and it will be seen that there was a decrease in number of all the most serious offences:—

Offences.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder and attempt at	4	1	5	3		3
Manslaughter	12	1	13	11		11
Rape and other sexual offences	26		26	24		24
Bigamy	4		4	3		3
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	15		15	14		14

Offences.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assault	14	.....	14	9	1	10
Burglary and robbery with violence	131	.....	131	92	.....	92
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	19	.....	19	24	.....	24
Other offences against property	163	10	173	163	19	182
Forgery and offences against currency	15	.....	15	13	1	14
Arson	5	.....	5	11	1	12
Other felonies and misdemeanours	14	1	15	24	1	25
Total	422	13	435	391	23	414

840. Particulars of all persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1890 and 1891 are given in the next table:— Particulars of convicts, 1890 and 1891.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

Description.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	411	13	424	383	23	406
Coloured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	*5	.....	5	3	.....	3
Chinese	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Married	114	6	120	96	12	108
Single	284	7	291	260	11	271
Widowed	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Not given	19	.....	19	33	.....	33
Under 20 years	58	2	60	57	3	60
From 20 to 30 years	197	2	199	149	10	159
" 30 to 40 "	61	3	64	68	6	74
" 40 to 50 "	34	3	37	29	2	31
" 50 to 60 "	11	2	13	16	1	17
Over 60 years	9	.....	9	12	.....	12
Not given	53	.....	53	60	1	61
Baptists	16	.....	16	17	2	19
Roman Catholics	204	10	214	197	11	208
Church of England	84	2	86	72	4	76
Methodists	54	.....	54	30	1	31
Presbyterians	26	.....	26	35	1	36
Protestants	22	1	23	22	1	23
Other denominations and not given	16	.....	16	19	2	21

* Including 2 half-breeds.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

Description.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cannot read	52	5	57	58	3	61
Read only	9	.....	9	21	1	22
Read and write	238	6	244	206	16	222
Not given	123	2	125	106	3	109
England	55	.....	55	39	6	45
Scotland	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Ireland	28	1	29	25	5	30
United States	37	.....	37	38	3	41
Canada	257	12	269	250	9	259
Germany	7	.....	7	3	.....	3
France	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Italy	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
Newfoundland	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
China	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Japan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Other countries	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Commercial	51	.....	51	30	.....	30
Agricultural	20	.....	20	31	.....	31
Industrial	108	.....	108	91	.....	91
Professional	16	.....	16	3	1	4
Domestic	24	1	25	16	.....	16
Labourers	124	.....	124	138	.....	138
Not given	79	12	91	82	22	104

Fema'e convicts.

841. The proportion of women to the total number of persons admitted in 1887 was 1·24 per cent, in 1888 4·66 per cent, in 1889 2·08 per cent, in 1890 2·99 per cent, and in 1891 5·55 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age was slightly higher than during the preceding year, having been 14·49 per cent, as compared with 13·79 per cent. The proportions in 1889 and 1888 were 15·47 per cent and 15·04 per cent respectively. The number of Canadians only varies slightly, but the tendency is apparently to decrease, the figures for the last four years having been 64·34 per cent, 62·12 per cent, 61·84 per cent and 62·56 per cent, a slight increase being apparent in 1891 over 1890, but as the number of criminals is keeping pace with the increase of population, it would seem as if the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians.

Convicts under 20 years of age.

Canadian convicts.

Number of deaths and escapes.

842. The number of deaths during the year was 16, which, considering the physical condition of many of the prisoners, is decidedly a low average. There were only 3 escapes from the various penitentiaries during the year.

Prison of isolation.

843. A prison of isolation is being built at Kingston, as an adjunct to the penitentiary, and will probably be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1893.

The criminal statistics.

844. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables, which include the above, are compiled from the criminal statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offences. The Act authorizing their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value, owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the provinces supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.

Classification of offences.

845. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

Class I. Offences against the person.
II. Offences against property, with violence.
III. Offences against property, without violence.
IV. Malicious offences against property.
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.
VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.
Manslaughter.
Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
Rape and other offences against females.
Unnatural offences.
Bigamy.
Abduction.
Assault, aggravated and common.
Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences not included in the above classes.

Convictions in Canada, 1887-1891.

846. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1887 to 1891:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1887 TO 1891.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
I. Offences against the person	4,902	4,790	5,284	5,093	4,787
II. do property, with violence	208	225	283	276	283
III. do property, without violence	2,784	3,437	3,774	3,614	3,614
IV. Malicious offences against property	176	332	236	247	253
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	43	45	41	46	36
VI. Other offences, not included in the above classes	26,340	28,820	28,813	29,264	28,442
Total	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415

Decrease in number.

847. The number of convictions was less by 1,125 than in 1890, it being the first time for several years that there was any decrease in the number, and as the returns are collected with so much greater accuracy than formerly, it would seem as if there was some ground for assuming that the reduction in number represented an actual decrease

in the amount of crime. The decrease was principally in the number of offences against the person, and in Class VI., which includes minor offences.

Persons convicted more than once.

848. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a seperate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences a number of persons are convicted several times every year. Of those convicted of indictable offences, 235 were convicted twice and 207 more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are not available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of 3,531 persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times and 1 ten times, thus reducing the actual number of criminals to 2,927.

Convictions for indictable offences.

849. Out of the total number of convictions 3,964 were for indictable offences, being 30 more than in 1890, the principal increase having been in the province of Quebec. In proportion to population, the number of convictions was one in every 1,222 persons, and of offences charged one in every 809 persons. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,988, so that 66·2 per cent were convicted; the proportion in 1890 was 67·6 per cent. The number of summary convictions was 33,451, as compared with 34,606 in 1890, a decrease of 1,155, and in proportion to population was one in 145 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, according to the several classes of offences:—

Offences.	Number of Persons Charged.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion of Convictions to Charges.
I. Offences against the person.....	1,448	907	62·6
II. do property with violence.	441	283	64·2
III. do do without violence	3,644	2,498	68·6
IV. Malicious offences against property.....	112	50	44·6
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	63	36	57·1
VI. Other offences not included in the above classes.....	280	190	67·8
Total	5,988	3,964	66·2

Increase in number.

850. There was an increase in the number of persons charged as compared with 1890, of 169, and in the number of convictions of 30, while the proportion of convictions to charges was 1 per cent. lower than in 1890. The number of convictions was 244 less than in 1889.

Number of individual criminals.

851. The number of individuals convicted was 3,522 as compared with 3,531 in 1890, being a decrease of 9. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.

Sex and residence of criminals, 1891.

852. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1891 :—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES 1891.

Offences.	Sex.		Residence.		
	Males.	Females.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not given.
Class I	862	45	678	212	17
" II	279	4	220	63	.....
" III	2,315	183	1,992	452	54
" IV	45	5	28	21	1
" V	34	2	17	19	.....
" VI	147	43	146	40	4
Total	3,682	282	3,081	807	76

Convictions of females.

853. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, 8·6 per cent; in 1887, 8·3 per cent; in 1888, 11·2 per cent; in 1889, 7·8 per cent; in 1890, 8·1 per cent, and in 1891, 7·1 per cent, and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10·5 per cent, 9·0 per cent, 12·7 per cent, 8·5 per cent, 8·8 per cent, and 7·6 per cent, respectively.

Proportion of criminals, urban and rural.

854. It is invariably found in these days that cities and town have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886 to 1891, inclusive, respectively; in cities and towns, 76·7 per cent, 79·3 per cent, 82·3 per cent, 81·8 per cent, 80·7 per cent, and 77·7 per cent; in rural districts, 22·5 per cent, 19·5 per cent, 15·7 per cent, 17·7 per cent, 18·2 per cent and 20·3 per cent of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small gradual increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in the last three years.

Convictions in certain countries.

855. The following table shows the number of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 of the population in certain countries. The figures are the average of five years :—*

Western Australia	15·0	New Zealand	4·7
New South Wales	8·8	South Australia	3·7
Canada	8·1	Tasmania	3·7
Queensland	7·4	England and Wales	3·6
Victoria	5·2	United Kingdom	3·6
Scotland	4·7	Ireland	2·8

* Taken, with the exception of Canada, from Tasmanian Official Record, 1892.

856. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each province in 1891, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted. Age and education of criminals.

AGES AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c., 1891.

Provinces.	Convictions.	Educational Status.				Ages.									
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Ontario	2,046	43	1,588	350	65	372	10	422	26	764	75	280	28	65	4
Quebec	1,356	16	811	484	45	174	15	158	14	751	48	129	14	48	5
Nova Scotia	124	3	100	19	2	15	1	24	2	46	4	13	5	14	..
N. Brunswick	96	1	53	14	28	16	...	15	3	26	7	17	8	4	..
Manitoba	93	6	71	9	7	7	...	16	...	52	3	8	1	6	..
B. Columbia	145	1	80	34	30	1	...	5	1	74	3	27	...	33	1
P. E. Island	29	4	25	...	....	2	...	4	...	12	2	6	2	1	..
Territories	75	3	24	9	39	2	..	9	...	21	...	7	...	36	..
Total	3,964	77	2,752	919	216	589	26	653	46	1,746	142	487	58	207	10

857. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read nor write has ceased, for while in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was 9·60 per cent; in 1887 it rose to 15·24 per cent, in 1888 to 14·81 per cent, in 1889 to 14·92 per cent, in 1890 to 15·93 per cent, and in 1891 to 23·18 per cent. More complete returns have probably something to do with this increase, but they can hardly be held to account for the whole of it, and it may be that the spread of education is having a tendency to confine crime more to the ignorant classes. Number unable to read or write.

858. The educational status of criminals in proportion to the total number convicted during the last five years, is shown below :— Educational status of criminals, 1887-1891.

Education.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Superior	1·44	0·98	0·80	0·63	1·94
Elementary	78·08	76·97	75·85	76·97	69·42
Unable to read or write	15·24	14·81	14·92	15·93	23·18
Not given	5·24	7·24	8·43	6·47	5·46

The proportion of those of whom particulars are not given, is always much larger than it ought to be.

Ages of criminals, 1886-1891.

859. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follow :—

	1886. Per cent.	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.	1891. Per cent.
Under 16 years.....	11·00	12·84	16·06	16·32	15·10	15·51
16 years and under 21..	16·64	16·78	18·55	18·42	18·53	17·63
21 years and under 40..	50·66	48·93	46·22	48·19	47·13	47·63
40 years and over	17·92	18·26	13·69	11·83	13·22	13·75

Increase in juvenile offenders.

860. The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures of 1884 and 1885, which were 10·13 per cent and 10·24 per cent respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 615 young criminals under 16 years of age, 26 of whom were girls, convicted of indictable offences, 514, or 83 per cent, were charged with larceny. Of the latter number 23 were girls.

Religions of criminals, 1891.

861. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1891 :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

Offences.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not given.
Class I.....	12	501	109	73	58	78	46	30
" II.....	11	130	47	30	19	28	8	10
" III.....	54	1,211	459	277	162	166	80	89
" IV.....	.....	20	7	4	3	5	6	5
" V.....	1	13	6	9	5	1	1	.....
" VI.....	9	77	23	24	22	14	6	15
Total.....	87	1,952	651	417	269	292	147	149

Proportions of principal religions.

862. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :—

	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.	1891. Per cent.
Roman Catholic .. .	47·00	48·22	49·00	48·20	49·24
Church of England ...	16·05	17·00	16·63	16·22	16·42
Methodist..... .	12·20	10·06	10·31	10·65	10·52
Presbyterian	7·13	7·76	6·65	6·86	6·79

863. The birthplaces of those convicted are given in the following table :— Birthplaces of criminals, 1891.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

Offences.	Birthplaces.							
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class I.	74	81	18	628	32	46	2	26
" II.	20	18	7	202	19	7	1	9
" III.	224	133	42	1,822	125	67	7	78
" IV.	3	3	1	34	3	2	.....	4
" V.	4	2	1	24	3	1	1	.....
" VI.	10	12	4	127	20	3	.....	14
Total	335	249	73	2,837	202	126	11	131

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States :—

	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.	1891. Per cent.
Canada	69·50	68·14	70·55	68·15	71·57
United Kingdom	18·48	19·85	16·80	18·56	16·57
United States	5·60	5·63	5·70	5·85	5·10
	93·58	93·62	93·05	92·56	93·24

The proportions have not varied much during the five years, except that there has been on the whole a decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdom.

864. The occupations of those convicted are given below. Occupations of criminals, 1891.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

Offences.	Occupations.						
	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not given.
Class I.	79	111	22	193	18	383	101
" II.	5	16	4	57	1	140	60
" III.	86	251	123	349	22	965	702
" IV.	11	5	1	4	.....	16	13
" V.	9	5	3	5	2	12	.....
" VI.	12	24	7	26	9	42	70
Total	202	412	160	634	52	1,558	946

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the last five years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Labourers..	44 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.	39 per cent.
Industrial..	15 "	12 "	13 "	15 "	16 "
Commercial	8 "	9 "	10 "	9 "	10 "

In the five years above named no less than 24 per cent of the total number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns.

Sentences passed, 1891.

865. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1891 were as follows:—

Death	7
Penitentiary, two years and under five	299
" five years and over	119
" life	2
Jail, with option of a fine	571
" under one year	1,916
" one year and over	184
Sent to reformatories	201
Sentences deferred	624
Various sentences	41
Total convictions	3,964

Persons charged with murder, 1891.

866. There were 17 persons charged with murder during 1891, of whom 9 were acquitted. One was confined in a lunatic asylum and seven sentenced to death. Of the seven condemned to die, five came from rural and two from urban districts; three were married, and three single, particulars of one not given; four were born in Canada, two in the United States and one in Ireland; five were Roman Catholics and one a Presbyterian.

Persons executed 1867-1891.

867. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1888, there were 78 persons executed in Canada, and all available particulars concerning them have been given in previous issues. The persons executed between the 30th June, 1888, and the 31st December, 1891, numbered 15; particulars, however, are not available concerning them.

Persons executed, 1892.

868. Two persons were executed during 1892, both for murder, one being an Irish labourer, aged 24, of no religion and unmarried, and the other a Norwegian shoemaker and sailor, but naturalized in the United States, aged 30, and a Roman Catholic. There have, therefore, been 95 persons executed since Confederation.

869. In 1891 there were 33,451 summary convictions, of which 29,475 were commitments to jail with the option of a fine, and 2,171 without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, and compares very favourably with other countries, as for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 it was 6·33, 6·40, 6·82, 6·74, 7·16 and 6·91 per cent respectively. Summary convictions.

870. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last five years:— Commitments per 1000 of population

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Commitments	0·97	1·18	1·24	1·20	1.23
Convictions	0·66	0·75	0·83	0·81	0·82

871. In England and Wales in 1891 the commitments per 1,000 were 0·40, and convictions 0·31; and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0·43 and 0·32 per 1,000. Commitments in England and Wales.

872. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each province in 1891, according to the returns:— Convictions by provinces, 1891.

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1891—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Offences.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island	The Territories.	Canada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	7	4	2	.....	.....	5	.....	1	19
Rape and other offences against females	39	47	6	2	1	4	6	2	107
Other offences against the person	352	328	16	20	21	35	4	5	781
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	154	79	14	3	6	16	4	7	283
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	29	9	.....	...	4	.....	.....	5	47
Other offences against property	1,367	824	78	50	59	67	11	49	2,505
Other felonies and misdemeanours	37	12	2	2	2	4	.....	4	63
Other minor offences	61	53	6	19	....	14	4	2	159
Total	2,046	1,356	124	96	93	145	29	75	3,964

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34, 1891.

Offences.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island	The Territories.	Canada.
Various offences against the person...	2,217	938	216	265	73	73	44	54	3,880
Various offences against property.	994	251	31	41	10	14	3	17	1,361
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.	9,159	3,999	472	510	303	477	168	125	15,213
Drunkenness.	4,973	4,199	635	1,628	518	651	311	82	12,997
Total..... ...	17,343	9,387	1,354	2,444	904	1,215	526	278	33,451
Grand total....	19,389	10,743	1,478	2,540	997	1,360	555	353	37,415

Convictions for indictable offences by provinces.

873. The proportion of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each province, in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, was as follow:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ontario.....	0·89	1·04	1·11	1·01	0 96
Quebec.....	0·71	0·83	0·93	0·83	0·91
Nova Scotia.....	0·38	0·18	0·29	0·28	0·27
New Brunswick	0·17	0·22	0·25	0·25	0·29
Manitoba.....	0·59	0·53	0·68	0·62	0·59
British Columbia	1·31	1·56	1·76	2·07	1·54
Prince Edward Island	0·17	0·12	0·20	0·18	0·26
The Territories	0·17	0·55	0·61	0·95	0·74

Total convictions, 1882-1892.

874. According to the statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, there have been, during the ten years 1882-1891, 348,462 convictions for offences of all kinds. These offences may be briefly divided into four classes, viz.:—Offences against the person and against property, drunkenness and other offences; and the consequent convictions for them will be found distributed among the provinces in the following proportions:—

TOTAL CONVICTIONS, 1882-1891.

Provinces.	Offences against		Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
	Person.	Property.			
Ontario	29,344	19,249	59,067	89,891	197,551
Quebec	11,281	9,345	27,589	34,694	82,909
Nova Scotia	2,546	1,482	6,086	4,089	14,203
New Brunswick	3,279	927	13,596	5,038	22,840
Manitoba	965	856	8,793	5,222	15,936
British Columbia	725	761	3,696	3,012	8,194
Prince Edward Island	546	187	2,913	1,826	5,472
The Territories	252	427	216	462	1,357
Total	48,938	33,234	121,956	144,332	348,462

Convictions to inhabitants, 1882-1891.

875. In proportion to the number of inhabitants the offences in each year have been as follow :—

	No. of inhabitants		No. of inhabitants
1882 one in	140	1887 one in	134
1883 "	133	1888 "	124
1884 "	152	1889 "	123
1885 "	134	1890 "	122
1886 "	135	1891 "	129

Apparent increase in crime.

876. There has been apparently an increase of crime as between 1882 and 1891, but it is doubtful if these two years are strictly comparable, owing to the great improvements that have taken place, subsequent to the former year, in the completeness of the returns, and the probability is that the average of the four years 1888-1891, viz., one offence in every 124 inhabitants, very fairly represents the actual average for the decade, indications generally leading to the conclusion that while crime is not diminishing, it is not actually increasing, but keeping very much, year by year, the same ratio to population. The statistics for the decade now commencing are likely to be of much greater value both for comparative and instructive purposes than those of the one just concluded.

Convictions for drunkenness.

877. The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 were 11,156, 11,694, 12,807, 13,841, 14,045 and 12,997 respectively, the numerical increase being apparently large, though the proportion per 1,000 persons has not varied very much, the figures for each year being 2·33, 2·40, 2·57,

2·72, 2·90 and 2·68, showing for the most part a steady, though small increase, for some portion of which improved returns are, no doubt, responsible.

Convictions for drunkenness by provinces.

878. The convictions for drunkenness made in the several provinces in 1889, 1890 and 1891 were, in proportion to the population, as given below. The province showing the largest proportion of convictions is placed first in each case, the others following in due order.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS, BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Number of persons to each conviction.	Provinces.	Number of persons to each conviction.	Provinces.	Number of persons to each conviction.
	1889.		1890.		1891.
British Columbia	226	British Columbia	188	British Columbia	145
Manitoba	231	New Brunswick.	206	New Brunswick.	197
New Brunswick.	232	Ontario	320	Manitoba	304
Ontario	294	Manitoba	323	P.E. Island.	351
P.E. Island.	330	Quebec	369	Quebec	355
Quebec	429	P.E. Island.	380	Ontario.	426
Nova Scotia	683	Nova Scotia	702	Nova Scotia	710

Change in position of the provinces.

879. The above proportions have been calculated on the ascertained population of 1891, and must not, therefore, be compared with any figures given in previous Year Books. A considerable difference will be noticed in each year, in the interior arrangement of the table, though the proportions in each province remain much about the same, New Brunswick, however, showing a decided tendency towards increased intemperance, while Ontario appears to be more temperately inclined. British Columbia and Nova Scotia, however, both retain their positions, the one as having the most, and the other the fewest, convictions for drunkenness among the provinces.

Canada Temperance Act.

880. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor-General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an

Order in Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, "by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or "directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or "barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, "give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of $50; for the second offence, $100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Places in which the Act has been submitted.

881. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City), N.B.	403	203	200	
York, N.B.	1,229	214	1,015	
Prince, P.E.I.	1,762	271	1,491	
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718	
Carleton, N.B.	1,215	69	1,146	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	837	253	584	
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	
King's, P.E.I.	1,076	59	1,017	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1879.				
Lambton, Ont.	2,567	2,352	215	
King's, N.B.	798	245	553	
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,082	299	783	
Megantic, Que.	372	844		472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	
Stanstead, Que.	760	941		181
Queen's P.E.I.	1,317	99	1,218	
Marquette, Man.	612	195	417	
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902	
1881.				
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681	
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127	
Hamilton (City), Ont.	1,661	2,811		1,150
King's, N.S.	1,478	108	1,370	
Halton, Ont.	1,483	1,402	81	
Annapolis, N.S.	1,111	114	990	
Wentworth, Ont.	1,611	2,209		598
Colchester, N.S.	1,418	184	1,234	
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	
Hants, N.S.	1,082	92	990	
Welland, Ont.	1,610	2,378		768
Lambton, Ont.	2,857	2,962		106
1882.				
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854	
Pictou, N.S.	1,555	453	1,102	
St. John, N.B.	1,074	1,076		2
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S.	1,560	262	1,298	
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I.	2,939	1,065	1,874	
Yarmouth, N.S.	1,287	96	1,191	
Oxford, Ont.	4,073	3,298	775	
Arthabaska, Que.	1,487	235	1,252	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,774	1,701	73	
Halton, Ont.	1,947	1,767	180	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1884.				
Simcoe, Ont	5,712	4,529	1,183	
Stanstead, Que	1,300	975	325	
Charlottetown, P.E.I	755	715	40	
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	4,590	2,884	1,706	
Peel, Ont	1,805	1,999		194
Bruce, Ont	4,501	3,189	1,312	
Huron, Ont	5,957	4,304	1,653	
Dufferin, Ont	1,904	1,109	795	
Prince Edward, Ont	1,528	1,653		125
York, N.B	1,178	655	523	
Renfrew, Ont	1,748	1,018	730	
Norfolk, Ont	2,781	1,694	1,087	
Compton, Que	1,132	1,620		488
Brant, Ont	1,690	1,088	602	
Brantford (City), Ont	646	812		166
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	5,058	4,384	674	
1885.				
Kent, Ont	4,368	1,975	2,393	
Lanark, Ont	2,433	2,027	406	
Lennox and Addington, Ont	2,047	2,011	36	
Brome, Que	1,224	739	485	
Guelph (City), Ont	694	526	168	
Carleton, Ont	2,440	1,747	693	
Northumberland and Durham, Ont	6,050	3,863	2,187	
Drummond, Que	1,190	170	1,020	
Elgin, Ont	3,335	1,479	1,856	
Lambton, Ont	4,465	1,546	2,919	
St. Thomas, Ont	754	743	11	
Missisquoi, Que	1,142	1,167		25
Wellington, Ont	4,516	3,086	1,430	
Chicoutimi, Que	1,157	529	628	
Kingston (City), Ont	785	842		57
Frontenac, Ont	1,334	693	641	
Lincoln, Ont	2,060	1,490	570	
Perth, Ont	3,368	3,536		168
Middlesex, Ont	5,745	2,370	3,375	
Guysboro', N.S	463	31	432	
Hastings, Ont	2,369	2,376		7
Haldimand, Ont	1,755	2,063		308
Ontario "	3,412	2,061	1,351	
Victoria "	2,467	1,502	965	
Peterborough "	1,915	1,597	408	
Fredericton, N.B	298	285	13	
Argenteuil, Que	526	601		75
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1,535	3,131		1,596

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

Place.	Voters Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1886.				
Pontiac, Que	533	935		402
St. John (City), N.B.	1,610	1,687		77
St. John (County), N.B.	467	424	43	
Portland, N.B.	667	520	147	
1887.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	689	669	20	
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que	230	455		225
Bruce, Ont	3,693	5,085		1,392
Dufferin, Ont.	1,451	1,664		213
Halton "	1,853	2,050		197
Huron "	4,695	6,005		1,310
Norfolk "	2,082	2,804		722
Renfrew "	1,670	2,580		910
Richmond, Que.	1,231	721	510	
Stanstead "	1,187	1,329		142
Simcoe, Ont	3,894	6,996		3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	3,155	5,298		2,143
Westmoreland, N.B.	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
Brant, Ont.	1,289	1,441		152
Carleton, Ont	1,682	2,407		725
Elgin "	547	1,770		1,223
Frontenac "	1,177	1,690		513
Guelph " (City)	480	929		449
Kent "	2,835	4,455		1,620
Lambton "	2,044	3,374		1,330
Middlesex "	2,992	5,530		2,538
Victoria "	1,560	2,552		992
Oxford "	1,538	3,460		1,922
Drummond, Que.	739	600	139	
Ontario, Ont	2,866	3,787		921
Lincoln "	1,493	2,090		597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	3,660	4,938		1,278
Peterborough, Ont.	1,564	1,926		362
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.	4,305	4,932		627
Lanark, Ont.	1,538	2,309		771
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1,462	2,066		604
Colchester, N.S.	43	1,107		1,064
Wellington, Ont.	2,084	3,944		1,860
St. Thomas "	429	1,001		572
Fredericton, N.B.	370	302	68	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Concluded.*

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1890.				
Portland, N.B.	124	558		434
1891.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	686	700		14
Charlotte, N.B.	1,785	855	930	
1892.				
Drummond, Que.	505	1,010		505
Northumberland, N.B.	1,780	1,561	219	

882. Since the passing of the Act it will be seen that it has been submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities and 75 counties. It is now in force in only 31 of the counties and in one city. Summary of voting on the Scott Act.

The following is a summary of the result of the voting :—

	Places.	
Carried 3 times and still in force	1	
" 2 " "	6	
" 1 " "	25	
At present in force in		32
Defeated and not submitted again in	16	
Carried the 1st time, defeated the 2nd time in	28	
" twice, defeated twice, in	1	
" once " "	1	
" twice " once, in	2	
" 3 times " "	1	
Defeated twice in	1	
		50
Total in which submitted		82

883. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :— Convictions for drunkenness by provinces, 1884-1891.

	Convictions.
1884	8,537
1885	10,427
1886	10,136
1887	10,895
1888	11,922
1889	12,841
1890	13,528
1891	11,746

Convictions of all kinds, by provinces.

884. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several provinces in the years 1887 to 1891, together with the kind of sentence imposed :—

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentences.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
	1890	21,301	173	20,171	89	5	863
	1891	19,389	172	18,351	79	3	784
Quebec	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
	1891	10,743	132	9,031	115	2	1,463
Nova Scotia	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,299	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
	1891	1,478	38	1,353	6	.....	81
New Brunswick	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	.....	.....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	.....	47
	1891	2,540	5	2,502	.....	.....	33
Manitoba	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58
	1889	1,115	12	1,015	.....	1	87
	1890	993	18	928	.....	.....	47
	1891	997	15	889	1	.....	92
British Columbia	1887	732	18	697	.....	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	.....	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	.....	3	10
	1890	1,081	23	1,031	.....	1	29
	1891	1,360	32	1,320	.....	2	6
Prince Edward Island	1887	510	4	506	.....	.....	.....
	1888	469	.....	467	.....	1	1
	1889	535	4	528	.....	.....	3
	1890	477	6	464	.....	.....	7
	1891	555	7	546	.....	.....	2
The Territories	1887	37	4	31	.....	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	.....	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	.....	.....	16
	1890	311	20	260	.....	.....	31
	1891	353	19	325	.....	.....	9

Number of persons in jail.

885. The following table will give a fair idea of the number of persons confined in the common jails and prisons of the Dominion, in 1892. The provinces differ as to the date to which these returns are made, so that one date common to all cannot be given :—

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1892.

Provinces.	Number of Jails.	Date.	Number Confined.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Ontario	*57	Sept. 30, 1892	696	224	920
Quebec	24	Dec. 31, 1891	368	199	567
Nova Scotia	21	June 30, 1892	160	25	185
New Brunswick	9	" 30, 1892	19	5	24
Manitoba	3	" 30, 1891			†244
British Columbia	4	Oct. 31, 1892			144
Prince Edward Island	3	June 30, 1892	20	4	24

* Including 13 Lock-ups, Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.
†Total number confined during the year.

Collection of returns.

886. The Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and five in New Brunswick made no returns.

Asylums for the insane.

887. There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c. :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1891—INMATES AND DEATHS.

Provinces.	Number of Asylums.	Year ended.	Number Treated during the Year.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females	Total.		
		1891.					
Ontario	5	Sept. 30	2,516	2,456	4,972	223	4·49
Quebec	5	†Dec. 31	1,457	1,516	2,973	335	11·26
Nova Scotia	3	do 31	263	236	*620	33	5·32
New Brunswick	1	do 31	345	257	602	54	8·97
Manitoba	2	do 31	101	60	161	8	4·97
British Columbia	1	do 31	145	26	171	20	11·69
P. E. Island	1	do 31	85	87	172	7	4·07
Total	18		4,912	4,638	9,671	680	7·03

* Including 121, sex not given. †1890.

The total number of insane in Canada by the census of 1891 was 13,355. The returns from the several asylums show that they had 9,671 inmates, leaving 3,684 outside the asylums. Thus over 72 per cent of the total number in the country find shelter and care in the asylums.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.

Number of insane in Ontario.

888. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1891, there were 3,888 persons in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat Guelph; 26 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 66 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 3,999 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 120 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,119 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The census of 1891 gives the number as 5,855. The number of insane in this province is increasing faster than population.

Public charitable institutions.

889. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1891. Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given below.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

Institutions by Provinces.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females	Number of Inmates	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number treated.
Ontario—						
General hospitals	27	5,788	4,735	10,523	687	6·53
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville	1	166	130	296	2	0·67
Blind institution, Brantford	1	91	67	158	2	1·26
Houses of refuge	31	1,365	1,721	3,086	200	6·48
Magdalen asylums	3	.....	377	377	8	2·12
Orphan asylums	26	1,884	2,023	3,907	111	2·84
†Quebec—						
Deaf and dumb institutions	4	.....	.....	416	.....	.....
Blind institution, Montreal	2	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	710	511	1,221	14	1·14
Nova Scotia—						
General hospital	1	695	276	*1,079	46	4·26
Deaf and dumb institution	1	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
Blind institution	1	28	11	30	1	2·56
Poor-houses	11	.....	.....	579	32	5·53
New Brunswick—						
General hospital	1	367	305	672	43	6·40
Deaf and dumb institution	1	14	13	27	.....	.....
Manitoba—						
General hospital	1	747	386	1,133	64	5·65
Home for incurables	1	23	14	37	9	24·32
Deaf and dumb institution	1	23	16	39	.....	.....
Reformatory for boys	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....

* Including 108, sex not given. †1890.

890. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions in 1891, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts. The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small. Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

Institutions by Provinces.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
	Government.	Other Sources.	
	$	$	$
Ontario—			
General hospitals	77,310	208,153	240,199
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville	43,960	.....	43,928
Blind institution, Brantford	35,992	.....	36,151
Houses of refuge	45,850	145,617	150,957
Orphan asylums	15,245	103,917	116,347
Asylums for the insane	548,630	58,507	498,098
Magdalen asylums	1,318	24,259	25,455
*Quebec—			
Deaf and dumb institution	13,200	‡	13,200
Blind institution, Montreal	1,990	‡	1,990
Industrial and reformatory schools	.....	.....	† 81,594
Asylums for the insane	.....	.....	† 252,223
Nova Scotia—			
General hospital	35,680	8,589	42,747
Deaf and dumb institution	6,290	3,362	9,267
Blind institution	5,430	2,117	7,753
Asylum for the insane	13,000	37,900	76,121
Poor-houses	4,275	‡	4,275
New Brunswick—			
Deaf and dumb institution	1,500	3,131	4,646
Asylum for the insane	45,446	.....	45,446
General hospital, St. John	3,000	12,997	17,444
Manitoba—			
General hospital	17,090	16,193	24,078
Asylums for the insane	.....	1,080	† 37,290
Home for incurables	.....	181	† 14,001
Deaf and dumb institution	.....	.....	† 11,180
Reformatory for boys	.....	.....	† 1,997
British Columbia—			
Asylum for the insane	25,160	761	23,584
Prince Edward Island—			
Asylum for the insane	15,040	1,162	16,958
Total	955,406	627,926	1,796,929

*1890. †Government expenditure. ‡No details.

891. The above figures show a Government expenditure of $1,353,691, to which may be added the sum of $47,729, given as Government Government expenditure

aid in the province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of $1,401,420. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The Patent Office.

892. There has been a decrease in the business transacted by the Patent Office during the last two years, the receipts for fees in 1892 showing a decrease of $248 during the year, and of $7,314 as compared with 1890. There was, however, an increase of $75,661 over 1868.

Business of the Patent Office, 1868-1892.

893. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1892.

Year end 30th June.	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,602
1869	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	.....	556	132	421	14,540
1871	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,697
1872	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,379
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,839
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,302
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,556
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,188
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,664
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,301
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,857
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,531
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,675
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,158
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,159
1890	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027
1891	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,961
1892	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713
Total	48,343	41,144	4,072	45,216	4,755	22,528	1,257,692

*There were no caveats until 1869.

Duration of patents.

894. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., c. 24 (1892), this was extended to eighteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to six or twelve years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1887 there were 2,596

patents granted, of which 79 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,510, for five years; and of this last number, 2,129 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force more than five years.

Residence of patentees.

895. The patentees in 1892 resided in the following countries, viz.: United States, 2,227; Canada, 671; England, 298; Germany, 106; France, 26; and other countries, 89.

Patent model museum.

896. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.

Copyrights, etc., 1868-1892.

897. The business in the copyrights and trade-marks branch showed a slight increase, the receipts being $259 more than those of 1891, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation:—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-92.

Year ended 30th June.	Copyrights Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Total Number of Registrations.	Total Number of Certificates.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
								$
1868	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,340
1875	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,733
1878	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,435
1880	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,773
1882	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,398
1884	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,899
1886	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,193
1888	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
1889	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112
1890	688	293	68	21	1,070	604	104	9,876
1891	541	307	129	11	988	621	51	9,237
1892	536	294	30	27	887	510	66	9,496

ARCHIVES.

Archives branch.

898. The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Agriculture has steadily grown since its establishment, and references to it from various parts of the world, for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence, are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.

Date of establishment.

899. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.

Copying of State papers.

900. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State papers in London, and work has been continued on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of the present Province of Quebec.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency.

901. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins.

902. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation.

903. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty-cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.

Dominion notes.

904. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations $4, $2, $1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding $20,000,000. In December, 1892, the circulation of Government notes reached the highest point in its history, viz., $18,808,607*, and under the authority noted above, an order was passed to issue notes up to the limit of $20,000,000. Whether this limit should be extended is a question likely soon to occupy the attention of the Government. About $10,000,000 of this circulation are in notes of $500 and $1,000, and are principally used as security deposits by companies; the increase has been in the notes of smaller denomination. In order to secure the redemption of Dominion notes, the Minister of Finance is required to hold, in gold and securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount issued, fifteen per

* This amount has since been exceeded.

cent in gold and ten per cent in guaranteed securities, the remaining seventy-five per cent to be covered by Dominion debentures issued by authority of Parliament. On 31st December, 1892, there were held:

Specie	$ 6,563,191
Guaranteed debentures	1,946,667
	$ 8,509,858
Unguaranteed debentures	15,000,000
	$23,509,858

being an excess of the amount required to be held of $3,807,706 in specie and guaranteed debentures and of $893,545 in unguaranteed debentures. If Dominion notes should at any time be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for the redemption of the notes is to be held to the full amount of such excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank Act.

905. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by The Bank Act, 53 Vic., chap 31, of which the following are among the principal provisions:—

Capital stock.

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Amount to be subscribed and paid up.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board* before business can be commenced.

Stock to be held by directors.

3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows:—on a paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000 or less, stock on which $3,000 has been paid up; on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which $4,000 has been paid up; and on a paid-up capital of over $3,000,000, stock on which $5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

Change in capital stock.

4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

Limit to dividends.

5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital.

Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $500 for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

*The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess. Notes in circulation

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge. Notes to be a first charge.

9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding twelve months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at six per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed. Bank circulation redemption fund.

10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada.† Notes payable at par.

11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes for $1, $2 or $4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes. Advertisements on notes, illegal.

13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security. When a bank may not lend.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years. Real estate.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than seven per cent can be recoverable. Rate of interest.

16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of $50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par. Returns to Government.

17. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament. Private banks.

906. There were 39 incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1892, distributed as follows: 10 in On- Number o incorporated banks.

† Previous to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on notes of eastern banks.

Convictions of all kinds, by provinces.

884. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several provinces in the years 1887 to 1891, together with the kind of sentence imposed :—

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentences.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
	1890	21,301	173	20,171	89	5	863
	1891	19,389	172	18,351	79	3	784
Quebec	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
	1891	10,743	132	9,031	115	2	1,463
Nova Scotia	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,299	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
	1891	1,478	38	1,353	6	.....	81
New Brunswick	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	.....	.....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	.....	47
	1891	2,540	5	2,502	.....	.....	33
Manitoba	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58
	1889	1,115	12	1,015	.....	1	87
	1890	993	18	928	.....	.....	47
	1891	997	15	889	1	.....	92
British Columbia	1887	732	18	697	.....	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	.....	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	.....	3	10
	1890	1,081	20	1,031	.....	1	29
	1891	1,360	32	1,320	.....	2	6
Prince Edward Island	1887	510	4	506	.....	.....	.....
	1888	469	.....	467	.....	1	1
	1889	535	4	528	.....	.....	3
	1890	477	6	464	.....	.....	7
	1891	555	7	546	.....	.....	2
The Territories	1887	37	4	31	.....	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	.....	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	.....	.....	16
	1890	311	20	260	.....	.....	31
	1891	353	19	325	.....	.....	9

Number of persons in jail.

885. The following table will give a fair idea of the number of persons confined in the common jails and prisons of the Dominion, in 1892. The provinces differ as to the date to which these returns are made, so that one date common to all cannot be given :—

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1892.

Provinces.	Number of Jails.	Date.	Number Confined.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Ontario	*57	Sept. 30, 1892	696	224	920
Quebec	24	Dec. 31, 1891	368	199	567
Nova Scotia	21	June 30, 1892	160	25	185
New Brunswick	9	" 30, 1892	19	5	24
Manitoba	3	" 30, 1891			†244
British Columbia	4	Oct. 31, 1892			144
Prince Edward Island	3	June 30, 1892	20	4	24

* Including 13 Lock-ups, Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.
†Total number confined during the year.

Collection of returns.

886. The Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and five in New Brunswick made no returns.

Asylums for the insane.

887. There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c. :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1891—INMATES AND DEATHS.

Provinces.	Number of Asylums.	Year ended.	Number Treated during the Year.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females	Total.		
		1891.					
Ontario	5	Sept. 30	2,516	2,456	4,972	223	4·49
Quebec	5	†Dec. 31	1,457	1,516	2,973	335	11·26
Nova Scotia	3	do 31	263	236	*620	33	5·32
New Brunswick	1	do 31	345	257	602	54	8·97
Manitoba	2	do 31	101	60	161	8	4·97
British Columbia	1	do 31	145	26	171	20	11·69
P. E. Island	1	do 31	85	87	172	7	4·07
Total	18		4,912	4,638	9,671	680	7·03

* Including 121, sex not given. † 1890.

The total number of insane in Canada by the census of 1891 was 13,355. The returns from the several asylums show that they had 9,671 inmates, leaving 3,684 outside the asylums. Thus over 72 per cent of the total number in the country find shelter and care in the asylums.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.

Number of insane in Ontario.

888. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1891, there were 3,888 persons in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat Guelph; 26 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 66 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 3,999 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 120 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,119 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The census of 1891 gives the number as 5,855. The number of insane in this province is increasing faster than population.

Public charitable institutions.

889. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1891. Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given below.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

Institutions by Provinces.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females	Number of Inmates	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number treated.
Ontario—						
General hospitals	27	5,788	4,735	10,523	687	6·53
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville	1	166	130	296	2	0·67
Blind institution, Brantford	1	91	67	158	2	1·26
Houses of refuge	31	1,365	1,721	3,086	200	6·48
Magdalen asylums	3	..	377	377	8	2·12
Orphan asylums	26	1,884	2,023	3,907	111	2·84
†Quebec—						
Deaf and dumb institutions	4	.....	..	416	.....	.....
Blind institution, Montreal	2	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	710	511	1,221	14	1·14
Nova Scotia—						
General hospital	1	695	276	*1,079	46	4·26
Deaf and dumb institution	1	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
Blind institution	1	28	11	30	1	2·56
Poor-houses	11	.....	.....	579	32	5·53
New Brunswick—						
General hospital	1	367	305	672	43	6·40
Deaf and dumb institution	1	14	13	27	.....	.....
Manitoba—						
General hospital	1	747	386	1,133	64	5·65
Home for incurables	1	23	14	37	9	24·32
Deaf and dumb institution	1	23	16	39	.....	.....
Reformatory for boys	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....

* Including 108, sex not given. †1890.

Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions.

The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the institutions in 1891, distinguishing between Government aid r receipts. The funds derived from other sources are generally of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some unicipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most ry small.

TS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

Institutions by Provinces.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
	Government.	Other Sources.	
	$	$	$
al hospitals	77,310	208,153	240,199
nd dumb institution, Belleville	43,960	.....	43,928
institution, Brantford	35,992	.....	36,151
s of refuge	45,850	145,617	150,957
n asylums	15,245	103,917	116,347
ns for the insane	548,630	58,507	498,098
den asylums	1,318	24,259	25,455
nd dumb institution	13,200	‡	13,200
institution, Montreal	1,990	‡	1,990
rial and reformatory schools	.....	.....	† 81,594
ns for the insane	.....	.....	† 252,223
ia—			
al hospital	35,680	8,589	42,747
nd dumb institution	6,290	3,362	9,207
institution	5,430	2,117	7,753
n for the insane	13,000	37,900	76,121
ouses	4,275	‡	4,275
swick—			
nd dumb institution	1,500	3,131	4,646
n for the insane	45,446	.....	45,446
al hospital, St. John	3,000	12,997	17,444
—			
al hospital	17,090	16,193	24,078
ns for the insane	.....	1,080	† 37,290
for incurables	.....	181	† 14,001
nd dumb institution	.....	.....	† 11,180
natory for boys	.....	.....	† 1,997
lumbia—			
n for the insane	25,160	761	23,584
vard Island—			
n for the insane	15,040	1,162	16,958
Total	955,406	627,926	1,796,929

*1890. †Government expenditure. ‡No details.

Government expenditure

The above figures show a Government expenditure of $1,353,- which may be added the sum of $47,729, given as Government

aid in the province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of $1,401,420. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The Patent Office.

892. There has been a decrease in the business transacted by the Patent Office during the last two years, the receipts for fees in 1892 showing a decrease of $248 during the year, and of $7,314 as compared with 1890. There was, however, an increase of $75,661 over 1868.

Business of the Patent Office, 1868-1892.

893. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1892.

Year end 30th June.	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	..	546	..	337	11,052
1869	781	588	..	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	..	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	..	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	..	671	184	327	19,579
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,302
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,556
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,188
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,664
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,304
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,855
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,831
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,093
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,531
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,159
1890	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027
1891	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,261
1892	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713
Total	48,343	41,144	4,072	45,216	4,755	22,528	1,257,692

* There were no caveats until 1869.

Duration of patents.

894. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., c. 24 (1892), this was extended to eighteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to six or twelve years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1887 there were 2,596

nts granted, of which 79 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, the remainder, 2,510, for five years; and of this last number, 9 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force e than five years.

Residence of patentees.

95. The patentees in 1892 resided in the following countries, viz.: ted States, 2,227; Canada, 671; England, 298; Germany, 106; ice, 26; and other countries, 89.

Patent model museum.

96. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, acted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and as it is now situated in the departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger e is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited dvantage.

Copyrights, etc., 1868-1892.

97. The business in the copyrights and trade-marks branch ved a slight increase, the receipts being $259 more than those of l, and the following table shows the large increase in the business his branch since Confederation:—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-92.

AR ED TH ER.	Copyrights Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Total Number of Registrations.	Total Number of Certificates.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
								$
....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
...	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
...	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,340
...	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,733
.. .	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,435
....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
..	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,773
..	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,398
....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
..	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,899
.	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,193
	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
..	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112
. .	688	293	68	21	1,070	604	104	9,876
....	541	307	129	11	988	621	51	9,237
....	536	294	30	27	887	510	66	9,496

ARCHIVES.

Archives branch.

898. The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Agriculture has steadily grown since its establishment, and references to it from various parts of the world, for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence, are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.

Date of establishment.

899. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.

Copying of State papers.

900. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State papers in London, and work has been continued on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of the present Province of Quebec.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency.

901. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins.

902. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation.

903. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty-cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.

Dominion notes.

904. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations $4, $2, $1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding $20,000,000. In December, 1892, the circulation of Government notes reached the highest point in its history, viz., $18,808,607*, and under the authority noted above, an order was passed to issue notes up to the limit of $20,000,000. Whether this limit should be extended is a question likely soon to occupy the attention of the Government. About $10,000,000 of this circulation are in notes of $500 and $1,000, and are principally used as security deposits by companies; the increase has been in the notes of smaller denomination. In order to secure the redemption of Dominion notes, the Minister of Finance is required to hold, in gold and securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount issued, fifteen per

* This amount has since been exceeded.

cent in gold and ten per cent in guaranteed securities, the remaining seventy-five per cent to be covered by Dominion debentures issued by authority of Parliament. On 31st December, 1892, there were held:

Specie	$ 6,563,191
Guaranteed debentures	1,946,667
	$ 8,509,858
Unguaranteed debentures	15,000,000
	$23,509,858

being an excess of the amount required to be held of $3,807,706 in specie and guaranteed debentures and of $893,545 in unguaranteed debentures. If Dominion notes should at any time be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for the redemption of the notes is to be held to the full amount of such excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C. and Charlottetown.

The Bank Act.

905. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by The Bank Act, 53 Vic., chap 31, of which the following are among the principal provisions:—

Capital stock.

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Amount to be subscribed and paid up.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board* before business can be commenced.

Stock to be held by directors.

3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows:—on a paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000 or less, stock on which $3,000 has been paid up; on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which $4,000 has been paid up; and on a paid-up capital of over $3,000,000, stock on which $5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

Change in capital stock.

4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

Limit to dividends.

5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital.

Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $500 for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

*The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time ıall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to pen- ties varying with the amount of such excess. Notes in circulation

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be ıe first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to ıe Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount ıe to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge. Notes to be a first charge.

9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to ve per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such ım to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circu- tion during the preceding twelve months. Such amounts are to form fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used hen necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of ıe notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circu- tion shall bear interest at six per cent per annum from the day of ıspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be with- ıt regard to the amount contributed. Bank circulation redemption fund.

10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par through ıt Canada.† Notes payable at par.

11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, Dominion notes for $1, $2 or $4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of ı advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form notes. Advertisements on notes, illegal.

13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any ıer bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any ods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security. When a bank may not lend.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real ıte for a longer period than seven years. Real estate.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more ı seven per cent can be recoverable. Rate of interest.

16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting ident and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance n the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of $50 ıch day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in ct. Special returns may be required by the Government at any Returns to Government.

All Government cheques are payable at par.

No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," ing house," "banking association" or "banking institution," authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament. Private banks.

There were 39 incorporated banks that made returns to the ment on 30th June, 1892, distributed as follows: 10 in On- Number o incorporated banks.

vious to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on tia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British on notes of eastern banks.

3

tario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, and 1 each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.

Renewal of bank charters.

The charters of 36 only of the above banks were continued by the new Bank Act, the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia being incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, &c., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Provincial charter of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island having expired, that Bank is now operating under the "Bank Act."

Bank statements, 1891 and 1892.

907. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1891 and 1892.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1891 AND 1892.

LIABILITIES.	1891.	1892.
	$	$
Capital paid up	60,742,366	61,512,630
Circulation	31,379,886	32,614,659
Deposits—		
Payable on demand	64,527,893	70,681,986
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	84,903,680	97,331,100
Made by other banks	2,489,453	3,143,967
Balances due other banks or agencies	4,774,209	5,103,355
Other liabilities	262,383	486,904
Total liabilities	188,337,504	209,362,011
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes	17,408,495	17,926,419
Deposits with Government for security of note circulation		998,897
Notes of and cheques on other banks	7,270,398	8,661,927
Due from agencies and other banks	20,951,986	21,031,390
Dominion debentures or stocks	2,482,766	3,033,549
Other Government, municipal and public securities	6,605,086	15,492,428
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	2,672,988	2,967,295
Call loans on bonds, stocks, &c	16,309,409	15,550,797
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	777,192	4,006,102
Current loans	183,452,000	192,498,571
Debts overdue	2,841,073	2,185,009
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks	1,817,247	1,916,278
Bank premises	4,303,362	4,549,757
Other assets	2,509,151	1,215,647
Total assets	269,491,153	292,654,017

908. The form of the above table has been slightly altered, to suit the changes made, after the passing of the new Bank Act, in the returns to Government. An item appears for the first time of "Deposits with Government" for security of note circulation, being the bank circulation redemption fund provided for by the Bank Act. There was a marked increase in the amount of money on deposit, and also in the amount out on current loans, while there was a decrease in the amount of overdue debts. Change in form of return.

909. A comparative statement showing the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1880 and 1892 is given below. The figures for 1891 are included, for comparison with 1892 :— Proportions of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Items.	1868.	1880.	1891.	1892.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	18·99	18·28	16·66	15·60
Deposits	75·03	76·97	79·34	81·75
Assets—				
Specie and Dominion notes	11·40	9·78	6·46	6·13
Debts due to the banks	78·84	63·78	80·54	74·32
Notes of and cheques on other banks	2·94	1·85	2·70	2·96
Balances due from other banks	4·66	18·70	7·77	7·20
Public securities (other than Dominion)			2·45	5·32

910. The next table gives the paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars, of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act :— Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1892.

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Total Discounts.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	50,500,316	43,722,647	77,872,257
1869	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	53,573,307	48,380,967	83,565,027
1870	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	62,252,569	66,530,393	102,147,293
1871	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	83,989,756	77,486,706	121,014,395
1872	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	107,354,115	94,224,644	151,772,876
1873	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	117,646,219	98,296,677	168,519,745
1874	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	133,731,260	117,656,218	188,417,005
1875	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	123,786,038	101,371,845	184,441,108

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1892—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Total Discounts.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1876..	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	128,645,238	101,686,717	184,421,514
1877..	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	126,169,577	95,004,254	174,375,603
1878..	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	124,888,552	95,641,008	175,473,086
1879..	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	122,502,537	93,375,749	170,446,074
1880..	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	118,916,970	108,833,271	181,741,074
1881..	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	144,139,875	125,063,546	198,967,278
1882..	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	177,521,800	153,001,994	229,271,064
1883..	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	177,222,569	145,296,836	226,803,491
1884..	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	160,459,183	140,973,233	223,855,601
1885..	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	158,209,174	138,510,300	217,264,655
1886..	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	165,044,608	147,547,682	228,422,353
1887..	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	169,357,325	149,413,632	229,241,464
1888..	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	173,185,812	166,344,852	244,975,223
1889..	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,293,978	191,721,124	175,062,257	255,765,631
1890..	59,569,765	32,059,178	136,187,515	195,987,400	174,501,422	254,628,694
1891..	60,742,366	31,379,886	149,431,573	202,692,481	188,337,504	269,491,153
1892..	61,512,630	32,614,699	171,157,053	217,207,774	209,362,011	292,054,017

Increase in number.

911. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30th June, 1892, was 39, being 1 more than in 1891, and 12 more than on the 30th June, 1868.

Increase in deposits.

912. There has been, it will be seen, a large and steady increase in deposits in chartered banks during the past two years, the increase in 1891 over 1890 having been $13,244,058, and in 1892 over 1891, $21,725,480, being a total increase in the two years of $34,969,538. A certain portion of this, no doubt, consists of money attracted to the chartered banks, when the rate of interest allowed in Government savings banks was reduced, but the larger part must represent a proportionate increase in the accumulations of the people. Just where the money came from and how it was accumulated, is another question and one into which it is not proposed to go, but it is certain that a large amount of money has come into the country of late years, and as there are always to be found a number of persons who prefer to leave their money at interest in the banks to investing it elsewhere, and as also there has been no undue expansion or contraction of business during the period named, it is probable that a large part of the increase is due to the accumulations of this class of persons. Whatever the cause, it has been very general, as the increase is distributed amongst all the banks.

Total amount on deposit.

913. The total amount of money on deposit in June, 1892, in the chartered banks, post office and Government savings banks, Montreal

and Quebec savings banks, and in the hands of loan companies was upwards of $241,498,900, as compared with $217,800,740 in 1891, being an increase of $23,698,160.

914. The amount of notes of chartered banks in circulation was on the same date, the highest in the history of the country, though the greatest amount of notes in circulation on any one day since Confederation was on a day in the month of November, 1892, when the amount totalled $39,318,218. The amount in circulation in each month during 1891 and 1892 is given below :— Note circulation.

NOTES OF CHARTERED BANKS IN CIRCULATION.

	1891.	1892.
January	$ 31,662,099	$ 32,705,400
February	31,925,749	32,711,015
March	33,020,661	32,483,965
April	30,904,096	31,496,369
May	30,917,215	31,383,218
June	31,379,886	32,614,699
July	30,579,968	32,488,718
August	32,012,196	32,646,187
September	34,083,051	34,927,615
October	37,182,768	38,688,429
November	37,430,690	37,124,505
December	35,634,129	36,194,023
	$ 396,732,508	$ 405,464,143
Annual average	33,061,042	33,788,678

915. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1892 it was higher than in any other year. Proportion of liabilities to assets, 1868-1892.

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1892.

1868	56·15	1881	62·85
1869	57·89	1882	66·73
1870	65·13	1883	64·06
1871	64·03	1884	62·97
1872	62·08	1885	63·75
1873	58·33	1886	64·59
1874	62·44	1887	65·18
1875	54·96	1888	67·90
1876	55·13	1889	68·44
1877	54·48	1890	68·53
1878	54·50	1891	69·88
1879	54·78	1892	71·68
1880	59·88		

916. The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, was 5·54 per cent, 4·48 per cent and 4·13 per cent respectively. Government deposits.

Specie and Dominion notes.

917. The proportion of specie and Dominion notes, on the same dates, to the assets, was, in 1889, 6·40 per cent, in 1890, 6·24 per cent, in 1891, 6·46 per cent, and in 1892, 6·13 per cent; and to the liabilities, 9·35 per cent, 9·11 per cent, 9·24 per cent, and 8·56 per cent respectively; while the proportion of the same to the notes in circulation was, in 1889, 52·42 per cent, in 1890, 49·37 per cent, in 1891, 55·54 per cent, and in 1892, 54·96 per cent.

Reserve.

918. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1892, was $24,662,336. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed, and since then the amount held in June in each year has been:

1883	$ 17,492,718	1888	$ 18,686,215
1884	18,379,129	1889	19,966,999
1885	17,784,433	1890	21,094,034
1886	17,690,141	1891	23,007,679
1887	17,600,297	1892	24,662,336

Rate of interest.

919. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases, 4 per cent.

Rates of discount.

920. The average rate of discount on local bills was the same as in 1891, the tendency, if any, being towards lower figures than those quoted.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.

Year.	Average rate of Discount.
1878	7½ per cent.
1885	7 "
1890	6½ "
1891	6 to 7 "

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

Sterling exchange.

921. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures represent-

ing an exactly correct average, but the figures in the following table may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named. The rates were kept unusually high during 1892, owing to the disturbance of rates in New York, caused by uncertainty respecting silver legislation in the United States; rates in that city regulating those in Montreal :—

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

Year.	60 days.	Year.	Demand.
1878	8⅜	1878	9⅝
1885	9	1885	9 3/16
1890	8⅞	1890	9⅝
1891	8½	1891	9 7/16
1892	9¼–9 5/16	1892	9⅜–9 11/16

922. The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal. Source of information.

923. The following table gives the share value, paid-up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto, in 1892, of the principal banks, loans and insurance companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Prices, etc., of principal stocks.

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1892.

Stocks.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last six months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest	Lowest.
Banks.	$	$	Per cent.		
Montreal	200	12,000,000	5	237¼	218½
Ontario	100	1,500,000	3½	125	111½
Toronto	100	2,000,000	5	257½	228
Merchants'	100	5,799,200	3½	162½	149
Commerce	50	6,000,000	3½	147	133½
Imperial	100	1,940,607	4	194⅞	180½
Dominion	50	1,500,000	5	272¼	258
Standard	50	1,000,000	4	173	161
Hamilton	100	1,250,000	4	179	160
Loan and Saving Companies.					
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company	100	322,412	3½	117	112½xd
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	3	112	109½
Canada Landed and National Investment Company	100	663,990	3½	137	132

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1892—*Concluded.*

Stocks.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last six months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest	Lowest.
	$	$	Per cent.		
Loan and Saving Companies—Concluded.					
Canada Permanent Loan and Saving Company	50	2,600,000	6	205	199
Canadian Savings and Loan Co.	50	681,079	7	122	.....
Central Canada Loan and Sav. Co.	100	800,000	3	122½	120½
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	50	918,250	3	100	91
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	611,430	3½	130	123½
Freehold Loan and Savings Co.	100	1,317,100	5	145	138½
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	100	1,100,000	3½	137	128
Huron and Erie Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,300,000	4½	163	160
Imperial Loan and Investment Company	100	625,900	3½	131	123
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company	50	700,000	4	138½	126
London Loan Company	50	622,650	3½	109	.....
London and Ontario Investment	100	490,540	3½	120	115
Manitoba and North-west Loan Company	100	312,500	3½	116	107
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company	100	313,461	3½	117	108
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.	50	1,200,000	3½	132	126½
Peoples' Loan and Debenture Co.	50	589,392	3½	120	113xd
Real Estate, Loan and Deben. Co.	50	477,209	3	75	58
Union Loan and Savings Co.	50	627,000	4	138	134
Western Canada Loan and Saving Company	50	1,400,000	5	177	170
Miscellaneous.					
British America	50	500,000	7	119	83½
Western Assurance	40	200,000	10	163xd	133
Canada Life	400	125,000	15	750	621
Confederation Life Association	100	50,000	12	300	290
Consumers' Gas	50	1,200,000	2½	193½	177½
Dominion Telegraph	50	1,000,000	3	102½	90½
Montreal Telegraph	40	2,000,000	4	154	133
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.	.....	.....	.....	80	56
Canada North-west Land Co.	24	7,300,000	.....	92¾	73¼
C.P.R. Land Grant Bonds	.....	.....	3½	108½	.....
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	.....	.....	5	93	85¾

State of business, 1892.

924. The year 1892 witnessed a strong upward tendency for Canadian bank stocks while conspicuous advances were shown in telegraph, assurance, gas, and other stocks, indicating that for safe investment the securities dealt in on the Canadian Stock Exchange have, during

the past year, steadily continued to grow in public favour.* Loan company stocks also showed a marked improvement. There was also a large increase in the volume of business transacted. In Toronto, the number of shares that changed hands was 175,059 as against 139,561 in 1891.

925. At the commencement of 1889, a clearing house was established in Montreal, and proved very successful, the clearings for the year having amounted to $454,560,667, which placed Montreal eleventh in the list of North American cities having clearing houses. This amount was exceeded in 1890, when the transactions reached a total of $473,985,131, which, however, only placed the city twelfth on the list. This amount again was exceeded in 1891, the total clearings having been $514,607,000, which placed the city once more eleventh on the list. The business of 1892, however, far exceeded that of any previous year, the transactions having reached a total of $590,043,000. This shows an increase of 14·6 per cent over 1891, and compares most favourably with the increases in the transactions of the clearing houses in the principal cities of the United States, in which country 1892 was, according to Bradstreet, "a year unparalleled in several respects "in the history of bank clearings. Taking the country as a whole, "1892 witnessed the heaviest volume of transactions ever reported in "any year." The clearings in Chicago increased 15 per cent; Philadelphia, 15 per cent; Boston, 9 per cent; New York, 8 per cent; and St. Louis, 8 per cent, against which Montreal's increase of 14½ per cent contrasts satisfactorily. The city now stands tenth among the cities of North America, having gained one place during 1892. The transactions in the first eleven cities during 1891 and 1892 were as follow. Chicago took second place in 1892, while New Orleans fell back to twelfth place.

Clearing house, Montreal.

BANK CLEARINGS IN ELEVEN CITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

1891.		1892.	
Cities.	Amount.	Cities.	Amount.
	$		$
New York	33,749,322,211	New York	36,662,469,201
Boston	4,753,840,087	Chicago	5,135,771,186
Chicago	4,456,885,230	Boston	5,105,389,710
Philadelphia	3,296,852,835	Philadelphia	3,810,293,293
St. Louis	1,139,599,575	St. Louis	1,231,641,451
San Francisco	892,426,712	San Francisco	815,368,724
Baltimore	735,714,347	Baltimore	771,850,964
Pittsburgh	679,062,255	Pittsburgh	759,533,034
Cincinnati	668,216,750	Cincinnati	750,789,400
New Orleans	514,807,407	Montreal	590,043,000
Montreal	514,607,000	Kansas City	511,624,497

* Toronto *Globe*, January 2, 1893.

Clearing house, Toronto.

926. A clearing house was opened in Toronto in July, 1891, in which the transactions for the balance of the year amounted to $145,897,939. The total clearings for 1892 reached the sum of $326,564,323. This places Toronto seventeenth in the list of cities in 1892, and between those of Milwaukee and Cleveland. The Bank of Toronto does not avail itself of the clearing house, otherwise the total would be larger than it is.

Clearing house, Halifax.

927. A clearing house was established in Halifax in 1887, but no returns were available before 1890, since which the clearings have been, 1890, $62,281,748; 1891, $64,601,856, and 1892, $59,136,983.

Hamilton.

A clearing house was opened in Hamilton some time in 1891, but no particulars of the transactions for that year can be obtained. In 1892 the clearings amounted to $38,303,289.

Clearing houses in Canada, 1892.

928. The transactions of clearing houses in Canada in 1892 therefore were :—

Montreal	$ 590,043,000
Toronto	326,564,323
Halifax	59,136,983
Hamilton	38,303,289
	$1,014,047,595

No comparisons can yet be made with other years.

Clearing houses, London and Manchester.

929. The decline in the operations of the London Bankers' clearing-house, which began after the financial crisis in 1890, continued through 1892, but not to so marked an extent as in the preceding year, the transactions having reached a total of $31,543,601,000, being a decrease of $1,780,928,000, as compared with a decrease of $4,640,571,000 in 1891. The operations of the Manchester clearing house also showed a decrease, having been $768,310,000 against $784,331,000 in the year before.

Failures in Canada, 1891 and 1892.

930. As there is no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse has to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz.: Bradstreet's, and Dun, Wiman & Co., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1891 and 1892 :—

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

Provinces.	Bradstreet's.				Dun, Wiman & Co.			
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
		$		$		$		$
Ontario	843	5,371,000	716	3,652,959	809	5,801,730	698	4,405,858
Quebec	680	7,538,000	565	5,273,547	681	8,386,709	511	6,021,244
Nova Scotia	122	594,000	153	956,320	141	905,200	177	1,135,120
New Brunswick	93	599,000	85	549,002	132	966,552	96	722,540
Manitoba	51	340,000	62	517,400	69	470,555	90	597,494
British Columbia	23	81,000	71	452,461	22	134,243	98	660,878
P.E. Island	10	106,000	8	113,000	7	58,950	10	160,410
N.W. Territories	17	159,000	16	51,521	...	*	....	*
Total	1839	14,788,000	1676	11,566,210	1861	16,723,939	1680	13,703,544

* Included in Manitoba.

931. There was a marked decrease according to both sets of returns in the number of failures and amount of liabilities, viz., 163 and $3,221,790 in Bradstreet's return and 181 and $3,020,395 in Dun, Wiman's returns. It will be seen that though the figures are different, the result for the year is very much the same in both cases. A difference between the returns always exists, which cannot be altogether explained but, it is probably attributable to variations in the manner both of collecting particulars and of deciding liabilities. According to Bradstreet, the liabilities per failure were $6,901, and to Dun, Wiman, & Co., $8,157, as compared with $8,041 and $8,986 respectively in 1891. Decrease. Difference in returns.

932. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past eight years, according to the two sets of returns. Though it is found that, comparing the figures of any one year, there is generally considerable divergence between the results of the two systems, yet it will be seen from the above table that, on an average of eight years, the difference is not so extreme. Failures in Canada, 1885-1892.

Year.	Bradstreet's.		Dun, Wiman & Co.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$		$
1885	1,280	9,210,334	1,256	8,861,609
1886	1,186	11,240,025	1,252	10,286,884
1887	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16,070,595
1888	1,730	15,498,242	1,668	13,974,787
1889	1,613	13,052,000	1,747	14,528,884
1890	1,620	12,340,000	1,828	17,858,017
1891	1,839	14,788,000	1,861	16,723,939
1892	1,676	11,566,210	1,680	13,760,544
Average	1,532	13,093,601	1,582	14,026,032

Causes of failures, 1891 and 1892.

933. The following classification of the causes of failures in Canada and Newfoundland, together with the particulars of assets and liabilities are taken from Bradstreet. The figures, the compilation of which involves a great deal of work, are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and are believed to indicate very closely the true conditions. As the results have all been obtained by the same method, the figures are strictly comparable.

FAILURES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, 1891 AND 1892.

CLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.

Causes.	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			$	$	$	$
Incompetence	203	164	634,950	543,410	1,354,150	1,249,493
Inexperience	44	28	50,810	51,579	100,618	163,086
Lack of capital	1,230	1,096	4,026,175	2,796,038	9,693,393	6,675,502
Unwise credits	32	13	101,410	52,410	493,570	128,900
Speculation (outside)	18	21	138,400	150,260	570,350	350,120
Neglect of business	26	37	111,911	88,464	228,373	198,031
Extravagance	5	7	40,700	37,250	89,150	74,200
Fraudulent disposition	74	89	123,355	141,645	363,109	528,391
Total	1,632	1,455	5,227,711	3,861,056	12,892,713	9,367,822
*Disaster	142	190	493,630	845,994	1,232,023	1,806,546
Failures of others	57	20	268,984	115,285	710,102	377,021
Undue competition	15	17	23,675	25,760	49,162	51,221
Total	214	227	786,289	987,039	1,991,287	2,235,388

* Flood, fire, crop failure, commercial crisis.

934. There was a decrease in the number of failures brought about by faults of the traders themselves, and a proportionate decrease in the amount of assets and liabilities; lack of capital and incompetence, in both years accounted for much the largest proportion, though the actual numbers in 1892 were below those of 1891, and the next largest cause of failure was fraudulent disposition, the actual number showing in 1892 an increase of 15. There was an increase in the number of failures due to causes more or less outside the traders control; commercial crises and other misfortunes having brought disaster to 48 more persons than in 1891. Analysis of causes.

935. The next table, taken from the same source, and keeping the same classification, shows the percentage of failures in Canada and the United States due to each cause, in the three years 1890, 1891 and 1892. A larger percentage of failures, according to the figures, is due in Canada to the faults of the traders themselves, than is the case in the United States, there being more lack of capital on this side of the line. Fraudulent disposition would appear to be on the increase in both countries. Causes of failures, Canada and United States.

CAUSES AND PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF FAILURES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Failures due to	Canada.			United States.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Incompetence	19·0	10·9	9·7	18·8	16·3	18·6
Inexperience	4·1	2·3	1·6	5·7	4·7	5·2
Lack of capital	55·8	66·6	65·1	37·9	39·2	32·5
Unwise credits	3·1	1·7	0·8	4·7	4·1	4·0
Speculation (outside)	2·7	0·9	1·2	5·6	2·7	1·9
Neglect of business	2·7	1·4	2·1	3·6	3·0	3·0
Extravagance	0·5	0·2	0·4	2·1	2·0	1·4
Fraudulent disposition	1·8	4·0	5·2	3·9	7·0	10·3
	89·7	88·0	86·1	82·3	79·0	76·9
*Disasters	5·9	7·6	11·3	12·7	16·5	19·2
Failures of others	2·3	3·0	1·1	2·4	2·2	1·9
Undue competition	1·8	0·8	1·0	2·3	1·6	1·7
	10·0	11·4	13·4	17·4	20·3	22·8

* Flood, fire, crop failure, commercial crises.

936. The total number of failures in the United States in 1892 was 10,270, with liabilities $108,595,248, as compared with 12,394 in 1891, with liabilities $193,178,000. Failures in United States.

Proportion of assets to liabilities.

937. The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 42 per cent in Canada and 50 per cent in the United States.

Failures in Canada since 1878.

938. The following table gives the number of failures and amount of liabilities in each province, annually, since 1878. The figures are those of Dun, Wiman & Co., and were kindly supplied by their agent in Montreal.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$		$
1878....	785	9,743,045	502	9,265,074	168	2,077,663	138	1,517,372
1879....	815	9,526,353	656	4,717,503	187	2,164,536	171	2,234,462
1880....	496	3,944,827	231	2,413,758	68	322,317	65	527,612
1881....	404	2,603,733	110	1,250,430	71	1,249,850	35	274,200
1882....	375	3,299,000	292	2,987,000	43	890,000	39	742,000
1883....	567	4,700,000	438	6,400,000	89	1,068,000	47	747,000
1884....	608	9,602,392	401	4,766,180	140	2,068,860	73	1,670,337
1885....	600	4,088,217	407	2,710,605	64	615,375	108	544,695
1886....	594	4,858,892	428	4,044,465	96	675,400	67	322,122
1887....	693	5,357,375	390	4,085,926	120	716,860	88	5,350,115
1888....	915	6,704,343	482	4,466,824	126	1,305,503	65	741,691
1889....	868	6,334,990	651	6,856,105	78	469,234	65	388,958
1890....	901	6,801,338	617	8,721,817	122	685,824	84	998,847
1891....	809	5,801,730	681	8,386,709	141	905,200	132	966,552
1892....	698	4,405,858	511	6,021,244	177	1,135,120	96	722,540

Year.	P. E. Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$
1878....	52	920,998	5	28,110	.....	.....
1879....	69	635,433	4	69,470	.....	.....
1880....	22	108,500	20	130,647	.....	.....
1881....	9	278,094	2	19,500	.....	.....
1882....	4	79,000	16	590,000	.....	.....
1883....	5	40,000	232	2,869,000	.....	.....
1884....	7	146,000	79	786,001	.....	.....
1885....	2	11,700	66	722,487	.....	.....
1886....	6	53,700	42	216,775	.....	.....
1887....	3	162,600	37	261,769	25	135,959
1888....	8	148,678	53	478,945	19	128,863
1889....	9	55,681	39	251,912	37	173,004
1890....	8	51,103	46	399,453	50	199,635
1891....	7	58,950	69	470,555	22	134,243
1892....	10	160,410	90	597,494	98	660,878

939. The failures in Newfoundland during the last two years have been, according to the returns of the two agencies, as follow:— Failures in Newfoundland.

FAILURES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

	Bradstreet.		Dun, Wiman & Co.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1891	7	$96,000	28	$376,710
1892	3	37,000	8	62,647

The variation between the two sets of returns in 1891 was very great.

940. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office savings banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions, a deposit must not be less than $1, and must not exceed $300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are now distributed in the several provinces as follow: Ontario, 404; Quebec, 114; Nova Scotia, 43; New Brunswick, 28; Manitoba, 19; British Columbia, 12; Prince Edward Island, 7; and The Territories, 15. Post Office savings banks.

941. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 39, viz., 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 1 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant, no transfers were made during 1892. Government savings banks.

942. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was formerly 4 per cent, but is now 3½ per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on 1st October, 1889. Rate of interest.

943. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1892, there were 642 offices open, 110,805 depositors, 145,423 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $22,298,401. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last thirteen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190. The average amount of each deposit received increased by $4.50, having been $48.52 in 1892, as compared with $44.02 in 1891. The average amount to the credit of each account was $201.24. Progress of Post Office savings banks.

Deposits and depositors, by provinces.

944. The following tables show the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1892. The first table relates to Post Office savings banks only, the second to the Government savings banks.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

Provinces.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	404	83,950	16,114,336	192 00	7 53
Quebec	114	16,354	3,808,438	232 87	2 32
Nova Scotia	43	4,860	1,117,135	229 86	2 46
New Brunswick	28	3,038	817,771	269 18	2 54
Manitoba	19	462	44,744	96 85	0 26
British Columbia	12	1,708	343,127	200 89	3 41
P. E. Island	7	48	5,764	120 08	0 05
The Territories	15	385	47,086	122 32	0 05
Total	642	110,805	22,298,401	201 24	4 50

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

Ontario	1	1,759	532,238	302 60	0 25
Nova Scotia	24	23,059	7,108,567	308 27	15 73
New Brunswick	10	16,953	6,002,694	354 07	18 68
Manitoba	1	3,828	729,671	190 61	1 72
British Columbia	1	2,842	723,280	254 50	7 20
P. E. Island	2	6,355	2,134,696	335 90	19 56
Total	39	54,796	17,231,146	314 46	5 23
Grand total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined.	681	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 12

Increase in deposits.

945. There was an increase in the amount on deposit in the post office savings banks on 30th June, 1892, of $559,753, as compared with 30th June, 1891, and a decrease of $430,231 in the Government savings banks between the same dates. It would appear, therefore, as if the run of withdrawals from the post office savings banks, which commenced shortly after the reduction of the rate of interest, had ceased, while it is quite possible that that cause is still responsible for the decrease in the deposits in the Government savings banks, one reason for this being that there are practically no Government savings banks now in any places where there are no chartered banks, thus the transfer can be made and the additional half per cent gained with little trouble. A very

large number, on the other hand, of the post office savings banks are in places far removed from all banking facilities, and where the inhabitants are only too glad to avail themselves of this means of deposit. It will be seen that the average amount to the credit of each depositor is much larger in the Government than in the post office savings banks, there being a considerable difference in the class of depositors, the deposits in the post office savings banks representing to a much greater extent the accumulations of the working classes than those in the Government banks.

Disposal of balance of deposits.

946. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.

Deposits in the United Kingdom.

947. In the United Kingdom, in 1891, the amount on deposit in post office savings banks amounted to $348,492,276, and averaged $9.14 per head of population. The number of depositors was 5,118,395, and the average amount of each account $68.09, which, it will be seen, was a much smaller sum than in Canada. In savings banks under trustees there were $208,661,083 on deposit, the number of depositors was 1,510,282, and the average amount of each account was $138.16. The amount of each account, therefore, in both classes of savings banks averaged $84.05, and the amount on deposit per head of population, $14.62.

Deposits in Australasian colonies.

948. The following are particulars of savings banks in the Australasian Colonies in 1890*, the figures for Canada, in the same year, having been added for comparison :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA AND AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN 1890.

Colonies.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount.	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
New South Wales	143,826	23,021,616	160 06	20 51
Victoria	288,240	26,307,467	91 29	23 27
Queensland	45,885	8,112,019	176 78	20 63
South Australia	70,873	10,115,737	142 73	31 20
Western Australia	3,014	168,465	55 88	3 46
Tasmania	25,324	2,536,750	100 16	17 54
New Zealand	97,208	11,883,805	122 24	18 98
Australasia	674,370	82,145,860	121 80	21 67
Canada (1890)	169,584	41,012,465	241 84	8 56

* The figures are taken in the first place from the "Tasmanian Official Record," 1892, p. 309, and conversions made in this office.

Rates of interest in other colonies.

949. The number of depositors in Australasia is very much larger than in Canada, and the amount on deposit is just as much again, but the rates of interest allowed are generally higher; only one colony, Tasmania, paying as low as 3½ per cent, while in four colonies, as much as 5 per cent is paid on some deposits.

Transactions of savings banks, 1890-1892.

950. The next table gives particulars of the transactions of the post office and Government savings banks in Canada for the three years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Banks.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	Business Done.		Balances, 30th June.	Increase or decrease.
			Deposits.	Withdrawals.		
		$	$	$	$	$
Post Office Savings Banks..	1890	23,011,422	7,554,273	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769
	1891	21,990,653	7,623,972	7,875,978	21,738,648	— 252,005
	1892	21,738,648	7,790,593	7,230,839	22,298,401	+ 559,753
Government Savings Banks—						
Nova Scotia	1890	8,411,511	1,470,514	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 442,562
	1891	7,988,949	1,327,078	1,921,677	7,394,349	— 594,600
	1892	7,394,349	1,459,099	1,744,880	7,108,567	— 285,782
New Brunswick	1890	6,045,346	1,009,825	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600
	1891	6,012,746	999,928	1,070,782	5,941,892	— 70,854
	1892	5,941,892	1,086,804	1,026,001	6,002,294	+ 60,402
Toronto.....	1890	752,705	170,435	263,788	659,352	— 93,353
	1891	659,352	138,127	230,701	566,776	— 92,576
	1892	566,776	143,265	177,803	582,238	+ 15,462
Winnipeg..	1890	892,037	262,326	339,489	814,874	— 77,163
	1891	814,874	260,817	321,692	753,999	— 60,875
	1892	753,999	274,851	299,180	729,671	— 24,328
British Columbia.....	1890	1,598,946	456,389	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671
	1891	1,398,275	315,701	829,744	884,232	— *514,043
	1892	884,232	278,891	439,844	723,280	— 160,952
Prince Edward Island.	1890	2,244,390	405,823	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774
	1891	2,147,616	430,978	458,446	2,120,129	— 27,487
	1892	2,120,129	498,423	483,857	2,134,696	+ 14,567
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined.	1890	42,956,357	11,329,625	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892
	1891	41,012,465	11,096,601	12,709,040	39,400,026	— 1,612,439
	1892	39,400,026	11,531,926	11,402,404	39,529,548	+ 129,522

* 227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

Loan companies, 1874-1891.

951. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874, and a detailed statement for 1891, are given below. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 71 in 1891, 61 of which were in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, and 2 in Nova Scotia. In the period between 1874 and 1891 the com-

panies increased in number by 38, their paid-up capital increased $26,616,591, their deposits $13,868,147, and their total loans $94,612,396.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1891.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874	8,042,158	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819
1888	32,410,358	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,976
1889	34,052,456	9,173,956	17,757,376	48,544,222	5,468,499	114,996,509
1890	34,659,312	9,801,174	17,893,567	53,424,241	5,951,293	121,729,587
1891	34,658,749	10,190,670	18,482,959	54,898,094	5,685,232	123,915,704

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,923	87,606,680
1885	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	....	12,551,346	109,430,158
1889	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	....	14,284,911	116,376,818
1890	105,535,649	108,825,811	3,791,006	....	14,060,705	122,886,516
1891	106,404,856	110,082,219	4,044,638	.....	14,958,928	125,041,146

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN

LIABIL

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	78,045,925	31,523,343	9,759,464	43,092,556
Quebec	6,958,619	2,478,783	425,906	3,197,314
Nova Scotia	200,000	656,623	5,300	664,909
Total	85,204,544	34,658,749	10,190,670	46,954,779

ASS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY
				Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	96,835,074	649,327	100,251,499	23,629
Quebec	8,663,341	94,030	8,900,764	1,191
Nova Scotia	906,441		929,956	425
Total	106,404,856	743,357	110,082,219	25,245

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.	Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	2,297,453	18,264,804	21,382,717	24,227,789
Quebec	150,192	1,514,755	1,150,012	423,503
Nova Scotia	5,025	238,377	52,083	112,934
Total	2,452,670	20,017,936	22,584,812	24,764,226

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1891.

ITIES.

Deposits.	Debentures Payable in Canada.	Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Grand Total Liabilities.	
				1891.	1890.
$	$	$	$	$	$
17,917,990	8,043,631	40,314,355	69,602,987	112,695,542	108,165,109
375,946	386,373	6,033,685	7,044,724	10,242,038	10,661,128
189,022	120,050	....	313,215	978,124	906,561
18,482,958	8,550,054	46,348,040	76,960,926	123,915,704	121,729,587

ETS.

Owned.		Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.	
Cash on Hand.	Cash in Banks.		1891.	1890.
$	$	$	$	$
101,718	3,084,567	13,569,486	113,820,984	109,497,581
7,273	850,041	1,341,274	10,242,038	10,760,976
32	977	48,168	978,124	906,561
109,023	3,935,615	14,958,928	125,041,146	122,886,516

LANEOUS.

Amount Repaid to Depositors during the Year.	Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage.	Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages.
$	$	$	$	$
23,442,400	94,765,598	3,026,650	203,932,607	1,976,231
443,887	7,685,866	320,739	17,636,267	158,860
100,840	327,629	15,202	1,456,025	3,409
23,987,127	102,779,093	3,362,591	223,024,899	2,138,500

NOTE.—Manitoba, 1890, Assets, $1,721,398. Liabilities, $1,996,789.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Alex. G. Montgomery Moore.
Major General in Command of Militia, Ivor Herbert, C.B.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.

952. Previous to the confederation of the provinces the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient services in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops.

953. After Confederation, the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast. Halifax is said to be one of the most strongly fortified places on the American continent, and an arrangement has now been made for the fortification of Esquimalt, B.C., by which the Imperial Government will construct the works, while Canada purchases the sites and contributes a fixed sum. The works will be garrisoned by Imperial troops.

Command in chief vested in Queen.

Dept. of Militia.

Militia Act.

954. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but it is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow :—

Who constitute the Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

And those liable to serve shall be called upon in the above order.

Persons exempt from service.

955. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, persons engaged in the collection or management of the revenue, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Half-pay and retired officers of the Imperial forces, sailors actually employed in their calling, pilots during the season of navigation, and masters of schools are exempt from service, except in case of war. Quakers, Mennonites, &c., may be exempted altogether under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Composition of Militia.

956. The militia is divided into active and reserve, land and marine forces. The land force is composed of corps raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot; the active marine force shall be raised in the same way, and composed of seamen, sailors and persons whose occupation is on vessels navigating the waters of Canada; and the reserve force, land and marine, consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

Period of service.

957. The period of service is three years.

Number of men. Period of drill.

958. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in each year.

Military districts.

959. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

Permanent corps.

960. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" and "B" Troops, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B. C.; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. John's, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. Some changes in these arrangements may probably soon be made. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,009 men, including officers.

Royal Military College.

961. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has

proved a most successful institution. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 185, and 85 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1892 one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery and two in the Infantry. There are at present 64 cadets at the College.

Establishments of the Militia 1893-1894.

962. The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30th June, 1894. There was a decrease in the total number as compared with the returns of 1892, of 3,082, in consequence of the reorganization of the several establishments on a permanent basis and on fixed rules.

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1893-94.

Permanent Militia.

Regiments of	Officers.	Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	10	18	130	158	90
Royal Canadian Artillery	23	40	363	426	67
Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry	24	44	360	428	4
Total.	57	102	853	1,012	161

Active Militia.

Cavalry *	191	227	1,620	2,038	1,866
Artillery, Field ¶	102	121	990	1,213	497
Garrison ‖	154	121	1,824	2,099	
Engineers §	6	6	78	90	
Infantry **	2,566	1,869	24,085	28,520	358
Total	3,019	2,344	28,597	33,960	2,721
Grand total	3,076	2,446	29,450	34,972	2,882

* 9 Regiments; 1 Squadron; 3 Troops.
¶ 1 Brigade; 15 Batteries.
‖ 5 Battalions; 9 Companies.
§ 2 Companies.
** 92 Battalions; 6 Companies.

963. The total ordinary expenditure in 1892 amounted to $1,266,308, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to $3,956. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 :— Militia expenditure, 1889-1892.

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Salaries, headquarters and district staff	$ 20,700	$ 18,583	$ 17,223	$ 17,583
Brigade majors	13,164	15,020	14,209	13,685
Royal Military College	51,237	83,677	69,248	63,949
Ammunition, clothing and military stores	195,589	198,553	192,000	191,403
Public armouries	61,177	60,526	60,928	59,885
Drill pay and camp purposes	286,637	265,331	272,098	251,126
Drill instruction	36,885	36,288	35,996	36,314
Dominion Rifle Association	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges	19,641	26,211	27,663	31,370
Construction and repairs	88,067	70,632	79,291	63,681
Barracks in British Columbia	17,868	.....	.....	.....
Care of military properties	9,410	.....	.....	.....
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
A, B and C Batteries, Cavalry and Infantry Schools — Permanent corps.	471,720	463,081	459,655	479,166
Improved rifle ordnance	3,000	379	.....	1,714
Formation 48th Highlanders, Toronto	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Contingencies	36,455	36,732	39,200	39,432
Total ordinary militia service	$1,323,551	$1,287,013	$1,279,514	$1,266,308
North-west service (rebellion, 1885)	41,228	9,797	8,017	3,956
Total expenditure	$1,364,780	$1,296,810	$1,287,531	$1,270,264

964. The Militia revenue in 1892 amounted to $21,862, made up as follows :— Militia revenue.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ammunition, sale of	$ 13,002	$ 15,225	$ 14,013	$ 11,722
Military stores do	1,574	2,154	2,762	3,969
Clothing do	679			
Miscellaneous stores, sale of	3,127	995	618	1,557
Military properties, rent of	4,356	3,720	4,657	4,451
Casual revenues	.....	.....	4,860	163
Total	$ 22,738	$ 22,094	$ 26,916	$ 21,862

965. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to $31,940 in 1889, to $30,766 in 1890, to $28,547 in 1891 and to $27,012 in 1892, as follow :— Militia pensions.

MILITIA PENSIONS, 1892.

Pensioners.	No.	Amount.
Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815	32	2,720
do do Fenian raids	20	3,148
do do Rebellion, 1885	104	20,604
Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812	18	540
Total	174	27,012

Surviving veterans of 1812.

966. On the 30th June, 1892, there were only 18 survivors of the war of 1812, the youngest of whom was 90 years of age. The ages of 11 of these veterans (the ages of the remaining 7 are not given) when added together, made a total of 1,068, being an average age of 97 years each. The age of one is given at 105.

Militia expenditure since 1868.

967. The following table is a summary of the amount expended by the Department upon the Militia and defence of Canada since Confederation.

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts 1868 to 1892 inclusive.
	$
Salaries, headquarters, district staff and brigade-majors	1,180,725
Ammunition	1,231,825
Military clothing and stores	3,206,723
Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries	361,622
Drill instruction	1,004,084
Military schools	429,292
Care of arms, public armouries, &c.	1,351,319
Annual drill	7,036,913
Rifle associations	27,750
Frontier service—Fenian raid	400,924
Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-west	1,461,867
Improved firearms	347,304
Royal Military College	888,181
Dominion Rifle Association	96,000
Artillery, cavalry and infantry schools	4,886,439
Militia on active service, North-west Rebellion	4,732,941
Militia pensions	781,026
Other expenditure	2,921,986
Total	32,346,921

Men available for service.

968. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million. There is, at present, no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being under the care of the Imperial Government. There are eleven ships on the North America and West India stations, and eight on the Pacific station.

Marine militia.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The North West Mounted Police.

969. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-west Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year, a small

force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1892, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 9 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 174 non-commissioned officers, 636 constables, and 53 scouts, &c., making a total of 914. There were also 824 horses, and 20 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 80 stations.

Duties of the Force.

970. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, are:—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.

3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from jails, asylums, &c.

4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.

Work done by the Force.

971. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling—especially of intoxicants—and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that upwards of 1,500,000 miles are annually covered by the Force, in the discharge of duty. It is generally admitted that the Force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

Regulations and pay.

972. The following may be said to be the principal regulations:—

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses,

and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follow :—

	Service Pay.	Good Conduct Pay.	Total.
Staff-Sergeants			$1 to $1.50 per day.
Other Non-Commissioned Officers			85c. to $1 "
Constables—1st year's service	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity of the service.

973. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 217 men whose time expired during 1892, 113 re-engaged without leaving, and 26 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

Average height.

974. The average height of present Force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 38¼ inches.

Savings of the men.

975. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Saving Bank amounted to about $15,000 during the year, and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from $600 to $900 to their credit, when they left the service.

Number of cases tried, 1892.

976. There were 849 criminal and other cases tried during 1892, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

CHAPTER XIII.

INSURANCE.

PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

977. During the year 1891 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 38 active companies; of these, 7 were Canadian, 23 British and 8 belonging to the United States. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States). Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. One United States company was added to the list and one British company withdrawn, during the year. Fire insurance companies in 1891.

978. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to $6,168,716, being greater than that received in 1890 by $332,645; and the amount paid for losses was $3,905,697, being more than that paid in 1890 by $639,130. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:— Premiums received and losses paid, 1891.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1891.

Companies.	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1891.	1890.
	$	$		
Canadian companies	940,734	1,278,736	73·57	58·89
British "	2,553,162	4,189,171	60·95	54·75
United States	411,801	700,809	58·76	58·54
Total	3,905,697	6,168,716	63·31	55·97

979. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:— Premiums received and losses paid, 1869-1891.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1891.

Year ended 31st December.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	56·67
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
1878	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
1884	4,980,128	3 245,323	65·16
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22
1886	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93
1887	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53
1889	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47
1890	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97
1891	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31
Total	92,006,787	63,783,116	69·32

Total amounts received and paid.

980. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :—

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
Canadian companies	26,088,616	18,689,605	71·64
British "	58,340,768	40,083,277	68·71
United States companies	7,577,403	5,010,234	66·12
Total	92,006,787	63,783,116	69·32

If the year of the fire in St. John, N.B., had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 62·66.

Fire insurance business, 1891.

981. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1891 :—

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1891.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received.
Canadian Companies.	$	$		$	$	
British America	20,537,121	252,302	1·23	147,957	196,812	75·18
Citizens'	21,162,298	270,978	1·28	186,202	276,713	67·29
Eastern	12,824,744	167,438	1·31	73,163	119,364	61·29
London Mutual	14,614,521	183,897	1·26	86,710	128,367	67·55
Quebec	10,408,219	137,559	1·32	75,094	111,642	67·26
Royal Canadian	19,833,691	235,378	1·19	155,102	184,118	84·24
Western	36,563,080	446,989	1·22	216,507	333,152	64·99
Total	135,943,674	1,694,541	1·25	940,735	1,350,168	69·65
British Companies.						
Atlas	5,811,074	66,330	1·14	44,945	58,162	77·28
Caledonia	9,809,216	108,881	1·11	84,273	100,936	83·49
City of London	11,485,602	179,156	1·56	66,237	144,256	45·92
Commercial Union	32,914,434	411,797	1·25	207,527	359,153	57·78
Employers' Liability	5,535,417	72,144	1·30	42,420	68,353	62·06
Fire Insurance Association	10,600,699	117,539	1·11	67,426	103,367	65·23
Guardian	18,304,039	208,618	1·14	154,623	180,565	85·63
Imperial	19,262,641	226,360	1·18	91,773	206,524	44·44
Lancashire	23,113,340	289,753	1·25	180,579	254,233	71·03
Liverpool and London and Globe	30,252,049	311,155	1·03	166,644	287,909	57·88
London and Lancashire	17,119,142	194,046	1·13	71,450	172,204	41·49
London Assurance	13,051,228	115,203	0·88	33,279	90,564	36·75
Manchester	10,113,39	121,523	1·20	47,525	96,309	49·35
National of Ireland	7,095,188	82,330	1·16	60,242	74,116	81·28
North British	37,406,076	400,459	1·07	246,459	338,018	72·91
Northern	17,647,468	208,285	1·18	101,091	174,564	57·91
Norwich Union	11,303,629	125,835	1·11	68,605	101,378	67·67
Phœnix of London	23,252,709	262,731	1·13	138,527	226,644	61·12
Queen	20,402,620	248,281	1·22	117,058	219,742	53·27
Royal	52,836,595	576,813	1·09	366,376	536,126	68·34
Scottish Union and National	15,602,964	155,874	1·00	82,863	134,247	61·72
Union Society	6,984,031	89,803	1·29	33,275	77,941	42·69
United Fire	11,844,505	120,561	1·02	79,965	183,862	43·49
Total	411,748,053	4,693,477	1·14	2,553,162	4,189,172	60·95
United States' Companies.						
Ætna Fire	14,752,493	169,777	1·15	74,395	133,832	55·59
Agricultural of Watertown	8,822,122	88,330	1·00	67,016	77,753	86·19
Connecticut Fire	3,600,000	40,818	1·13	13,462	36,638	36·74
Hartford	15,557,910	171,064	1·10	108,034	149,422	72·30
Insurance Co. of N.A.	5,736,092	61,521	1·07	21,104	46,150	45·73
Phenix of Brooklyn	11,008,690	114,332	1·04	46,323	84,310	54·94
Phœnix of Hartford	12,437,926	167,074	1·34	73,474	129,904	56·56
Queen of America	3,811,462	47,561	1·25	7,994	42,800	18·68
Totals	75,726,695	860,477	1·14	411,802	700,809	58·76
Grand Totals	623,418,422	7,248,495	1·16	3,905 699	6,240,149	62·59

Business done by British Companies

982. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of $470,014, being a decrease of $242,967, as compared with 1890, as shown by the following statement :—

	1890.	1891.
Paid for losses	$ 2,229,556	$ 2,553,162
" general expenses	1,129,596	1,165,995
Total	$ 3,359,152	$ 3,719,157
Received from premiums	4,072,133	4,189,171
Balance in favour	$ 712,981	$ 470,014

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., and when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balance of $341,393 was shown, which was increased in 1888 to $1,094,894, further increased in 1889 to $2,013,022, and now stands at $,196,017.

By United States companies.

983. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by United States companies in 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.	1891.
Paid for losses	$ 300,917	$ 411,802
" general expenses	158,996	217,092
Total	$ 459,913	$ 628,894
Received for premiums	514,317	701,183
Balance	+$ 54,404	+$ 72,379

By Canadian companies.

984. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :—

	1890.	1891.
Paid for losses	$ 2,254,867	$ 2,588,894
" general expenses	1,114,472	1,198,807
" dividends	135,690	145,237
Total	$ 3,505,029	$ 3,932,938
Received for premiums	$ 3,603,152	$ 3,586,852
" from other sources	150,161	146,629
Total	$ 3,753,313	$ 3,733,481
Balance	+$ 248,284	—$ 199,477

The Canadian companies received $1,102,237 in premiums for business done in Canada, and $1,662,538 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 70·84, and for business in other countries 70·11.

985. For every $100 received for premiums the payments by British and United States companies therefor were as follow :— Proportion of payments to receipts by British and United States companies

Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		Balance for Companies.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British	54·75	60·95	27·74	27·83	17·51	11·22
United States	58·51	58·73	30·91	30·95	10·58	10·32

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1891 for either British or United States companies.

986. For every $100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :— By Canadian companies.

Canadian Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
For every $100 of income	60·08	69·34	29·69	32·11	3·62	3·89
" " premium	62·58	72·18	30·93	33·42	3·77	4·05

Their total cash income in 1890 was $3,753,313, and in 1891, $3,733,481, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, $3,505,029 and $3,932,958.

987. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 51·08 per cent of the premiums received, as against 60·23 per cent in 1890. Inland marine insurance.

988. The ocean business was very unfavourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 136·17, as compared with 94·19 in 1890. Ocean marine insurance.

989. The following figures show the total of inland and ocean marine insurance business in 1891 :— Total insurance, inland and ocean marine.

Premiums received		$ 596,462
Losses incurred		474,104
" paid	$ 434,089	
" " for previous years	56,279	
Total losses paid during the year		490,368
Losses outstanding		43,515

Amount at risk, 1869-1891.

990. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of $571,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1891.

Year ended 31st December.	Fire Insurance.	Year ended 31st December.	Fire Insurance.
	$		$
1869	188,359,809	1881	462,210,968
1870	191,594,586	1882	526,856,478
1871	228,453,784	1883	572,264,041
1872	251,722,940	1884	605,507,789
1873	278,754,835	1885	611,794,479
1874	306,848,219	1886	586,773,022
1875	364,421,029	1887	634,767,337
1876	454,608,180	1888	650,733,059
1877	420,342,681	1889	684,538,378
1878	409,899,701	1890	720,679,621
1879	407,357,985	1891	759,602,191
1880	411,563,271		

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance companies.

991. There were 30 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1891, viz., 11 Canadian, 9 British and 10 United States. No new licenses were issued during the year. The Citizens' Insurance Company has ceased to do business in Canada.

Life insurance, 1890 and 1891.

992. The value of the insurance effected during the year was $37,866,287, being a decrease of $2,657,169 as compared with 1890. The business was divided among the several companies in 1890 and 1891 as follows :—

	1890.	1891.
Canadian Companies	$ 23,541,404	$ 21,904,302
British "	3,390,972	2,947,246
United States "	13,591,080	13,014,739
	$ 40,523,456	$ 37,866,287

The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1889 having been 59·34 per cent, in 1890 58·09 per cent, and in 1891 57·85 per cent.

Life insurance effected, 1869-1891.

993. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1891, inclusive :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1891.

Year ended 31st December.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870	1,584,456	*1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873	4,608,913	*1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889	†26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287

*Imperfect. †Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

994. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the last five years, amounting to the sum of $69,780,959, as shown by the following figures :— Increase during last five years.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1887-1891.

Companies.	Life Insurance in Force.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	101,796,754	114,034,279	125,125,692	135,218,990	143,368,817
British	28,163,329	30,003,210	30,488,618	31,613,730	32,407,937
United States	61,734,187	67,724,094	76,349,392	81,591,847	85,698,475
Total	191,694,270	211,761,583	231,963,702	248,424,567	261,475,229

Share of Canadian companies

995. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1888 was 60·98 per cent, in 1889 54·90 per cent, in 1890 61·32 per cent, and in 1891 54·83 per cent.

Amount at risk, 1869-1891.

996. The following figures indicate the very large increase in the premium-paying power of the country during the last twenty-three years :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1891.

Year ended 31st December.	Life Insurance.
1869	$ 35,680,082
1870	42,694,712
1871	45,825,935
1872	67,234,684
1873	77,500,896
1874	85,716,325
1875	84,560,752
1876	84,344,916
1877	85,687,903
1878	84,751,937
1879	86,273,702
1880	90,280,293
1881	103,290,932
1882	115,042,048
1883	124,196,875
1884	135,453,726
1885	149,962,146
1886	171,315,696
1887	191,694,270
1888	211,761,583
1889	231,963,702
1890	248,424,567
1891	261,475,229

Life insurance lapsed, 1875-1891.

997. The following table gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each $1,000 of risk, and in each $1,000 effected in each year :—

Year.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effected.	Lapsed.		
			Total Lapsed.	In each $1,000 at Risk.	In each $1,000 Effected in the Year
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	84,288,883	15,074,258	...	...	...
1876	84,250,918	13,890,127	...	...	...
1877	85,687,903	13,534,667	8,700,624	101 53	642 84
1878	84,751,937	12,169,755	9,075,186	107 08	745 71
1879	86,273,702	11,354,224	8,190,773	94 94	721 39
1880	90,280,293	13,906,887	7,198,837	79 74	517 65
1881	103,290,932	17,618,011	4,702,589	45 53	266 92
1882	115,042,048	20,112,755	5,052,869	43 92	251 23
1883	124,196,875	21,572,960	7,627,328	61 41	353 56
1884	135,447,726	23,417,912	9,576,113	70 70	408 92
1885	140,962,146	27,164,988	9,518,676	67 52	350 40
1886	171,315,696	35,171,348	9,205,765	53 74	261 74
1887	191,694,270	38,008,310	11,320,384	59 05	297 84
1888	211,761,583	41,226,529	15,325,305	72 37	371 73
1889	231,963,702	*44,556,937	16,556,619	71 38	371 58
1890	248,424,567	40,523,456	17,462,864	70 29	430 93
1891	261,475,229	37,866,287	15,805,342	60 45	461 17

998. The following tables will enable the progress of the total business to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regard the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force:— Life insurance effected, 1875-1891.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1891.

Year.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,823	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889	*26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287

* Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1891.

Year.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567
1891	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229

Average amount of policies in force, 1891.

999. The average amount of policies in force in 1891 was $1,782, being practically the same as in the preceding year.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1891.

Companies.	Policies.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		$	$
Canadian	84,342	142,176,154	1,686
British	15,794	32,407,937	2,052
United States	45,161	84,266,843	1,866
Total	145,297	258,850,934	1,782

The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, $1,624; for British companies, $1,857; and for United States companies, $1,970, the corresponding amounts for 1890 having been $1,629, $2,109 and $2,219 respectively.

Death rate, 1888-1891.

1000. The death rate was almost the same as in 1890, the rate in the years 1890 and 1891 having been higher than in the three preceding ones.

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1888-1891.

Companies.	1891.			1890.	1889.	1888.
	Number of Lives Exposed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies.....	148,268	1,509	10·178	10·148	8·846	8·614
Assessment "	20,011	187	9·345	8·475	8·250	9·727
Retired "	4,774	96	20·109	21·417	16·840	23·489
Total	173,053	1,792	10·335	10·340	9·083	9·495

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.

Insurance terminated.

1001. There was an increase of $608,085 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i.e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1891, as compared with 1890, the amount last year having been $4,899,065; and a decrease of $1,070,427 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been $19,630,168, as compared with $20,700,595 in 1890.

Premium income, 1869-1891.

1002. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1891, inclusive, from which it will be seen that Canadian companies received 50 per cent of the total amount, United States companies 37 per cent, and British companies 12 per cent.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA, 1869 TO 1891.

Year ended 31st December.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889	*4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	8,224,845
1890	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	8,904,151
1891	4,258,926	1,030,479	3,128,297	8,417,702
Total	36,743,986	16,190,968	37,176,992	90,111,946

*Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

Payments to policy-holders, 1889-1891.

1003. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889, 1890 and 1891 was:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Death claims (including bonus additions)	$ 2,483,818	$ 2,539,210	$ 2,907,461
Matured endowment "	436,683	598,571	865,006
Annuitants "	20,856	22,986	25,994
Paid for surrendered policies	304,263	317,016	376,516
Dividends to policy-holders	696,970	967,884	736,508
	$ 3,942,590	$ 4,445,667	$ 4,911,485

Proportion of payments to policy-holders and for expenses.

1004. The amount received for premiums in 1891 was $8,417,702; therefore, for every $100 of premium $56.66 was paid to policy-holders, and $43.34 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were $54.67 and $45.33 respectively.

Financial position of Canadian companies, 1891.

1005. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1891, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:—

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1891.

Assets and Liabilities.

Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	12,074,125	10,684,248	1,389,877	125,000	1,264,877
Citizens' (Life Department)	67,273	114,576	.....	*	*
Confederation	3,675,293	3,263,225	412,068	100,000	312,068
Dominion Safety Fund	66,728	25,572	41,156	29,172	11,984
Federal	216,635	157,267	59,368	80,197	.....
London Life	296,452	252,102	44,349	33,750	10,599
Manufacturers' Life	431,610	297,662	133,948	127,320	6,628
North American	1,207,594	969,719	237,875	60,000	177,875
Ontario Mutual	1,941,571	1,794,087	147,484	None.	147,484
Sun	2,885,571	2,537,952	347,619	62,500	285,119
Temperance and General	196,640	148,769	47,871	60,000	.....
Dominion Life	95,128	32,835	62,293	64,400	.....
Totals	23,154,620	20,278,014	2,876,606	742,339	2,134,267

Income.

Companies.	Net Premium Income.	Considera-tion for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	1,618,713	None.	556,113	34,519	2,209,345
Citizens'	5,877	"	None.	None.	5,879
Confederation	662,887	37,568	161,278	10,814	872,548
Dominion Life	22,780	None.	4,127	None.	26,907
Dominion Safety Fund	39,238	"	1,984	"	41,222
Federal	212,331	"	10,906	"	223,237
London Life	98,932	"	14,080	"	113,012
Manufacturers' Life	184,106	"	13,123	114	197,343
North American	330,027	"	57,864	None.	387,892
Ontario Mutual	456,707	"	90,914	"	547,620
Sun	746,113	4,640	†131,870	3,309	885,932
Temperance and General	88,914	None.	6,695	None.	95,609
Totals	4,466,625	42,208	1,048,954	48,756	5,606,544

* The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† From this item there has been deducted $1,039 interest on debenture deposit made with the company.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy-holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	906,151	286,180	25,000	1,217,331	992,614
Citizens'	769	11,494	None.	12,263	—6,386
Confederation	313,888	158,342	15,210	487,440	385,108
Dominion Life	1,000	11,536	None.	12,536	14,371
Dominion Safety Fund	28,000	10,357	"	38,357	2,865
Federal	155,552	67,371	"	222,923	314
London Life	31,625	36,724	2,355	70,704	42,387
Manufacturers' Life	37,869	77,477	None.	115,347	81,996
North American	122,801	96,169	5,400	224,370	163,521
Ontario Mutual	211,607	99,351	None.	310,958	236,662
Sun	207,268	196,009	7,500	410,777	475,155
Temperance and General	20,180	42,205	None.	62,385	33,224
Totals	2,036,710	1,093,215	55,465	3,185,391	2,421,153

Receipts and expenditure, 1888-1891.

1006. The receipts from income in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 were respectively made up as follow :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Premiums and annuity sales	$3,260,799	$4,570,917	$4,236,746	$4,508,834
Interest and dividends	741,062	1,180,416	953,328	1,048,954
Sundry	36,204	53,730	32,587	48,756
Total	$4,038,065	$5,805,063	$5,222,621	$5,606,544

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants	$1,416,515	$2,001,149	$2,081,236	$2,036,711
General expenses	874,657	1,091,027	1,006,698	1,093,215
Dividends to stockholders	52,652	65,412	121,005	55,465
Total	$2,343,824	$3,157,588	$3,208,939	$3,185,391

Proportion of payments from income.

1007. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every $100 of income received the companies expended :—

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid to policy-holders	35 08	34 47	39 85	36 33
General expenses	21 66	18 79	19 28	19 50
Dividends to stockholders	1 30	1 13	2 32	0 99
Reserve	41 96	45 61	38 55	43 18

1008. The following table gives the results of the valuation of the policies of some of the life insurance companies. The valuation was made in the office of the superintendent of insurance and on the basis of the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries at 4½ per cent interest, the pure premiums only being valued :— Valuation of policies of certain companies

Companies.	Amount in Force.	Value.
	$	$
Canada Life	56,104,233	10,614,592
London Assurance Corporation	26,636	9,371
National Life	173,408	77,129
North British and Mercantile	1,516,773	605,480
Reliance Mutual	285,659	94,788
Royal	744,221	327,143
Sun Life	19,425,412	2,480,843
Travellers	4,376,398	1,104,299

ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.

1009. Seven companies did business on the assessment plan in 1891, four Canadian and three United States, having at the end of the year $42,352,903 in force, being an increase of $6,293,287. The amount of policies taken during the year was $10,790,125. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was $5,343,176, being $128.89 for every $1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was $378,675, or $9.13 for every $1,000 of risk. The total terminations amounted to 53 per cent of the amount of the new business. Assessment insurance.

1010. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 United States, and guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The business done in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 was :— Accident insurance.

Accident.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	$	$	$	$
Premiums received	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177
Amount insured	38,078,066	43,735,729	40,215,565	50,279,155
Paid for claims	112,022	127,156	97,339	127,274
Guarantee.				
Premiums received	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698
Amount guaranteed	10,107,204	10,721,160	10,996,950	11,242,875
Paid for claims	22,589	17,835	24,802	12,255

Plate glass insurance.

1011. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The premiums received during the year were $38,686, and the losses incurred $14,050. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show either the insurance effected during the year or the amount in force at the end.

Insurance companies of all kinds.

1012. At the close of 1891 there were 97 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged in business as follow:—

Doing life insurance	42
" assessment plan	8
" fire insurance	40
" inland marine insurance	6
" ocean marine "	2
" accident "	9
" guarantee "	3
" steam boiler "	1
" plate glass "	4

Deposits with the Government.

1013. The deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 18th July, 1892, to $20,732,176, represented by the following securities:—

Canada stock	$ 2,602,872
Canada debentures	692,107
Canada provincial debentures	2,649,536
United States' bonds	1,345,000
Connecticut State bonds	150,000
Swedish Government bonds	58,400
British Government securities	1,003,310
British colonial securities	521,707
Bank deposit receipts	110,000
Montreal harbour bonds	475,000
Municipal securities	9,544,984
Bank stock	25,420
Loan companies' debentures	105,700
C. P. R. and Canada Central bonds	1,598,140
	$20,882,176

Deposits with trustees.

1014. The sum of $3,260,697, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of $23,992,873 held for the protection of policy holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows:—

Fire and Inland Marine	$ 5,725,293
Life	17,805,633
Accident, Guarantee, &c	461,947
	$ 23,992,873

1015. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 was :— Total receipts, 1888-1891.

Year.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1888	5,050,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157
1889	6,473,344	5,026,353	3,512,144	15,011,841
1890	5,996,336	5,175,863	3,910,636	15,082,835
1891	6,278,200	5,322,535	4,185,313	15,786,048

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

Class of Business.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	$	$	$	$
Fire	5,437,263	5,588,016	5,836,071	6,168,716
Inland marine	159,207	146,327	138,699	86,660
Ocean	176,251	241,877	235,736	141,420
Life	6,561,848	8,224,845	8,004,151	8,417,702
Life (assessment)	367,740	404,953	450,507	527,307
Accident	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177
Guarantee	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698
Plate glass	28,068	27,870	33,709	38,686
Steam boiler	18,183	30,649	21,869	23,682
Total	13,060,157	15,011,841	15,082,835	15,786,048

APPENDIX A.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 181 TO 207, INCLUSIVE.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Absinthe (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council	14	15c. p. I. G. & 1c. add.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers, or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council	14	25c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Acid, boracic	14	Free.
" mixed	14	25 p. c.
" muriatic and nitric	14	20 p. c.
" oxalic	14	Free.
" phosphate	14	3c. p. lb.
" stearic	14	3c. p. lb.
" sulphuric	14	½c. p. c.
" sulphuric and nitric combined	14	25 p. c.
" tannic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Aconite	24	"
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels	19	"
Admiralty charts	1	"
Advertising bills (*see* advertising pamphlets and labels)	1	
Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S.	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Adzes, N.E.S	9	35 p. c.
African teak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or split	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Agaric	26	Free.
Agricultural purposes, seeds for, viz. :—		
Garden, field and other seeds, when in bulk or large parcels.	24	10 p. c.
" " when put in small papers or parcels.	24	25 p. c.
" " settlers (*see* settlers' effects)	24	Free.
Alabaster, ornaments of	31	35 p. c.
Albumen, blood, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Alcohol (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" amyl (*see* spirits, *b*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" ethyl (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" methyl, or wood (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" N.O.P. (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" wood (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles ; 6 qt. or 12 pt. bottles to be held to contain 1 Imperial gallon	22	24c. p. I. G.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles	22	16c. p. I. G.
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	24	Free.
Almanacs, advertising (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Almonds, shelled	21	5c. p. lb.
" not shelled	21	3c. "
Aloes, ground or unground	14	Free.
Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured, N.E.S.	23	"
" " not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.	23	"
" " manufactures of (*see* woollen manufactures)	23	
Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground	14	Free.
Aluminum	26	"
" chloride of, or chloralum of	14	"
Amaranth (*see* lumber)	24	"
Amber, gum	24	"
Ambergris	23	"
Ammonia, spirits of (*see* spirits)	14	$2.12½ p. I. G. and 30 p. c.
" sulphate of	14	Free.
Anatomical preparations, and skeletons or parts thereof	31	"
Anchors	11	"
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3½ inches deep	20	5c. p. whole box.
Anchovies and sardines, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1⅝ inches deep	20	2½c. p. half box.
Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4⅝ inches long, 3½ inches wide and 1¼ inches deep	20	2c. p. quarter box.
Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form	20	30 p. c.
Angle iron (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Angles for ships (*see* iron and steel beams, &c.)	28	Free.
Angostura (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Aniline, arseniate of	14	Free.
" dyes, not otherwise provided for	14	10 p. c.
Aniline dyes, and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine	14	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Aniline oil, crude	14	Free.
" salts	14	"
Animals, living, viz. :—		
Cattle and sheep	29	30 p.c.
Live hogs	29	2c. p. lb.
Animals, living, of all kinds, N.E.S	29	20 p.c.
Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association ; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond)	29	Free.
Animals for the improvement of stock, viz. :—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council	29	"
Animals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, pure-bred pheasants and quails	29	"
Animals of settlers, live stock (*see* settlers' effects)	29	"
" other (*see* menageries)	29	"
Animal manures	23	"
Aniseed (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	"
Anise-star (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	"
Annato, liquid or solid	14	"
" seeds	24	"
Anodes, nickel	28	10 p.c.
Anodynes (*see* proprietary medicines and spirits, *d*)	14	
Antelope skins (*see* glove leathers)	23	10 p.c.
Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured	14	Free.
Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	"
Antiquities, collections of (*see* cabinets of coins)	32	"
Apparatus for schools, colleges, &c. (*see* philosophical instruments)	6	"
Apparel, wearing (*see* clothing, woollen)	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
" of settlers (*see* settlers' effects)	31	Free.
" wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada	32	"
Apple trees of all kinds	30	3c. each.
Apples, dried	21	2c. p. lb.
" green (including duty on the barrel)	21	40c. p. brl.
" pine	21	Free.
Arabic, gum	24	"
Arrack (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	82.12½ p. I. G.
Archil, extract of	14	Free.
Argal or argols, not refined	14	"
Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein	32	20 p.c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Arms, fire	8	20 p. c.
Army, articles for—the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy: arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores or munitions of war	31	Free.
Arsenic	14	"
Arseniate of aniline	14	"
Artificial flowers, N.E.S.	18	25 p. c.
Asbestus in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	28	25 p. c.
Ash, white (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight	24	"
Asphaltum, crude only	31	"
Attachments, binding (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 p. c.
Attar or ottar of roses, and oil of roses	14	Free.
Australian gum	24	"
Awnings	19	25 p. c.
Axes of all kinds, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
" chopping	9	$2 p. doz. and 10 p. c.
Axle grease	23	1c. per lb.
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture	10	1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Axles, iron or steel car exles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture	10	$30 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Azaleas	24	Free.
B		
Babbit metal	28	10 p. c.
Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries	32	25 p. c.
" cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for	17	35 p. c.
" cotton, seamless	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" paper, all kinds, printed	24	35 p. c.
Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls	31	35 p. c.
Baggage, travellers', under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs	31	Free.
Baking powder (*see* yeast cakes)	14	
Balances of iron or steel	9	35 p. c.
Balls, bagatelle	31	35 p. c.
" glass	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades	24	Free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured	24	"
Bananas	21	"
Band-iron (*see* iron and steel, hoop-iron)	28	
Bandages, suspensory, all kinds	31	25 p. c.
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S.	1	35 p. c.
Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty	24	40c. each.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Comptroller of Customs prescribes	24	Free.
Barrels containing linseed oil	24	25c. each.
Barilla	14	Free.
Bark, cinchona	24	"
" cork, unmanufactured	24	"
" hemlock	24	"
" oak	24	"
" tanners'	24	"
Barley	21	15c. p. bush.
Bars, iron (*see* iron and steel, bar-iron)	28	
Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	$6 p. ton.
Batteries, electric, &c	6	25 p. c.
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batts, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Bay rum (*see* spirits, &c.)	22	
Bead ornaments, N.E.S.	31	35 p. c.
Beams, rolled (*see* iron and steel beams)	28	12½ "
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
Beams, weighing, iron or steel	28	35 p. c.
Beans	21	15c. p. bush.
" baked, in cans (*see* tomatoes)	21	2c. p. can & 2c. additional.
" cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground	24	Free.
" locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food	21	"
" nux vomica, crude only	24	"
" vanilla "	24	"
" Tonquin "	24	"
Bed-tickings, cotton denims, drillings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloon stuffs and goods of like description	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	17	35 p. c.
Bed quilts (*see* bed comforters)	17	35 "
Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for (*see* tubing)	28	Free.
Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated	20	25 p. c.
" salted, in barrels (the barrel containing the same to be free of duty)	20	2c. p. lb.
Beer, in bottles (*see* ale)	22	24c. p. I. G.
" in casks "	22	16c. p. I. G.
Bees	29	Free.
Beet root juice (*see* sugar and molasses)	21	
Belladonna leaves	24	Free.
Bells of any description, except for churches	28	30 p. c.
Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches	28	Free.
Belts, surgical, of all kinds	7	25 p. c.
Belting, rubber	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
" of leather or other material, N. E. S	23	25 p. c.
" leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 "
Belting, if dressed, waxed or glazed	23	20 "
Benzole (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes	24	Free.
" blue, wild	21	"
Beverages, alcoholic (*see* spirits, c)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Bibles	1	5 p. c.
Bichromate of potash, crude	14	Free.
Bichromate of soda	14	"
Billets, hickory (*see* lumber)	24	"
" steel (*see* iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Billiard tables, viz.:—		
Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under	31	$22.50 each.
On those of over 4½ by 9 ft	31	$25.00 "
On billiard tables with pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under	31	$35.00 "
And on all over 5½ by 11 ft	31	$40.00 " and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls), 15 p. c.
Binders' cloth	19	10 p. c.
Bird cages	32	35 "
Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened	21	25 "
" " sweetened	21	35 "
Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state	28	Free.
Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured	23	"
Bitters, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	Liquids 30 p. c. and all others 25 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bitters, other (*see* spirits, c)	21	$2.12½ p. I.G.
Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty)	21	3c. p. lb.
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	10	30 p.c.
" molasses for (*see* second process molasses)	21	Free.
Blankets (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only	31	Free.
Blank books	1	35 p.c.
Blind, articles for:—Type-writers, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented	31	Free.
Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed	12	35 p.c.
Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Blueberries, wild	21	"
Blueing, laundry, all kinds	14	30 p.c.
Board, leather	24	3c. p. lb.
Boards (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.	9	30 p.c.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N.E.S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker	28	$13 p. ton.
Boilers, ships' (*see* ships)	9	25 p.c.
Bolts, iron (*see* iron and steel)	28	
Bolsters	13	35 p.c.
Bolting cloths, not made up	31	Free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed	23	"
Bone-ash for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers	23	"
Bone-dust for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers	23	"
Bone, manufacturers of, fancy (*see* fancy boxes)	31	35 p.c.
Bonnets, N.E.S.	18	30 "
Books, blank	1	35 "
" embossed, for the blind	1	Free.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn-books	1	15 p.c.
Books, professional settlers' (*see* settlers' effects)	1	Free.
Books, printed, in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada	1	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Books especially imported for the *bona fide* use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years	1	Free.
Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade	1	"
Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind	1	"
Books, importation prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)	1	
Bookbinders' tools and implements	9	10 p. c.
Boots, India-rubber (*see* India-rubber)	24	
Boots, N.E.S.	18	25 "
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board	24	½c. p. pair.
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	18	30 p. c.
Boracic acid	14	Free.
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only	14	"
Botanical specimens	32	"
Bottles, glass	26	30 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators	28	Free.
Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S.	31	35 p. c.
Boxwood (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	28	2c. p. 1,000.
Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	28	2c. p. lb.
Braces or suspenders and parts thereof	18	35 p. c.
Bracelets (*see* laces)	18	30 "
Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Comptroller of Customs	15	Free.
Braids (*see* laces)	18	30 p. c.
Brandy (*see* spirits, c)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width	28	Free.
Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing	28	10 p. c.
Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories	28	Free.
Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S.	28	30 p. c.
" screws, not otherwise provided for	28	35 "
" in strips for printers' rules, not finished; and brass in strips or sheets, of less than 4 inches in width	28	15 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Brass, or copper wire	28	15 p. c.
" and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories	28	Free.
" wire cloth	28	20 p. c.
" copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories	28	Free.
Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water *in transitu*, 20 per cent *ad valorem* upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of "The Customs Act"	21	20 p. c.
Brick, for building	12	20 "
" fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures	12	Free.
Bridges, iron, and structural iron work	28	1¼c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Brilliants, cotton, uncoloured	17	25 p. c.
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters	31	Free.
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour	14	"
Bristles	23	"
Britannia metal, in pigs and bars	28	"
do manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p. c.
British copyright works, reprints of	1	15 p. c., and in addition thereto, 12½ p. c.
British gum	24	1c. p. lb.
Bromine	14	Free.
Bronze, phosphor, in block, bars, sheets and wire	28	10 p. c.
Brooms	31	25 "
Broom corn	24	Free.
Brussels carpet (*see* carpets)	15	25 p. c.
Brushes	31	25 "
Buchu leaves	24	Free.
Buckle clasps, steel for (*see* steel N. 12)	28	"
Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes	19	"
Buckskins, tanned (*see* glove leathers)	23	10 p. c.
Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel	28	1¼c. p. lb.
Buckwheat	21	10c. p. bush.
do flour or meal	21	¼c. p. lb.
Buggies of all kinds, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than $50	10	$10 each & 20 p.c.
Buggies, etc., costing $50 and less than $100	10	$15 each & 20 p.c.
" and all such carriages costing $100 each and over	10	35 p. c.
Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	26	$1 p. ton, of 13 cubic feet.
Builders' hardware: — Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bulbs, flowers, all kinds	24	Free.
Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe	27	"
Burgundy pitch	24	"
Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones	26	"
Bushes, blackberry	30	1c. each.
" gooseberry	30	1c. "
" raspberry	30	1c. "
" rose, costing twenty cents and less	30	3c. "
Butter	20	4c. per lb.
Buttons, of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition	31	5c. p. gross, & 20 p. c.
Buttons, vegetable ivory or horn	31	10c. p. gross, & 20 p. c.
Buttons, all other, N.E.S.	31	25 p. c.
Button covers, crozier	31	10 "
C		
Cabinet furniture (*see* furniture)	13	35 p. c.
Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and other antiquities	32	Free.
Cabinet-makers' hardware (*see* builders' hardware)	9	35 p. c.
Cabinet-makers' hardware (*see* hardware, house furnishing)	9	30 "
Cacti	24	Free.
Cages, bird, of all kinds	32	35 p. c.
Calendars, advertising (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Calf skins, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed (*see* belting leather)	23	15 p. c.
Calumba root	24	Free.
Camwood and sumac and extracts for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground	24	"
Canada plate, not less than 30 ins. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness	28	12½ p. c.
Candles, tallow	23	2c. p. lb.
" paraffine wax	23	5c. "
" all other, including sperm	23	25 p. c.
Candy, sugar, brown or white, and confectionery	21	1¼c. p. lb., & 35 p. c.
Cane juice, concentrated (*see* sugar and molasses)	21	
" other (*see* sugar and molasses)	21	
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	24	25 p. c.
Canes, all kinds, N.E.S.	20	25 "
Canned meats (*see* meats)	20	3c. p. lb.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof	28	
Canvas of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats and ships' sails	19	5 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
ıvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide and not pressed or calendered	19	Free.
ıvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories	19	"
utchouc, unmanufactured	24	"
es, fur	18	25 p. c.
lins	18	20 "
s, N.E.S	18	30 "
s, fur	18	25 "
s for umbrellas (*see* ribs, brass)	28	20 "
away seeds (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
bolic or heavy oil, for any use	25	10 p. c.
boys, glass empty or filled	26	30 "
dboard, printed or stamped (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
ds (*see* bank notes)	1	35 p. c.
ds, pictorial show (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
ds, playing	1	6c. p. pack.
d-clothing, machine	32	25 p. c.
damon seed (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
pet bags	23	30 p. c.
pets, viz. :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for	15	25 p. c.
ets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
pets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
pets, Smyrna, mats and rugs	15	30 p. c.
pet mats (*see* carpets, Brussels)	15	25 "
" warps, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" " not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
peting, hemp	19	25 p. c.
" jute	19	25 "
pets, warp of cotton (*see* carpets, two and three-ply)	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
" wool, treble ingrain (*see* carpets, treble ingrain)	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
riages (*see* buggies)	10	
" children's, of all kinds	10	35 p. c.
riages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs	10	Free.
, baggage, freight and railway (*see* locomotives)	10	"
railway	10	30 p. c.
tridge cases of all kinds and materials	8	35 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials	8	35 p. c.
Cartridges, articles for (*see* hemp paper)	31	Free.
Carts, hand	10	30 p. c.
" farm, railway and freight (*see* buggies)	10	
" pleasure (*see* buggies)	10	
Cases, cigar holders (*see* tobacco pipes)	31	35 "
" fancy (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
" for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles	31	10c. each, & 30 p. c.
" show	24	82 each, & 35 p. c.
Caskets and coffins of any material	24	35 p. c.
Cattle for improvement of stock (*see* animals)	29	Free.
Cast-iron pipe of every description	28	$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Casts as models for the use of schools of design	31	Free.
Castings, viz.:—		
Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S.	28	$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Malleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S.	28	$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cassimeres (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cat-gut, unmanufactured	23	Free.
" strings, or gut cord for musical instruments	23	"
Catsups (*see* sauces)	22	
Cedar, red (*see* lumber)	24	"
" Spanish (*see* lumber)	24	"
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured	32	10 p. c.
Celluloid, zylonite or zyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough	32	Free.
Celluloid, for almanacs, &c. (*see* stereotypes)	32	
Cement, burnt and unground	12	7½c. p. 100 lbs.
" hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels	12	40c. p. brl.
" in bulk or in bags	12	9c. p. bush.
" Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided		
Cement, stone or water limestone	12	$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft.
Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter	28	5 p. c.
" (of hair)	23	30 "
Chalk stone, ground or unground	26	Free.
Chamomile flowers	24	"
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint	22	$3.30 p. doz. bottles.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Champagne, &c.—*Continued.*		
In bottles containing not more than a pint each, and more than ½ pint	22	$1.65 per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing ½ pint each or less	22	82c. per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing more than 1 quart each, shall pay, in addition to $3.30 p. doz. bottles, at the rate of	22	$1.65 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of	22	30 p. c.
Channels, iron (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Charts, N.E.S	1	20 p. c.
" admiralty	1	Free.
Cheese	20	3c. p. lb.
Cherries	21	1c. p. qt.
Cherry lumber (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
" trees, of all kinds	30	4c. each.
" heat welding compound	14	Free.
Chestnut lumber (*see* lumber)	24	"
Chicory, raw or green	22	3c. p. lb.
" or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground	22	4c. p. lb.
Chimneys, glass, lamp	13	30 p. c.
Chinaware	26	30 "
Chloralum or chloride of aluminum	14	Free.
Chloride of lime	14	"
" zinc	14	5 p. c.
Chocolate, not sweetened	22	4c. p. lb.
" containing sugar	22	5c. "
Chromos (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chromotypes (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chronometers for ships	6	Free.
Churns, wood, N.E.S	24	25 p. c.
" earthenware	26	3c. p. gal. of holding capacity.
Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed or leaf	24	Free.
Cider, not clarified or refined	22	5c. p. I. G.
" clarified or refined	22	10c. p. I. G.
Cigars	22	$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering)	22	$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cinchona bark	24	Free.
Cinnibar	24	"
Cistern pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Citron rinds, in brine	21	Free.
Clay pipe, unmanufactured	26	"
Clays	26	"
Cliff-stone, ground or unground	26	"

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Clippings and waste (*see* rags)	31	Free.
Cloaks, fur	18	25 p. c.
Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds	6	35 p. c.
Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts	6	10 p. c.
Clocks, steel for (*see* steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Cloth, bookbinders'	17	10 p. c.
" horse collar (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Cloths, N.E.S. (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Clothes-wringers	31	81 each, and 30 p. c.
Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for	17	35 p. c.
Clothing, woollen, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes	31	Free.
" for army and navy (*see* army, articles for)	31	"
Coal, anthracite	26	"
" bituminous	26	60c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
" dust, anthracite	26	Free.
" "	26	20 p. c.
" tar and pitch	24	10 p. c.
" oil (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" " fixtures, or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
" " products of (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Coats, fur	18	25 p. c.
Coatings (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Cobalt, ore of	26	Free.
" metallic colours, N.E.S.	14	"
Cochineal	14	"
Cocoa nuts	21	$1 per 100.
Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port	21	50c. per 100.
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not	22	8c. p. lb.
Cocoa paste, not sweetened	22	4c. "
" and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar	22	5c. "
Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground	24	Free.
" matting	19	30 p. c.
Cocoboral, lumber (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Cod liver oil, medicated	25	20 p. c.
Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened	22	35 p. c.
" " " sweetened	22	1½c. p. lb. & 35 p. c.
" extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds	22	5c. p. lb.
" green, from the United States	22	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States	22	3c. p. lb. & 10 p.c.
" " and all imitations of and substitutes for, N.E.S.	22	3c. p. lb.
Coffee, substitutes for (*see* chicory)	22	4c. "
" green, except as hereinbefore provided	22	Free.
Coffins of any material	24	35 p. c.
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins	27	Free.
" cabinets of	32	"
" base or counterfeit (*see* prohibited articles)	27	
Coir	19	"
" yarn	19	"
Coke	26	50c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
" gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only	26	Free.
Collars, lace (*see* laces)	18	30 p. c.
" of cotton or linen	18	24c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	24	20 p. c.
Collar cloth paper, union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.	24	25 "
Collection of antiquities (*see* cabinets of coins)	32	Free.
Colleges, articles for (*see* philosophical instruments)	6	"
Collodion	24	20c. p. gal. & 25 p. c.
Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S.	17	25 p. c.
Colours, dry, N.E.S	14	20 "
" (*see* paints)	14	30 "
" in spirits (*see* paints)	14	$1 per I. G.
" in pulp (*see* paints)	14	30 p. c.
" metallic, viz.:—		
Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S	14	Free.
Cologne water (*see* spirits, *c.*)	22	
Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds	23	35 p. c.
Commons, House of, articles for (*see* departments, articles for).	31	Free.
Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches	27	"
Compasses for ships	6	"
Composition ornaments (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.
Concrete, sugar (*see* sugar and molasses)	21	
Condensers, platinum (*see* platinum wire)	28	Free.
Confectionery	21	1¼c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
" labels for (*see* labels)	1	15c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf	14	Free.
Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession	31	"
Copal gum	24	"
Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing	28	10 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Copper, all manufactures of, N.E.S. (*see* copper, old and scrap)	28	30 p. c.
Copper or brass wire	28	15 "
Copper or brass wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories	28	15 "
Copper wire cloth	28	20 "
Copper wire rods (*see* brass, copper, &c.)	28	Free.
Copper, precipitate of, crude	14	"
Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories, in the printing of calicoes, and for other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada) upon the importer in each case making oath at the time of entry, in terms as follows:— I (1) the undersigned, importer of the copper rollers mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (2) that such copper rollers were specially imported by (3) for use in the printing of calicoes in (4) factory. I further (2) that the said rollers will be used for the said purpose and that the same will not be used, sold or disposed of by (3) or by any any person in (4) employ, for any other purpose or use than as aforesaid	28	"
Copper in sheets or strips, of less than four inches in width	28	15 p. c.
Copper, in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width	28	Free.
Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry	14	"
Copperas (sulphate of iron)	14	"
Copyright works, British reprints of	1	15 p. c. and in addition thereto 12½ p. c.
Copyright works, importation prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)		
Cords, cotton, braided	17	30 p. c.
Cordage of all kinds	19	1¼c. p. lb. and 10 p. c.
Cordials (*see* spirits, c)	22	82.12½c. p. I.G.
" medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	
Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of	23	25 p. c.
Coriander seed (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark	24	20 p. c.
Cork bark, unmanufactured	24	Free.
Cork wood, unmanufactured	24	"
Corn, Indian	21	7½c. p. bush.
Corn, Indian, of the varieties known as southern white dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, and western yellow dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council	21	Free.
Corn, meal	21	40c. p. brl.
Corn, pop	21	35 p. c.
" starch (*see* starch)	24	
" syrup	21	1½c. p. lb.
" in cans (*see* tomatoes in cans)	21	
Corsets (*see* clothing, cotton)	17	35 p. c.

(1) Name of importer.
(2) Swear or affirm.
(3) Me or the firm of , of which I am a member.
(4) My or our, as the case may be.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Corset steel, steel for (*see* steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils	28	5c. p. lb. & 30 p.c.
Cotton, bleached, not printed (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
" bed-quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.	17	35 p. c.
" bags (*see* clothing, cotton)	17	35 "
" cambrics (*see* cotton fabrics)	17	25 "
" Canton flannels (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
" clothing (*see* clothing, cotton)	17	35 p. c.
" cordage	17	30 "
" cords (*see* cotton fabrics)	17	25 "
" " fancy (*see* laces)	17	30 "
" drills and ducks (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. p.sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Cotton fabrics, coloured, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, N.E.S.	17	25 p. c.
Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S.	17	32½ "
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured, viz.:—Scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brilliants, cords piqués, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, swiss jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns	17	25 "
Cotton, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
Cotton, all manufactures of, N.E.S.	17	20 p. c.
" muslin apron checks (*see* cotton fabrics, uncoloured)	17	25 "
" sheeting (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton worsted or silk fabrics	17	Free.
Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only	17	"
Cotton waste	17	"
" winceys, fancy (*see* winceys, checked)	17	2c. p. sq. yd and 15 p. c.
Cotton wool	24	Free.
" fillets for card clothing (*see* fillets, cotton)	17	"
" rags (*see* rags)	17	"
" seed cake	24	"
" seed meal	24	"
Cottonades (*see* bed tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order	Tariff.
C		
Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board	24	5c. p. pr.
Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories	17	25 p.c.
Cranberries	21	30 c. p. bush.
Crapes of all kinds	18	20 p.c.
"C.C." or cream coloured ware (*see* earthenware)	26	35 "
Cream of tartar in crystals	14	Free.
Cream, sizing	14	1c. p. lb.
Crocks, earthenware (*see* earthenware)	26	3c. p. gall.
Crowbars, of iron or steel	9	1c. p. lb. and 5 p.c.
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories	28	Free.
Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda	14	"
Cudbear, extract of	14	"
Cues, bagatelle	31	35 p.c.
Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid	18	4c. p. pr., and 20 p.c.
Cummin seed (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
Cups or other prizes won in competitions	31	"
Currants, dried	21	1c. p. lb.
" green	21	1c. p. qt.
Currant wine (*see* wines)	22	
Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed	32	30 p.c.
Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made	32	25 "
Cutlery, plated, viz., knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under $3.50 per dozen	9	50c. p. doz., and 20 p.c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	9	25 p.c.
Cutters	10	30 "
" paper (*see* printing presses)	9	10 "
Cylinder needles	9	30 "
D		
Damar gum	24	Free.
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured	17	25 p.c.
Damask carpets (*see* carpets)	15	25 "
Dates, dried	21	1c. p. lb.
Decanters	26	30 p.c.
Deer skins, tanned (*see* glove leathers)	23	10 "
Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories		Free.
Demijohns, glass, empty or filled	26	30 p.c.
" earthenware	26	3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity.
Denims, cotton (*see* bed ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
Departments, articles for, imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
D		
the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia :—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war	31	Free.
The following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy :—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war	31	Free.
Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p.c.
Dextrine	10	1c. per lb.
Diamonds, black, for borers	27	Free.
" unset	27	"
" drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to include motor power	9	"
Diamond dust or bort	27	"
Diapers, cotton (*see* cotton fabrics, uncoloured)	17	25 p.c.
Digitalis, folise	14	Free.
Disks or mills (*see* blanketing)	28	"
Doeskins, N.E.S. (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p.c.
Dogwood (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Dolls (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p.c.
Dominion Government, articles for (*see* departments)	31	Free.
Doors for safes and vaults of iron or steel	28	35 p.c.
Dragon's blood	14	Free.
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles	12	35 p.c.
Drain tiles, not glazed	12	20 "
Drawers, woollen (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p.c.
Drawings and building plans	3	20 p.c.
" importation of prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)		
Dressing, harness	10	30 p.c.
Dried fruit, N.E.S.	21	1c. per lb.
Driers, Japan and liquid	24	20c. per gall., and 25 p.c.
Drillings, cotton, (*see* cottons, gray, and bed tickings)	17	
Drills, cotton, not printed (*see* cottons, gray)	17	1c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
" " dyed (*see* bed ticking)	17	2c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
Drops, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	
Druggets (*see* carpets)	15	25 p.c.
Dry putty, for polishing granite	26	20 "
Dualin (*see* giant powder)	8	5c. per lb., and 20 p.c.
Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories	17	Free.
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c. (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
" " dyed or coloured (*see* bed tickings)	17	2c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
D		
Dutch carpets (*see* carpets)	15	25 p. c.
" or schlag metal leaf	28	30 "
Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for	14	10 "
" " (*see* aniline dyes)	14	Free.
Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S	14	"
Dynamite (*see* giant powder)	8	5c. per lb., and 20 p. c.
E		
Earthenware and stoneware, viz.:—		
Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity	26	3c. per gall.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S	26	35 p. c.
Ebony (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Effects of subjects dying abroad (*see* apparel, wearing)	32	"
Eggs	20	5c. per doz.
Elastic rubber thread, for the manufacture of elastic webbing, when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canada	24	Free.
Elder wine (*see* wines)	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.
Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths	31	$2.50 per 1,000.
Electric lights, globes for	26	30 p. c.
" batteries	6	25 "
" lights, apparatus for	6	25 "
Electro-plated ware (*see* plated ware)	27	30 "
Electrotypes of books (*see* stereotypes)	28	
" for commercial blanks (*see* stereotypes)	28	2c. p. sq. in.
" N.E.S. (*see* stereotypes)	28	
Elixirs (*see* spirits)	22	$2.12½ per I. G., and 30 p. c.
Embossed books for the blind	1	Free.
Embroideries	18	30 p. c.
Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground	26	Free.
" paper	9	30 p. c.
" wheels	32	25 "
Emetic, tartar (*see* blood albumen)	14	Free.
Enamel sizing	14	1c. per lb.
Enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
Ends, steel (*see* ferro-manganese)	28	$2 per ton.
Engraved plates (on wood and on steel or other metal)	31	20 p. c.
Engravings	3	20 "
" (*see* stereotypes)	3	2c. per sq. in.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
E		
Engines, fire	9	35 p. c.
" locomotive (*see* locomotives)	9	
" steam, for ships (*see* ships)	9	25 "
" other (*see* locomotives)	9	
" portable, steam (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 "
Ensilage, Indian corn for (*see* corn, Indian)	21	Free.
Entomology, specimens of	32	"
Envelopes (*see* bank notes)	1	35 p. c.
" (*see* manufactures of paper)	1	35 p. c.
Ergot	24	Free.
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	24	"
Essences, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	
" containing spirits (*see* spirits, *d*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G., and 30 p. c.
Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes	14	20 p. c.
Ether, nitrous (*see* spirits, *f*)	14	$2.12½ p. I. G., and 30 p. c.
" sulphuric	14	5c. per lb.
Ethyl, alcohol (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" hydrated oxide of (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use	32	20 p. c.
Explosives:—		
Fireworks	8	25 "
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds	8	35 "
Blasting and mining powder	8	3c. per lb.
Cannister powder, in pound and half-pound tins	8	15c. "
Cannon and musket powder, in kegs and barrels	8	4c. "
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	8	5c. per lb. and 20 p. c.
Gun, rifle and sporting powder, in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages	8	5c. per lb.
Nitro-glycerine	8	10c. per lb. and 20 p. c.
Extracts containing spirits (*see* spirsts, *d*)	22	$2.12½ per I. G., and 30 p. c.
" of archill	14	Free.
" of beef, or fluid beef, not medicated	22	25 p. c.
" of cudbear	14	Free.
" of logwood (*see* camwood)	14	"
Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds	22	5c. per lb.
" of madder, ground or prepared	14	Free.
" of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes	14	25 p. c.
" of saffron	14	Free.
" of safflower	14	"
Eye-glasses	6	30 p. c.
" parts of, unfinished	6	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fabrics, coloured (*see* cotton fabrics)	17	35 p. c.
" cotton "	17	32½ "
" uncoloured "	17	25 "
Fabrics, woollen. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing 10c. per yard and under	15	22½ p. c.
Fabrics, woollen, costing over 10c. and under 14c.	15	25 "
" " costing 14c. and over.	15	27½ "
As regards the three preceding items, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.		
Fancy cases (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.
Fancy grasses, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured	24	Free.
Farina (*see* starch)	24	
Fashion plates (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Feathers, all kinds, N.E.S	18	25 p. c.
" ostrich and vulture, undressed	18	15 "
" " dressed	18	35 "
Felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	10	15 "
Felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only	10	Free.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	19	"
" board, sized (*see* hemp paper)	17	"
" cloth, N.E.S. (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric	15	17½ p. c.
" printed (*see* carpets)	15	25 "
Fencing wire, barbed, of iron or steel	28	1¼c. p. lb.
" buckthorn and strip of iron or steel	28	1¼c. p. lb.
Fennel seed (*see* seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
Fenugreek seed "	24	"
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.	28	$2 p. ton.
Ferrules (*see* ribs of brass, &c.)	28	Free.
Fibre, Mexican	24	"
" tampico or istle	24	"
" vegetable, for manufacturing purposes	24	"
Fibres, vegetable, natural, not produced by any mechanical process	24	"
Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material	31	30 p. c.
Fibrilla	24	Free.
Field seeds (*see* seeds, garden)	24	
Figs	24	1c. p. lb.
Files and rasps	9	35 p. c.
Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 7 inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufactures of card clothing	17	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (*see* fillets of cotton)	24	Free.
Firearms	8	20 p. c.
Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures	12	Free.
Fire clay	26	"
Fireproof paint (*see* oxides)	14	30 p. c.
Fireworks	5	25 "
Fish, boneless	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act	20	50c. p. 100 lbs.
Fish, labels for (*see* labels)	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrels	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories	23	Free.
Fish oil	25	20 p. c.
" cod liver, medicated	25	20 "
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	20	30 "
Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.	20	25 "
Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for (*see* cans or packages)	20	25 "
Fish, smoked	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes	9	Free.
Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. (*see* oil, spermaceti)	20	20 p. c.
Fishing rods	5	30 "
Fish plates, railway	28	$12 p. ton.
Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed	26	$2 p. ton.
Flannels, Canton, not printed (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " dyed, etc. (*see* bed tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, not printed (*see* cotton, gray)	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " dyed (*see* bed tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" N.E.S. (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Flannelettes, cotton	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Flasks of 8 oz. capacity and over	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Flasks of less than 8 oz. capacity	26	30 p. c.
Flats, iron (*see* iron and steel, bar iron)	28	$13 p. ton.
Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 p. c.
" fibre, scutched	19	1c. p. lb.
" " hackled	19	2c. "
" seed	24	10c. p. bush.
" tow of, scutched or green	19	½c. p. lb.
Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled	25	1¼c. p. lb.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Flint, flints and ground flintstones	26	Free.
Flint paper	9	30 p. c.
Florist stock, viz.: Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds	24	Free.
Flower odours, preserved (*see* pomades)	31	15 p. c.
Flowers, artificial	18	25 "
" chamomile	24	Free.
Flower seed (*see* garden seeds)	24	
Flour, damaged (*see* breadstuffs)	21	20 p. c.
" buckwheat, or meal of	21	½c. p. lb.
" of rice	21	2c. "
" of rye	21	50c. p. brl.
" of sago	21	2c. p. lb.
" of starch (*see* starch)	21	
" of wheat	21	75c. p. brl.
" of Canadian produce, ground in United States (*see* wheat)	21	Free.
Folders (*see* labels)	1	15c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Folders (*see* printing presses)	9	10 p. c.
Folia digitalis	24	Free.
Foot grease, being the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies	24	"
Force pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Forgings, N.E.S. (*see* iron and steel forgings)	28	
Forks, cast-iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds	9	5c. each & 25 p.c.
" 4, 5 and 6-pronged, of all kinds	9	$2 p. doz. & 20 p.c.
Fossils	26	Free.
Fowls, domestic, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails	29	"
Frames, pictures, as furniture	4	35 p. c.
Freestone (*see* stone, rough)	24	$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.
French odours, preserved (*see* pomades)	31	15 p. c.
Fringe, bullion	27	Free.
Fringes (*see* laces)	18	30 p. c.
Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruit, green, viz.:—		
Apples, including the duty on barrel	21	40c. p. brl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Cherries and currants	21	1c. p. qt.
Cranberries, plums and quinces	21	30c. p. bush.
Currants	21	1c. p. qt.
Grapes	21	2c. p. lb.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half-box; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons; in barrels not exceeding	21	25c. p. box.
	21	13c. p. half-box.
	21	10c. p. c. ft.
	21	$1.60 p. 1,000.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fruit, green, viz. :—		
in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pound flour barrel	21	55c. p. brl.
Peaches, N.O.P.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruits, viz. :—Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks ; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries	21	Free.
Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb., 3c. p. can or package, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb. in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or packages	21	3c. p. lb., can or pkg.
Fruit juices (*see* lime juice)	22	10c. p. gall.
Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits	21	$1.90 p. I.G
Fruit, labels for (*see* labels)	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p.c.
Fruit syrups (*see* lime juice)	22	40c. p. gall.
Fruit trees (*see* seeding stock)	30	Free.
Fruit trees and plants (*see* plants)	30	20 p. c.
Fuel, wood for, when imported into Manitoba and the North-west Territories	24	Free.
Fuller's earth	26	"
Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material	13	35 p. c.
Furniture, iron	13	35 "
Furniture, settlers' (*see* settlers' effects)	13	Free.
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	23	15 p. c.
Furs, hatters', not on the skin	23	Free.
Furs, manufactures of, viz. : caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur	18	25 p. c.
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	23	Free.
G		
Galvanic batteries	6	25 p. c.
Game and poultry of all kinds	20	20 "
Gannister	26	Free.
Garden seeds (*see* seeds, garden)	24	"
Gas, coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only	26	"
Gas fixtures, or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
" meters	9	35 "
" light shades	13	30 "
Gentian root	24	Free.
German mineral (potash)	14	"
German potash salts, or kainite, for fertilizers	14	"
German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p. c.
" " rolled or in sheets	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	8	5c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Gigs (*see* buggies)	10	
Gilt ware (*see* plated ware)	27	30 p.c.
Ginger, unground	22	10 "
" ground	22	25 "
" preserved	22	35 "
" wine (*see* spirits, *g*)	22	
Ginghams (*see* bed tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Gin of all kinds (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I.G.
Ginseng root	24	Free.
Girders (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Glass and glassware, viz. :—		
Crystal and decorated glass tableware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware	26	20 p.c.
Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces	26	30 p.c.
Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware	26	5c. p. doz. pieces & 30 p.c.
Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights; globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S.	26	30 p.c.
Imitation porcelain shades and coloured glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved	26	20 "
Common and colourless window glass; and plain, coloured, stained or tinted, or muffled glass in sheets	26	20 "
Ornamental figured, and enamelled coloured glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass	26	25 "
Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled two cents per square foot additional	26	6c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional	26	8c. p. sq. ft. & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional	26	9c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Silvered glass	26	30 p.c.
" bevelled	26	35 "
Stained glass windows	26	30 "
All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate glass	26	20 "

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Glass paper	9	30 p.c.
Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas-lights, N.E.S.	26	30 "
Globules, or iron sand	26	20 "
Glove leathers, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz. : kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured	23	10 "
Glove boxes, fancy (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
Gloves and mitts of all kinds	18	35 "
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground	23	3c. p. lb.
" liquid	23	30 p.c.
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof	21	1½c. p. lb.
Glucose syrup	21	1½c. "
Goat-hair, alpaca, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.	23	Free.
Gold bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots	27	"
" leaf	27	30 p.c.
" coins	27	Free.
" manufactures of	27	20 p.c.
Goldbeaters, brim moulds for	31	Free.
Goldbeaters' moulds	31	"
" skins	31	"
Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Government, books printed by any (*see* books, printed)	1	Free.
Governor-General, articles for the use of	31	"
Grain, damaged (*see* breadstuffs)	21	20 p.c.
" ground in United States and returned (*see* wheat)	21	Free.
Grafting, seedling stock for, viz. :—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees	30	"
Granite ware	26	35 p.c.
Grapes	21	2c. p. lb.
Grape sugar (*see* glucose)	21	1½c. "
" vines, costing ten cents and less	30	2c. each.
Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper	24	Free.
" manilla	24	"
" plaits, tuscan and straw	24	"
" pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	24	"
" other, for " "	24	"
Grasses, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured	24	"
Gravels	26	"
Grease (*see* foot grease)	23	"
" axle	23	1c. p. lb
" rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only	23	Free.
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in. diameter	26	82 p. ton.
Grip machines, wire for (*see* wire)	28	Free.
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures	23	"
Guavas	21	"
Gums, viz. :—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac ; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes ; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry	24	"

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Gum, British	24	1c. per lb.
Gums, sweetened	31	1½c. per lb. and 35 p. c.
Gumwood (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining	8	3c. per lb.
" cannon and musket, in kegs or barrels	8	4c. "
" canister, in pound and half-pound tins	8	15c. "
" giant (*see* giant powder)	8	5c. per lb., and 20 p. c.
" rifle and sporting, in kegs, half-kegs and quarter-kegs, and other similar packages	8	5c. per lb.
Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	23	Free.
Gutta percha, manufactures of	24	25 p. c.
" crude	24	Free.
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime)	26	"
" ground, not calcined	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
H		
Hair, braids, chains and cords	23	30 p. c.
" cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured	23	Free.
Hair-cloth of all kinds	23	30 p. c.
" curled	23	20 "
" mattresses	23	35 "
" oils (*see* perfumery)	22	30 "
Hammers, N.E.S.	9	35 "
" of iron or steel, weighing three pounds each or over.	9	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, N.E.S.	17	35 p. c.
Hand carts	10	30 "
" frame needles	9	30 "
Hangings, paper (*see* paper hangings)	24	
Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise	18	25 "
Handkerchiefs, boxes (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
Handles, India rubber, vulcanized, for knives and forks	24	10 "
" celluloid	32	10 "
Hardware, carriage	9	35 "
" house furnishings, not otherwise provided for	9	30 "
Harness and saddlery of every description	10	35 "
" and leather dressing	10	30 "
Harvesters (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 "
Hat boxes	31	30 "
Hats, fur	18	25 "
" Leghorn, unfinished	18	20 "
" N.E.S.	18	30 "
Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of customs duties	31	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
H		
Hatters' furs, not on the skin	23	Free.
" plush, of silk or cotton	31	"
Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds	9	$2 per doz., and 20 p. c.
" two and three-pronged, of all kinds	9	5c. each, & 25 p.c.
Head lights	13	30 p. c.
Hemlock bark	24	Free.
" leaf	24	"
" seed	24	"
Hemp, canvas (*see* canvas)	19	5 p. c.
" India (crude drug)	14	Free.
" undressed	24	"
" carpeting, and mats of	19	25 p. c.
Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between ·006 and ·008 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are mannufactured in Canada; Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered at the port of Montreal and at no other port; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting free entries of such materials	24	Free.
Hemp rags (*see* rags)	17	"
Henbane leaf	24	"
Herrings, pickled or salted	20	½c. per lb.
Hickory (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
" felloes of (*see* felloes)	24	"
" billets (*see* lumber)	24	"
" lumber, sawn for spokes (*see* lumber)	24	"
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled	23	"
Hinges and butts, N.E.S	28	35 p. c.
Hoes	9	5c. each, & 25 p.c.
Hogs, live	29	2c. per lb.
Honey, in the comb, or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof	20	3c. per lb.
Hoods, manilla	18	20 p. c.
Hoop iron (*see* iron and steel hoop iron)	28	
Hoop iron not exceeding ⅝ inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets	28	Free.
Hops	22	6c. per lb.
Hoofs	23	Free.
Horns	23	"
Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets	23	"
" manufactures, fancy (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.
" tips	23	Free.
Hosiery, cotton (*see* socks and stockings)	17	10c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
" woollen (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
H		
Horses, improvement of stock (*see* animals)	29	Free.
Horse clothing, shaped, N.O.P	15	30 p. c.
" " (*see* clothing, woollen)	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Horse-collar cloth (*see* woollen manufacture)	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Horse-powers (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Horse-shoes	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" nails	28	1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Hose and belting, duck for, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories	17	Free.
" rubber (*see* rubber belting)	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
House of Commons, articles for (*see* departments, articles for)	31	Free.
" furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair, and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material	13	35 p. c.
Household furniture of settlers (*see* settlers' effects)	13	Free.
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	10	15 p.c.
Hymn books	1	5 p. c.
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf	14	Free.
I		
Ice	31	Free.
" creepers (*see* steel, No. 12)	28	"
Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only	24	"
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (*see* pictorial illustrations)	1	"
Imitation precious stones (*see* precious stones)	31	10 p. c.
Implements, agricultural (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 p. c.
Indigo	14	Free.
" auxiliary, or zinc dust	14	"
" extract and paste of	14	"
Indian hemp (crude drug)	14	"
Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	14	"
Indian corn	21	7½c. p. bush.
" (*see* corn, Indian)	21	Free.
India rubber, viz. :— Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	24	25 p. c.
India rubber boots and shoes, with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber	24	35 "
India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing	24	10c. p. lb. 25 p.c.
" clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber	24	35 p. c.
India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p.c
India rubber, unmanufactured	24	Free.
" vulcanized handles, for knives and forks	24	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Ingots, steel (*see* steel ingots)	28	
Ink, writing	14	25 p. c.
" shoemakers	10	30 "
Iodine, crude	14	Free.
Instruments, dental	7	20 p. c.
" mathematical, N.E.S	7	25 "
" optical, N.E.S.	7	25 "
" photographic	7	25 "
" philosophical	7	25 "
" " (*see* philosophical instruments)	7	Free.
" surgical	7	20 p. c.
Insulators, lightning rod	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
" telegraph	26	" "
" all kinds, N.E.S	26	25 p. c.
Ipecacuanha root	24	Free.
Iris, orris root	24	"
Iron, and steel anchors	11	"
Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S	28	½c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard	28	12½ p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than ⅜ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges	28	"
Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free.
Iron and steel firearms	8	20 p. c.
" axles (*see* axles)	10	
" axles, parts of (*see* axles)	10	$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p.c.
" axle bars (*see* axles)	10	
" axle blanks (*see* axles)	10	
" attachments, binding	9	35 p. c.
" balances	9	"
" bands (*see* ingots)	28	
" bar iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S	28	$13 p. ton.
" steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not else-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel :—		
where provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound	28	30 p. c., but not less than $12 p. ton.
" except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall not be less than	28	$8 p. ton.
" when of greater value than 4 cents per pound	28	12½ p. c.
" provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said material	28	½c. p. lb.
Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.		
Iron and steel bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S	28	$6 per ton.
Beams (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
" sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for (*see* tubing)	28	"
Billets (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
Binding attachments	9	35 p. c.
Blanks, bolt or nut, less than ⅝ in. in diameter	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
" (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	12½ p. c.
Blooms, slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings	28	$9 p. ton.
Blooms (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
" (*see* ferro-manganese)	28	$2 p. ton.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker	28	$13 p. ton.
Boiler tubes, wrought	28	15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel:—		
Boilers (*see* locomotives)	9	
" ships' (*see* ships)	9	25 p. c.
Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
" N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c
" " N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators	28	Free.
Bridge plate (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	12½ p. c.
" and structural iron work	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide, and not less than ¼ in. in thickness	28	12½ p. c.
Caps for umbrellas (*see* ribs)	28	Free.
Car springs (*see* axles)	28	
Cast-iron pipe of every description	28	$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
" vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and casting of iron, N.E.S.	28	$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cast, scrap	28	$4 p. ton.
Castings, malleable iron and steel casting, N.E.S.	28	$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Chains, over $\frac{9}{16}$ in. in diameter	28	5 p. c.
Channels (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Combs, curry	9	35 "
Crow-bars	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purpose only	28	30 p. c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	9	25 "
Engines, fire	9	35 "
" locomotive (*see* locomotives)	9	
" portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture	9	35 "
Engines, ships (*see* ships)	9	25 "
" steam, other (*see* locomotives)	9	
Ends (*see* ferro-manganese)	28	$2 p. ton.
Fencing, barbed wire	28	1½c. p. lb.
" buckthorn	28	1½c. "
" strip	28	1½c. "
Ferrules (*see* ribs)	28	Free.
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.	28	$2 p. ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Files, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories	28	Free.
Files and rasps	9	35 p. c.
Fire-arms	8	20 "
Fish-plates, railway	28	$12 p. ton.
Flats (*see* iron and steel, bar iron)	28	
Forgings (*see* axles)	28	
Forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S	28	1½c. p. lb. unless less than 3 p.c.
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 4, 5 and 6-pronged, all kinds	9	$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
" 2 and 3 " "	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
Furniture, iron, finished or in parts	28	35 p. c.
Hammers, N.E.S.	9	35 "
" weighing 3 lbs. each or over	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Girders (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and tools of all kinds, N.E.S	9	35 p. c.
House furnishing hardware, N.E.S	9	30 "
Harvesters (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 "
Hay knives	9	$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
Hinges, T and strap, and hinge blanks, N.E.S	28	1c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
Horse-powers (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Hoop or band, or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	$13 p. ton.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	12½ p. c.
Hoop (*see* iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Hoop, not exceeding ¾ in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets	28	Free.
Implements, agricultural, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
Ingots, steel (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
Iron, other manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	28	30 p. c.
Iron, rolled (*see* iron and steel angles, also bar iron)	28	
Iron sand	26	20 "
Iron, scroll (*see* iron and steel hoop)	28	
Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing	14	Free.
Iron masts for ships, or parts of	11	"
Iron, sulphate of	14	"
Iron, same duty as steel (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
Joist (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Kentledge	28	$4 p. ton.
Knife blades, or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers	28	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Hay knives	9	$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S., thirty per cent *ad valorem;* provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than.	9	$2,000.
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough	28	Free.
Loops (*see* iron and steel slabs)	28	$9 p. ton.
Machinery, N.E.S. (*see* locomotives)	9	
" ships (*see* ships)	9	25 p. c.
Machines, agricultural (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 "
" folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments	9	10 "
" mowing (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 "
" portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture	9	35 "
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
" ruling	9	10 "
" sewing	9	$3 each, & 20 p. c.
" " settlers (*see* settlers' effects)	9	Free.
Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	28	30 p. c.
Masts for ships, or parts of	11	Free.
Mattocks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Metal from iron (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
Mills, portable, saw and planing (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker	28	$13 p. ton.
Nail-rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Nails, composition	28	20 "
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
" hob, N.E.S.	28	1½c. p. lb., but not les than 35 p. c.
" horse-shoe	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" sheathing	28	20 p. c.
" wire	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" wrought, galvanized or not	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand-frame needles and latch needles	9	30 p. c.
Notches for umbrellas (*see* ribs)	28	Free.
Nut blanks, less than ⅜ in. in diameter	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Nuts, wrought, N.E.S	28	1c. p. lb. and 5 p. c.
Paper cutters used in printing and book-binding establishments	9	10 p. c.
Picks	9	1c. p. lb., and 2 p. c.
Pig-iron	28	$4 p. ton.
Pipe, cast-iron, of every description	28	$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for	28	30 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ of an in. in thickness	28	12½ "
Plates, engraved	3	20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels (*see* ships)	28	Free.
Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 cents a pound	28	12½ p. c.
Ploughs, sulky and walking	9	35 "
Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps	28	35 "
Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks	28	Free.
Rasps	9	35 p. c.
Reapers (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 "
Ribs, umbrella (*see* ribs)	28	Free.
Rings "	28	"
Rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nuts or bolt blanks, less than ⅝ of an in. in diameter	28	1½c. p. lb. & p. c.
Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and p. c.
Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Rods (*see* iron and steel, bar iron)	28	$13 p. ton.
Rods, rolled, of steel, under ½ in. in diameter or under ½ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories	28	Free.
Rods, rolled round wire, under ½ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories	28	"
Rolled iron for bedsteads (*see* tubing)	28	"
Rope wire, not otherwise provided for	28	25 p. c.
Runners, for umbrellas (*see* ribs)	28	20 "
Saws and straw-cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Scales	9	35 p. c.
Scrap iron, cast	28	$1 p. ton.
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture	28	$2 "
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada	28	Free.
Screws—commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in length	28	6c. p. lb.
One inch and less than two inches	28	8c. p. lb.
Less than one inch	28	11c. "
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for	28	35c. "
Scroll (*see* iron and steel, hoop iron)	28	
Scythes	9	$2.40 p. doz.
Sections, special (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Separators (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Shapes, structural (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S.	28	$13 p. ton.
Structural iron work	28	1¼c. p.lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. in thickness	28	12½ p. c.
Sheets (*see* iron and steel, ingots)	28	
" (" boiler)	28	
" for iron or composite ships or vessels (*see* ships).	28	Free.
" steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than $75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.	28	"
Steel valued at 2½c. p. lb., and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates	28	"
Shoes, horse	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
" mule	28	1½ " "
" ox	28	1½ " "
Shovels	9	$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same	28	$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Skates	9	20c. p. pr., & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron (*see* iron and steel, boiler)	28	$13 p. ton.
Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings	28	$9 p. ton.
Slabs of (*see* iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Sledges	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Spades, spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same	9	$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Spiegel (*see* ferro-manganese)	28	$2 p. ton.
Spikes, composition	28	20 p. c.
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, N.E.S.	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Springs (*see* axles)	28	
" clock	28	10 p. c.
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories	28	Free.
Squares (*see* iron and steel, bar iron)	28	$13 p. ton.
Steel bowls for cream separators	28	Free.
Steel, for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories	28	"
Steel needles, viz. : cylinder, hand frame and latch	9	30 p. c.
Steel, parasol (*see* ribs)	28	20 "
Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	$6 p. ton.
Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks	28	Free.
Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured	28	"
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories	28	"
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates	28	"
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for	28	30 p. c.
Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories	28	Free.
Steel, what shall be classed as (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
Stove plates	28	$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strips (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :—" I the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn		

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid "	28	Free.
Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S	28	½c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Swedish, rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Threshers (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 "
Tires, for locomotive and car wheels, when in the rough	28	Free.
Tools, all kinds, N.E.S	9	35 p. c.
Track tools	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tubes, boiler, of wrought iron or steel	28	15 p. c.
" not welded, nor more than ½ in. in diameter	28	15 "
Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and 1¼ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council	28	20 p. c.
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter	28	15 "
Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes	28	⅕c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under 1½ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1½ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over 1½ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada	28	Free.
Vessels, cast	28	$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Wedges	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material	28	35 p. c.
Wire of all kinds, N.E.S	28	25 "
Wire, flat (*see* iron and steel, steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Wire rigging, for ships and vessels (*see* ships)	11	"
Wire rope, not otherwise provided for	28	25 p. c.
Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories	28	Free.
Wire rods, rolled round, under ½ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories	28	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Wrought iron or steel sheet, or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or shipyards, and fit only for rerolling and to be used for such purpose only	28	30 p. c.
Isinglass or tampico	24	Free.
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	"
" black	14	10 p. c.
" manufactures, fancy (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
" nuts, unmanufactured	24	Free.
" vaccine points	31	"
" veneers, sawn only	24	"
J		
Jalap root	24	Free.
Jams, N.E.S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Japans, japan driers and liquid driers, N.E.S	24	20c. p. gall., and 25 p. c.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
" ware	28	"
Jars, glass	26	5c. p. doz. and 30 p. c.
Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories	17	25 p. c.
Jeans, Kentucky (*see* bed-tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Jellies	21	5c. p. lb.
Jewellery, and manufactures of gold and silver	27	20 p. c.
Jewel cases	31	10c. each & 30 p.c
Joists (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	
Jugs, earthenware (*see* earthenware)	26	3c. p. gall.
Juices, fruit, N.O.P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened	22	10c. "
Junk, old	24	Free.
Jute	24	"
" butts	24	"
" carpeting	19	25 p. c.
" canvas, not less than fifty-eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories.	19	Free.
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than forty in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories	19	"
Jute matting and mats	19	25 p. c.
" manufactures of, N.E.S	19	20 "
" rags	19	Free.
" yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories	19	"
Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers	14	"
Kaurie, gum	24	"
Kelp	24	"
Kentledge, iron	28	$4 p. ton.
Kentucky jeans (*see* bed ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., a 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
K		
Kerosene oil (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" fixtures or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 "
" (*see* glove leather)	23	10 "
Kloman process, iron made by (*see* iron and steel angles)	28	12½ "
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers	28	10 p. c.
Knitted goods, woollen (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Knitting yarn (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
" under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	15	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under $3.50 per doz.	9	50c. p. doz., and 20 p. c.
" hay	9	$2 p. doz., and 20 p. c.
Kryolite, mineral	26	Free.
L		
Label for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell	14	Free.
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials	18	30 p. c.
Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material	18	30 "
Lacquers, spirit	24	$1 p. gall.
" N.E.S.	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
Lamp black	14	10 p. c.
Lamps, glass	13	30 "
Lamp-wicks	17	30 "
Lanterns, magic and slides therefor	5	25 "
Lapping (*see* blanketing)	31	Free.
Lard oil	25	20 p. c.
Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty	20	2c. p. lb.
Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty	20	3c. "
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry	31	Free.
Latch needles	9	30 p. c.
Lawn and ornamental trees	30	20 "
Lava, unmanufactured	26	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Lavender water (*see* spirits, *e*)	22	$2 p. gall.
Lawns, cotton (*see* cotton fabrics, uncoloured)	17	25 p.c.
Lawn tennis nets	17	35 "
Lead, acetate of, not ground	14	5 "
" nitrate of "	14	5 "
" bars, block and sheets	28	60c. p. 100 lbs.
" old, scrap and pig	28	40c. "
" pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise	31	30 p.c.
" pipe	28	1½c. p. lb.
" and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified	28	30 p.c.
" shot	8	1½c. p. lb.
" red and white, dry	14	5 p.c.
Leaf, gold and silver	27	30 p.c.
Leather belting, N.E.S.	23	25 "
" " tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 "
" " if dressed, waxed or glazed	23	20 "
" board	24	3c. p. lb.
" Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of	23	25 p.c.
" dressed and waxed or glazed	23	20 "
" glove (*see* glove leathers)	23	10 "
" japanned, patent or enamelled	23	25 "
" sole, tanned, but rough or undressed	23	10 "
" sole	23	½c. p. lb., & 1 p.c.
" upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 p.c.
" upper, dressed, waxed or glazed	23	20 "
" all manufactures of, N.E.S.	23	25 "
" all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified	23	20 "
Leatheroid	21	3c. p. lb.
Leaves, belladonna	14	Free.
" buchu	14	"
" hemlock	14	"
" henbane	14	"
" palm, unmanufactured	14	"
" senna	14	"
Leghorn hats, unfinished	18	20 p.c.
Leeches	29	Free.
Lemons (*see* oranges)	21	
Lemon rinds, in brine	21	"
" wine (*see* wines)	22	25c. p. I.G., & 3c. p. I. G. each deg. fr 26 up to 4 30 p.c.
Lenos, cotton (*see* cotton fabrics)	17	25 p.c.
Lichens, prepared and not prepared	24	Free.
Lightning rod insulators	26	5c. p. doz., & p.c.
Lignite, products of (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I.G.
Lignum-vitæ (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Lime, chloride of	14	"
" sulphate of	14	"

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits	22	60c. p. gall.
And when containing more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits	22	$2 p. gall.
Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided	22	40c. p. gall.
Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, non-alcoholic, and not sweetened	22	10c. p. gall.
Lime juice, crude only		Free.
Linen rags	17	"
Lines for fishing (*see* fish hooks)	9	"
Linings, chimney or vents	12	35 p.c.
Liniments (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	50 "
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled	25	1½c. p. lb.
Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (*see* spirits, c.)	22	$2.12½ p. gall.
Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing	14	Free.
Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing	14	"
Liquorice root, not ground	24	"
" paste	14	2c. p. lb.
" in rolls or sticks	14	3c. "
Literary societies, articles for (*see* pictorial illustrations)	31	Free.
Litharge	26	"
Lithographic presses	9	10 p.c.
" stones, not engraved	26	20 "
Literary papers (*see* newspapers)	1	Free.
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared	24	"
Locks, N.E.S.	9	35 p.c.
" steel rods for (*see* iron and steel rods)	28	Free.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified	9	30 p.c.
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive, which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than	9	$2,000 each.
Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs	10	Free.
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough	28	"
Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food	21	"
Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for	24	"
Logs found to measure inside the bark eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute, should Council concur therein.		
Logwood, extract of	14	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Loops, iron (*see* iron and steel slabs)	28	$9 p. ton.
Composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S	9	30 p.c.
Lotions (*see* spirits, *d.*)	14	$2.12½ p. gal. & 30 p.c.
Lozenges, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 p.c.
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per Imperial gallon	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Lubricating oils, all other	25	25 p.c.
Lumber and timber, N.E.S	24	20 "
Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum-vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when especially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished	24	Free.
M		
Macaroni	21	2c. p. lb.
Mace	22	25 p.c.
Machine card clothing	32	25 "
Machines, folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments	9	10 "
Machines, mowing	9	35 "
" portable, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture	9	35 "
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
" ruling	9	10 "
" sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines	9	$3 each and 2 p.c.
" sewing, settlers' (*see* settlers' effects)	9	Free.
Machinery, mining, imported prior to the 16th May, 1896, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada	9	"
Machinery, other (*see* locomotives)	9	30 p.c.
" ships (*see* ships)	9	25 "
Mackerel	20	1c. p. lb.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	24	Free.
Magazines (*see* newspapers)	1	"
Magic lanterns and slides therefor	5	25 p.c.
Mahogany (*see* lumber)	24	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
ble iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S.	28	$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c.
upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations	21	15c. p. bush.
extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes	14	25 p.c.
nese, oxide of	14	Free.
es	21	"
ld seeds	24	"
a grass	24	"
hoods	18	20 p.c.
es, animal	23	Free.
e, vegetable	24	"
cripts	1	"
geographical, topographical and astronomical charts and bes, N.E.S.	1	20 p.c.
in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two les only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic t or over	26	10 "
in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two les only, and not specially shapen, containing less than cubic feet	26	15 "
slabs sawn on not more than two sides	26	15 "
blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides	26	25 "
, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S.	26	35 "
es or copper shells of the same	28	2c. p. sq. inch.
iron, for ships, or parts of	11	Free.
gum	24	"
hemp	19	25 p.c.
jute	19	25 "
India-rubber	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
Smyrna	15	30 p.c.
g, hemp	19	25 "
jute	19	25 "
India rubber	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
ks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
sses, hair and spring, and other	13	35 p.c.
buckwheat (*see* wheat)	21	½c. p lb.
corn (*see* wheat)	21	40c. p. brl.
at "	21	½c. p. lb.
ocust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food	24	Free.
il cake, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal and palm t cake and meal	24	"
damaged (*see* breadstuffs)	21	20 p.c.
fresh or salted, N.E.S.	20	3c. p. lb.
dried or smoked, and meats preserved in any other way an by being salted or pickled, N.E.S.; if imported in s the weight to include the weight of the tin	20	3c. "
labels for (*see* labels)	1	15c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
, collections of	31	Free.
nes proprietary (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
Medicinal preparations, other (*see* spirits, *d*)	14	$2.12½ p. gal. 1 p. c.
Meerschaum, crude or raw	26	Free.
Melado, imported direct (*see* sugar)	21	
Melado, imported, not direct (*see* sugar)	21	
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs		"
Mescal (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ p. l.
Metal, babbit	28	10 p. c.
" britannia, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 "
" " in pigs and bars	28	Free.
" composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases	28	10 p. c.
" leaf, Dutch or schlag	28	30 "
" pins, manufactured from the wire of any metal	28	30 "
" plates, engraved	3	20 "
" type	28	10 "
" tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories	28	Free.
" yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheating	28	"
Meters, gas	9	35 p. c.
Mexican fibre	24	Free.
Microscopes	6	25 p. c.
Mill-board, not straw-board	24	10 "
Mills, planing (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 "
" saw (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 "
Milk food, and other similar preparations	14	30 "
" condensed, not sweetened	20	35 "
" " sweetened	20	1½c. p. lb., and p. c.
Mills for engraving (*see* blanketing)	31	Free.
Mining machinery, imported prior to the 16th May, 1896, which is at the time of time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada	9	"
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs	22	"
Mineralogical specimens	26	"
Mitts, all kinds	18	35 p. c.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use	31	Free.
Models, casts as, for use of schools of design	31	"
Mohair cloth (*see* lastings)	31	"
Molasses, concentrated (*see* sugar cane)	21	
All molasses, n.o.p., all syrups, n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transhipment, from the country of growth and production :		
(*a*) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, and not over fifty-six degrees	21	1½ c. p.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
Molasses :—		
(b) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of and in addition thereto for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees..	21	1½c. p. gall. & 1 c. p. deg. additional.
(c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases when not so imported direct without transhipment of	21	2½c. p. gall. additional.
The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty—		
Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar," testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use, and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose	24	Free.
Morocco leather, skins for, tanned but not further manufactured	23	15 p. c.
Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only	24	Free.
Moulds, brim, for goldbeaters	31	"
Mouldings of wood, plain	4	25 p. c.
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain	4	30 "
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for	9	35 p. c.
Mucilage	14	30 "
Muffs, fur	18	25 "
Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	24	Free.
Muriate of potash, crude	14	"
Music, printed, bound or in sheets	1	10c. p. lb.
Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for	2	25 p. c.
" " for bands (*see* departments, articles for)...	2	Free.
" " settlers (*see* settlers' effects)	2	"
Musk, in pods or in grains	24	"
Muskets	8	20 p. c.
Muslin apron checks, uncoloured	17	25 "
Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and cambric, uncoloured..	17	25 "
Mustard, cake	22	20 "
" ground	22	25

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
N		
Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker	28	$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under ½ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Nails, brass and copper	28	35 "
" composition	28	20 "
" cut, of iron or steel	28	1c. p. lb.
" horse-shoe	28	1½c. p. lb., but no less than 35 p.c
" hob	28	1½c. p. lb., but no less than 35 p.c
" wire	28	1½c. p. lb., but no less than 35 p.c
" sheathing	28	20 p. c.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not	28	1½c. p. lb., but no less than 35 p.c
Naphtha (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" wood (*see* spirits, c)	22	$2.12½ p. I. G.
Navy, articles for (*see* departments, articles for)	31	Free.
Neatsfoot oil	25	20 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder, hand frame and latch	9	30 "
Nets, lace	18	30 "
" lawn tennis	17	35 "
Nettings of cotton	17	30 "
Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves	17	10 "
" mosquito, uncoloured	17	25 "
" silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves	16	15 "
" woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves	15	25 "
Nets for fisheries (*see* fish-hooks)	9	Free.
Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound	1	"
Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in Canada	1	25 p. c.
Nickel	26	Free.
" anodes	28	10 p. c
" silver, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 "
" silver, in sheets	28	Free.
Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre	14	"
Nitre, spirits of (*see* spirits, *f*)	14	$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
Nitro-glycerine	8	10c. p. lb., & p. c.
Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories	23	Free.
Non-enumerated articles (*see* articles not enumerated)	32	"
Notches for umbrellas (*see* ribs)	28	20 p. c.
Nut galls	14	Free.
Nutmegs	22	25 p. c.
Nuts, all kinds, N.E.S.	21	3c. p. lb.
" iron or steel, wrought	28	1c. p. lb., & p. c.
Nux vomica beans, crude only	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Oak (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
" bark	24	"
" and of oak bark, extract of, for tanning	14	"
Oakum	24	"
Oats	21	10c. p. bush.
Oatmeal	21	½ c. p. lb.
Ochres and ochrey earths, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw	14	30 p. c.
Odours, preserved (*see* pomades)	31	15 "
Offal, fish, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories	23	Free.
Office furniture, finished or in parts	13	35 p. c.
Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use	25	10 "
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, N.E.S	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Oils, cocoanut, in its natural state	25	Free.
" cod liver, medicated	25	20 p. c.
" essential, for manufacturing purposes	14	20 "
" fish	25	20 "
" finish, N.E.S	14	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
" flax seed, raw or boiled	25	1½c. p. lb.
" fusil (*see* spirits, *b*)	14	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" hair (*see* perfumery)	22	30 p. c.
" illuminating, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gall	25	25 "
" lard	25	20 "
" linseed, raw or boiled	25	1½c. p. lb.
" lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per I. G	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" lubricating, all other	25	25 p. c.
" medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	30 "
" neatsfoot	25	20 "
" olive	25	20 "
" palm, in its natural state	25	Free.
" potato (*see* spirits, *b*)	14	$2.12½ p. I. G.
" of roses	14	Free.
" salad	25	20 p. c.
" spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for	14	20 "
" sesame seed	25	20 "
" sperm	25	20 "
" whale	25	20 "
Oil cake	24	Free.
" meal	24	"
Oilcloth, floor	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. c.
Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Ointments (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Oleographs (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6 c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories	14	Free.
Opium (crude)—the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering	14	$1 p. lb.
" prepared for smoking	14	$5 p. lb.
Optical instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p.c.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet	21	25c. p. box.
Oranges and lemons, in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet	21	13c. p. ½-box.
Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity	21	10c. p. cub. ft.
Oranges and lemons, in bulk	21	$1.60 p. 1,000.
Oranges and lemons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel	21	55c. p. brl.
Orange rinds, in brine	21	Free.
Orange, mineral	14	5 p. c.
" wine (*see* wines)	22	25c. p. I.G., and 3c. p. I.G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.
Orchids	30	Free.
Organs, cabinet, viz. :—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds	2	$10 each.
Organs having over two and not over four sets of reeds	2	$15 "
Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds	2	$20 "
Organs having over six sets of reeds	2	$30 "
And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof		15 p.c.
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs	2	25 p.c.
Organzine (*see* silk in the gum)	16	15 "
Ores of metals of all kinds	26	Free.
Ornaments, alabastar, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition	31	35 p.c.
Orris root	24	Free.
Osiers	24	"
Ostrich feathers, undressed	18	15 p.c.
" dressed	18	35 "
Ottar or attar of roses	14	Free.
Overcoating (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Oysters, shelled, in bulk	20	10c. p. gall.
" canned, in cans not over 1 pint, including the cans	20	3c. p. can.
" in cans, over 1 pint and not over 1 qt., including the cans	20	5c. "
" in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5c. for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans	20	5c. p. qt.
" in the shell	20	25 p.c.
" seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters	20	Free.
Oxalic acid	14	"
Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw	14	30 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for	31	25 p.c.
Packing rubber	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
Paddy, rice (*see* rice)	21	17½ p.c.
Pads, stair	17	25 "
Pails	24	25 "
Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Comptroller of Customs	3	Free.
Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists	3	"
Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans	3	20 p.c.
" what shall be prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)	..	
Paints, fire-proof	14	30 "
Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S	14	30 "
Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	5c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers	14	81 p. I.G.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured	24	Free.
Palm nut cake	24	"
" meal	24	"
Pamphlets, advertising (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
" illustrated (*see* stereotypes)	1	2c. p. sq. in.
Pans, platinum (*see* platinum wire)	28	Free.
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton (*see* bed-ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
Paper, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' use	24	25 p.c.
Paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments	9	10 "
Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz.:—		
a. Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper	24	2c. p. roll.
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not handmade	24	3c. "
c. Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes	24	6c. "
d. Embossed bronzes	24	8c. "
e. Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide	24	6c. "
f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide	24	14c. "
g. Embossed borders	24	15c. "
h. All other paper hangings or wall paper	24	35 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Paper, hemp (*see* hemp paper)	24	Free.
Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S.	24	25 p.c.
Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books	1	35 "
Paper, tarred	24	½c. p. lb.
Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	24	20 p.c.
Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.	24	25 "
Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery	9	30 "
Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not	24	35 "
Paper, waste	24	Free.
Papeteries	1	35 p.c.
Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, N.E.S.	23	3c. p. lb.
Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S.	24	20 p.c.
Parasols, of all kinds and materials	18	35 "
Parasols, materials for (*see* ribs)	28	20 "
Paris green, dry	14	10 "
Pastes, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Paste, toilet (*see* perfumery)	22	30 "
Patent leather	23	25 "
Patent medicines (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	
Patent medicines (*see* spirits, *d*)	14	$2.12½ p. gall. and 30 p.c.
Peach trees	30	3c. each.
Peach trees, seedling stock for grafting	30	Free.
Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	1c. p. lb.
Pear trees	30	3c. each.
Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting	30	Free.
Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs. weight	24	"
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured	27	"
Pease	21	10c. p. bush.
Peel, candied	21	1½c. p. lb. and 3 p.c.
Pelts, raw	23	Free.
Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise	31	30 p.c.
Perfume cases (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.:—hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin	22	30 "
Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne, and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each	22	50 "
When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each	22	$2.12½ p. I.G. and 40 p.c.
Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c
Periodicals, N.E.S. (*see* books, printed)	1	15 p.c.
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear	14	Free.
Petroleum (*see* oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Petroleum, preparations of (*see* vaseline)	14	
Pheasants	29	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Phials, glass, of 8 oz. capacity or over	26	5c. p. doz. and 30 p.c.
Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz.	26	30 p.c.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies	6	Free.
Philosophical instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p.c.
Phosphorus	14	Free.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire	28	10 p.c.
Photographs (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p.c.
Photographic instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p.c.
Photographs, what shall be prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)		
Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves	2	$25 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, square, all others	2	$30 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, upright	2	$30 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlour grand pianofortes.	2	$50 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, parts of	2	25 p.c.
Picks	9	1c. p. lb. and 25 p.c.
Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint, shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart	22	40c. p. I.G.
Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,—the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel	22	40c. "
Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or in vinegar and mustard	22	35c. "
Pickles, in brine or salt	22	25c. "
Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies	3	Free.
Pictures (*see* advertising pamphlets)	6	6c. p. lb. and 20 p.c.
Picture frames, as furniture	4	35 p.c.
Pig iron	28	$4 p. ton.
Piling, logs for (*see* logs)	24	Free.
Pills (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 p.c.
Pillows	13	35 "
Pine apples	21	Free.
Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	28	30 p.c.
Pipe-clay, unmanufactured	26	Free.
Pipes, cast iron, of every description	28	$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p.c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Pipes, platinum (*see* platinum wire)	28	Free.
Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed	12	35 p.c.
Piques, cotton, uncoloured	17	25 "
Pitch pine (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Pitch, Burgundy	24	"
" coal	24	10 p.c.
Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each	24	Free.
Pitcher spout pumps, iron	28	35 p.c.
Plaids, cotton (*see* bed-tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan	24	Free.
Planks, sawn, not shaped (*see* lumber)	24	"
Plans, building	1	20 p.c.
Plantains	21	Free.
Plants, viz. :—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.	30	20 p.c.
Plants, viz. :—Fruit plants, N.E.S.	30	20 "
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
" " calcined or manufactured	26	15c. "
" " " in brls. of not over 300 lbs.	26	45c. p. brl.
Plasters, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 p.c.
Plated ware and all other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part	27	30 "
Plates, Canada (*see* iron and steel sheets)	28	12½ "
" engraved, on wood, and on steel or other metal	3	20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
" photographic, dry	26	9c. p. sq. ft.
Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid	28	Free.
Platinum condensers (*see* platinum wire)	28	"
" pans "	28	"
" pipe "	28	"
" tubing "	28	"
Playing cards	1	6c. p. pack.
Ploughs, sulky and walking	9	35 p.c.
Plumbago	28	15 "
" all manufactures, N.E.S.	28	30 "
Plums	21	30c. p. bush.
Plum trees, all kinds	30	3c. each.
" seedling stock, for grafting	30	Free.
Plush, hatters, of silk or cotton	31	"
" cotton	17	20 p.c.
Pocket-books	23	35 "
Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each	31	15 "
Pomatums (*see* perfumery)	22	30 "
Pomegranates	21	Free.
Pop-corn	21	35 p.c.
Porcelain ware	26	30 "
" shades, imitation	26	20 "

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Porter, in bottles (*see* ale)	22	18c. p. I.G.
" casks "	22	10c. "
Portland cement (*see* cement)	12	
Posters (*see* labels)	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
Potashes	24	Free.
Potash, crude	10	"
" bichromate of	10	"
" German mineral	10	"
" " salts for fertilizers	10	"
" muriate of	10	"
" red prussiate of	14	10 p.c.
Potato spirit or oil (*see* spirits, *b*)	22	$2.12½c. per I.G.
Potatoes	21	15c. p. bush.
" sweet	21	25 p.c.
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs or ¼ kegs and other similar packages	8	5c. p. lb.
" cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels	8	4c. "
" canister, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins	8	15c. "
" blasting and mining	8	3c. "
Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	8	5c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Powders, tooth and other (*see* perfumery)	22	30 p.c.
Powders, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Powders, soap, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	23	3c. p. lb.
Powders, baking (*see* yeast cakes)	14	
Poultry and game of all kinds	20	20 p.c.
Prayer books	1	5 "
Precious stones, N.E.S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof	31	10 "
Precious stones, in the rough	27	Free.
Precipitate of copper, crude	14	"
Presses, lithographic	9	10 p.c.
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
Preserves, N.E.S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Price-lists (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Primers (*see* hemp paper)	24	Free.
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)		
Prints	3	20 p.c.
Prints, what shall be prohibited (*see* prohibited articles)		
Prizes won in competition	31	Free.
Prohibited articles:—The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of $200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.: Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada; coin, base or counterfeit.		
Proprietary medicines, to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes,		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids	14	50 p.c.
Proprietary medicines, all other	14	25 "
" " containing spirits (*see* spirits, *d*)	22	$2.12½ p. I.G., & 30 p.c.
Prunella for boots and shoes	17	10 p.c.
Prunes, dried	21	1c. p. lb.
Psalm books	1	5 p.c.
Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper	24	Free.
Pumice or pumice stone, ground or unground	26	"
Pumps, iron	28	35 p.c.
Purses	23	35 "
Pulque (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ p. I.G.
Putty	14	25 p.c.
" dry, for polishing granite	26	20 "
Pyroligneous acid (*see* acid, acetic)	14	
Q		
Quails	29	Free.
Quartz, crystallized	26	"
Quicksilver	14	"
Quills	32	20 p.c.
" in their natural state, or unplumed	32	Free.
Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	17	35 p.c.
Quinces	21	30c. p. bush.
Quince trees of all kinds	30	2½c. each.
Quinine, sulphate of, in powder	14	Free.
R		
Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste, or clippings, or waste of any kind, except mineral waste	31	Free.
Rakes, garden	9	5c. each, & 25 p.
Rails, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S	28	$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S	28	$6 "
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks	28	Free.
Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S	28	$6 p. ton.
Railway cars	10	30 p.c.
" (*see* locomotives)	10	Free.
Raisins	21	1c. p. lb. & 10 p
Rasps	9	35 p.c.
Raspberries, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
R		
Raspberries, wine of (*see* wines)	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p.c.
Rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	24	25 p.c.
" and reeds in their natural state	24	Free.
Raw hide centres (*see* square reeds)	31	"
Reapers (*see* mowing machines)	9	35 p.c.
Red cedar (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Red lead, dry	14	5 p.c.
Red prussiate of potash	14	10 p.c.
Redwood (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Reeds, square, and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories	31	"
Reeds, in their natural state	24	"
" for organs	2	25 p.c.
Rennet, raw or prepared	23	Free.
Resin, in packages of not less than 100 lbs	24	"
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid	28	"
Rhubarb root	24	"
Ribbons of all kinds and materials	18	30 p.c.
Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only	31	Free.
Rice	21	1½c. p. lb.
" flour	21	2c. "
" uncleaned, unhulled or paddy	21	17½ p.c.
Rifles	8	20 "
Rigging, wire, for ships and vessels	11	Free.
Rinds, citron, in brine	21	"
" lemon "	21	"
" orange "	21	"
Rings for umbrellas (*see* ribs of brass)	28	20 p.c.
Rivets, iron or steel, less than ⅜ in. in diameter	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p.c.
" " N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p.c.
Rockingham ware (*see* earthenware)	26	35 p.c.
Rods, iron or steel (*see* iron and steel ingots)	28	
" Swedish rolled iron nail, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 p.c.
" rolled round wire (*see* brass)	28	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
R		
Rods, rolled, steel, under ½ inch in diameter or under ½ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories	28	Free.
Rollers, copper (*see* copper rollers)	28	"
Roman cement (*see* cement)	12	"
Roses, ottar or attar of	14	"
Rosewood (*see* lumber)	24	"
Roots, medicinal, viz.: aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian	24	"
Roots:—		
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	24	"
Gentian	24	"
Ginseng	24	"
Iris, orris root	24	"
Jalap	24	"
Liquorice, not ground	24	"
Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders	24	10 p.c.
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber	24	5c. p. lb., and 1 p.c.
Rubber fillets (*see* fillets of cotton)	17	Free.
Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured	24	"
Rubber, recovered	24	"
" substitute	24	"
" thread, elastic (*see* elastic rubber)	24	"
Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. (*see* carpets)	15	25 p.c.
Rugs, Smyrna	15	30 "
" travelling, of all kinds and materials, except silk	31	25 "
Ruling machines	9	10 "
Rum (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½ p. I.G.
Rum shrub (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	$2.12½ "
Runners for umbrellas (*see* ribs of brass)	28	Free.
Rye	21	10c. p. bush.
" flour	21	50c. p. brl.
S		
Sad irons	28	816 p. ton, but no less than 30 p.c.
Saddlery and harness of every description	10	35 p.c.
Safflower	24	Free.
" extract of	14	"
Saffron	24	"
" extract of	14	"
" cake	14	"
Safes, iron	28	35 p.c.
" doors for	28	35 "
Sago flour	21	2c. p. lb.
Sails for boats and ships	19	25 p.c.
Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 "
Salad oil	25	20 "
Sal ammoniac	14	Free.
Sal soda	14	"
Salmon packed	20	1c. p. lb.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Salt cake (*see* soda, sulphite of)	14	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for.	22	"
Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty)	22	5c. p. 100 lbs.
Salt, fine, in bulk	22	5c. "
Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty)	22	7½c. "
Salts, antimony, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Salts, German potash, for fertilizers	14	"
Saltpetre	14	20 p.c.
Salve, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Sand	26	Free.
Sandal-wood (*see* lumber)	24	"
Sandaric (*see* gums)	24	"
Sand-paper	9	30 p.c.
Sandstone (*see* stone)	26	$1 p. ton of 13 cubic feet.
Sapolio and other like articles (*see* soap powders)	23	3c. p. lb.
Sardines, in oil (*see* anchovies)	20	
Sardines, other (*see* anchovies)	20	30 p.c.
Sarsaparilla root	24	Free.
Satchels	23	35 p.c.
Satinwood (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Satinette articles (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p.c.
Sauces and catsups in bottle, and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart	22	40c. p. gal., & 20 p.c.
Sauces and catsups, in bulk	22	30c. p. gal., & 20 p.c.
Sausage casings, not cleaned	23	Free.
Sausage skins, not cleaned	23	"
Saw-mills, portable (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p.c.
Scales	9	35 "
Scientific societies, articles for (*see* philosophical instruments)	31	Free.
Scientific societies, books printed by (*see* books, printed)	1	"
Schiedam schnapps (*see* spirits, *c.*)	22	$2.12½ p. I.G.
Schools, articles for (*see* philosophical instruments)	31	Free.
Schools, articles (*see* typewriters)	31	"
Scrap-iron, cast	22	$4 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, wrought, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture	28	$2 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for	28	35 p.c.
" commonly called "wood screws" 2 in. or over in length	28	6c. p. lb.
" " " 1 in. and less than 2 in.	28	8c. "
" " " less than 1 in	28	11c. "
Scrims and window scrims (*see* cotton fabrics)	17	25 p.c.
Scythes	9	$2.40 p. doz.
Sea grass	24	Free.
Seaweed, N.E.S	24	"
" crude or in its natural state or cleaned only	24	"
Sections, special (*see* angles)	28	
Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz. :—Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek	24	Free.
Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural or other purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels	24	10 p.c.
When put up in small papers or parcels	24	25 "
Seeds, beet	24	Free.
" carrot	24	"
" flax	24	10c. p. bush.
" mangold	24	Free.
" mustard	24	"
" turnip	24	"
Seedling, stock for grafting, viz. :—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees	30	"
Seines for fisheries (*see* fish-hooks)	9	"
Senate, articles for (*see* departments, articles for)	31	"
Senegal, gum (*see* gums)	24	"
Senna, in leaves	24	"
Separators (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p.c.
" cream, steel bowls for	28	Free.
Sesame seed oil	25	20 p.c.
Settlers' effects, viz. :—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council	31	Free.
Sewer pipes, glazed	12	35 p.c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines	9	$3 each, & 20 p.c.
Sewing machines, settlers (*see* settlers' effects)	9	Free.
Shades, gas light	13	30 p.c.
Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved	26	20 "
Shades, lamp	13	30 "
Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.	30	20 "
Shaddocks	21	Free.
Shale, products of (*see* oils)	25	
Shapes, structural (*see* iron and steel)	28	
Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk	18	25 p.c.
Sheep, improvement of stock (*see* animals)	29	Free.
Sheep, living	29	30 p.c.
Sheep skins (*see* belting leather)	23	
Sheetings, cotton (*see* cottons, gray)	17	1 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
" " (*see* iron and steel)	28	
Shellac (*see* gums)	24	"
" white, for manufacturing purposes	24	"
Shells, manufactured, fancy (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p.c.
" unmanufactured, tortoise and other	23	Free.
Shingles	24	20 p.c.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery	11	10 "
On boilers, steam engines and other machinery	9	25 "
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free.
Shirtings, cotton (*see* bed-ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Shirts, cotton or linen	17	$1 p. doz., & 30 p.c.
" woollen (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p.c.
Shoe blacking	10	30 p.c.
Shoe shanks (*see* steel, No. 20)	28	Free.
Shoes, India-rubber (*see* India-rubber)	24	
Shoes, N.E.S.	18	25 p.c.
" horse, mule and ox	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Shot, shells, &c., articles for (*see* hemp paper)	31	Free.
Show cases	24	$2 each, and 35 p.c.
Show cards, pictorial (*see* advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Shovels	9	$1 p. doz., and 25 p.c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Shrubs, N.E.S.	30	20 p.c.
Side-lights	13	30 "
Siennas (*see* oxides)	14	30 "
Silex or crystallized quartz	26	Free.
Silk cocoons (*see* silk, raw)	23	"
" fancy (*see* boxes, fancy)	16	35 p.c.
" in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured	16	15 "
" manufactures, N.E.S. (*see* silk velvets)	16	30 "
" oiled (*see* oil cloths)	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
" plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves	16	15 p.c.
" raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste	23	Free.
" sewing	16	25 p.c.
" twist	16	25 "
" velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N.E.S., except church vestments	16	30 "
" waste (*see* silk, raw)	23	Free.
Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe	27	"
" coin, except United States silver coin	27	"
" German and nickel manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p.c.
" leaf	27	30 "
" manufactures of (*see* jewellery)	27	30 "
" German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets	28	Free.
Sizing, cream	14	1c. p. lb.
" enamel	14	1c. "
Skates	9	20c. p. pr. & 30
Skelp iron (*see* iron and steel, boiler iron)	9	$13 p. ton.
Skins, dried	23	Free.
" fish, and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories	23	"
" pickled	23	"
" salted	23	"
" undressed	23	"
" tanned, N.E.S.	23	20 p.c.
Slabs, iron or steel (*see* iron and steel)	28	
Slates, school and writing slates	26	1c. each & 20
" roofing slate, black or blue	12	80c. p. squar
" pencils	12	25 p.c.
" of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S.	12	1c. p. sq. ft. & 1
" mantels	12	30 p.c.
Sledges	9	1c. p. lb. & 2
Sleighs	10	30 p.c.
Smyrna carpets	15	30 "
Snuff	22	35c. p. lb. & 12
Soap, harness	23	30 p.c.
" common brown and yellow, not perfumed	23	1½c. p. lb.
" Castile, mottled or white, and white soap	23	2c. "
" perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty)	23	10c. p. lb. & 1

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	23	3c. p. lb.
" grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only	23	Free.
Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal	15	10c. p. lb. & 30 p.c.
Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda; sulphide of sodium, arsenite, binarsenite, chloride and stannate of soda	14	Free.
Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake	14	"
Soy	22	10c. p. gall.
Spades	9	$1 p.doz. & 25 p.c.
Spanish cedar (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
" grass, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	24	"
Spar, ornaments of, N.E.S	31	35 p.c.
Sparkling wines (*see* champagne)	22	
Specifics for any disease (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	
Spectacles and eye-glasses	6	30 p.c.
" " parts of, unfinished	6	25 "
Spelter, in block and pigs	28	Free.
Sperm candles	23	25 p.c.
Spiegel (*see* ferro-manganese)	28	$2 p. ton.
Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace) unground	22	10 p.c.
Spice, &c., ground	22	25 "
Spikes, composition	28	20 "
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not	28	1½c. p.lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows:—		
(*a*) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N.E.S.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N.O.P.	22	$2.12½ p. I.G.
(*b*) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil	22	$2.12½ "
(*c*) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Spirituous liquors:—		
spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters and beverages	22	82.12½ p. I. G.
(*d*) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, N.E.S.	22	82.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(*e*) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each;	22	50 p. c.
when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each.	22	82.12½ p. I. G. & 40 p. c.
(*f*) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia	14	82.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(*g*) Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirits, seventy-five cents; if containing more than forty per cent of proof spirits	22	82.12½ p. I. G.
(*h*) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Comptroller of Custom directs. (But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p. c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)		
Spokes (*see* hubs)	10	15 p. c.
Spools cotton (sewing thread)	17	25 "
Sprigs (*see* tacks)	28	
Spring mattresses	13	35 p. c.
Springs (*see* axles)	28	
" clock	6	10 p. c.
Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware	26	Free.
Square reeds and raw-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories	31	"
Squares, iron (*see* iron and steel, bar iron)	28	813 p. ton.
Squills, root	24	Free.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured	24	2c. p. lb.
Starch, when sweetened or flavoured, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty	24	4c. "
Statuettes, N.E.S	31	35 p. c.
Steam engine, fire	9	35 "
" locomotive (*see* locomotive)	9	
" portable (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 "
" ships'	9	25 "
" other (*see* locomotives)	9	

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Stearine, all kinds	23	3c. p. lb.
Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories	28	Free.
Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories	28	"
Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows:—"I , the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than aforesaid"	28	"
Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories	28	"
"All other" (*see* iron and steel)	28	"
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same	28	2c. p. sq. in.
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid	28	1c. "
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid	28	⅝c. "
And matrices or copper shells of the same	28	2c. "
Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware	26	Free.
Stockings (*see* socks)	15	10c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.
Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones	26	Free.
Stones, cement (*see* cement)	26	81 per ton.
Stones, diamond, unset	27	Free.
Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S.	26	30 p. c.
Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed	26	82 p. ton.
Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter	26	82 "
Stones, lithographic, not engraved	26	20 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Stones, precious, N.E.S., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof	27	10 p. c.
Stones, precious, in rough	27	Free.
Stones, rough, freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.	26	$1 per ton of 13 cub. ft.
Stoneware (*see* earthenware)	26	35 p. c.
Stove plates	28	$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strawberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Strawberries, wild	21	Free.
Strawberry, wine of (*see* wines)	22	
Straw board, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred	24	40c. p. 100 lbs.
" plaits, tuscan and grass	24	Free.
Sugar beet seed	24	"
Sugars of all kinds, viz :—		
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Sugar :—		
All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.e.s., all concentrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice n.e.s., all concentrated cane juice n.e.s., all beet-root juice n.e.s., all concentrated beet-root juice n.e.s., all tank bottoms n.e.s., and all concrete n.e.s., when not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, five per cent *ad valorem*: provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and in the countries to the east thereof and imported therefrom *viâ* Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate of five per cent *ad valorem* shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama.	21	5 p. c.
All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice, n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p., when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production	21	Free.
All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars	21	$\frac{5}{16}$c. p. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup, and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof	21	1½c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1¼c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
ate of ammonia	14	Free.
of iron	14	"
of lime	14	"
of quinine, in powder	14	"
of soda, crude, known as salt cake	14	"
of zinc	14	5 p. c.
ide of sodium	14	Free.
ur, in roll or flour	14	"
c (*see* camwood)	24	"
ades of all kinds and materials	18	35 p. c.
sticks or handles, N.E.S	24	20 "
al and dental instruments, all kinds	7	20 "
nders and parts thereof	18	35 "
sh rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 "
, improvement of stock (*see* animals)	29	Free.
s, fruit, N.O.P	21	40c. p. I. G.
medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	50 p. c.
N.E.S. (*see* sugars and molasses)		
ıore, lumber (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
T		
ware, glass (*see* glass)	26	
s, for blind (*see* type-writers)	31	Free.
s, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls)	31	35 p. c.
billiard (*see* billiard tables)	31	
, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the housand	28	2c. p. 1,000.
eeding sixteen ounces to a thousand	28	2c. p. lb.
(*see* spirits, c)	22	$2.12½c. p. I.G.
ng metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over ½ . in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and rset laces for use in their factories	28	Free.
s' irons	28	$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
undressed	23	Free.
	23	1c. p. lb.
ico or istle	24	Free.
rs' bark	24	"
c acid (*see* blood albumen)	14	"
ng articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, .E.S	14	"
try carpets (*see* carpets)	15	25 p. c.
al	24	10 "
ine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each	24	Free.
ulin (*see* clothing made of cotton)	17	35 p. c.
s (*see* laces)	18	30 "
rom the United States	22	10 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Tea, except as hereinbefore provided	22	Free.
Taraxacum root	24	"
Tartar emetic and gray tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	"
Tartar, cream of, in crystals	14	"
Teasels	31	"
Teak, African (*see* lumber)	24	"
Telegraph instruments	6	25 p.c.
" and lightning rod insulators	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p.c.
Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S.	6	25 p.c.
Tennis cloth, cotton (*see* bed ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
Tents	19	25 p.c.
Terra-cotta, ornaments of	31	35 "
" japonica, gambier or cutch	14	Free.
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord	17	12½ p.c.
Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools	17	25 "
" elastic rubber (*see* elastic rubber)	24	Free.
Threshers (*see* machines, portable)	9	35 p.c.
Tickets (*see* labels)	1	15c. per lb., and 25 p.c.
Tiles, earthenware	12	35 p.c.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N.E.S.	24	Free.
" sawn, not shaped (*see* lumber)	24	"
Timber, N.E.S.	24	20 p.c.
Tinware, and manufactures of tin, N.E.S	28	25 "
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil	28	Free.
Tin cans (*see* cans)	28	
Tin caps for umbrellas (*see* ribs)	28	20 p.c.
Tin foil	28	Free.
Tin, packages (*see* cans)	28	
Tin strip waste	28	"
Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware	28	35 p.c.
Tinctures (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	50 "
" containing spirits (*see* spirits, *d*)	14	$2.12½c. p. I.G. and 30 p.c.
Tippets, fur	18	25 p.c.
Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough	28	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured, N.E.S., and snuff	22	35c. p. lb., & 1 p.c.
" cut	22	45c. p. lb., & 1 p.c.
" pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same	31	35 p.c.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "Act respecting the Inland Revenue"	22	Free.
Toilet preparations (*see* spirits, *e*)	22	
" cases (*see* boxes, fancy)	31	35 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Tomatoes, fresh	21	30c. p. bush., and 10 p.c.
Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight, and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	21	2c. p. can, and 2c. additional.
Tonics (*see* proprietary medicines)	22	
Tonquin beans, crude only	24	Free.
Tools, settlers' (see settlers' effects)	31	
" tinsmiths'	9	35 p.c.
" track	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Tooth powders (*see* perfumery)	22	30 p.c.
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured	23	Free.
Tow of flax, scutched or green	19	½c. p. lb.
Towels of every description	17	25 p.c.
Toys of all kinds	5	35 "
Tragacanth gum	24	Free.
Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs	31	"
Tree-nails	31	"
Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba or the North-west Territories, for planting	30	"
Trees, shade, fruit, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S	30	20 p.c.
Troches (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Trunks	23	30 "
Trusses	7	25 "
Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy	28	10 "
" copper, seamless drawn	28	10 "
Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel	28	15 "
Tubing, iron, lap-welded (*see* iron and steel tubing)	28	20 "
Tubes, not welded, nor more than 1½ in. in diameter, of rolled steel	28	15 "
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not, over 2 in. in diameter	28	15 "
Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes	28	⅛c. p. lb., and 30 p.c.
Tubing, platinum (*see* platinum wire)	28	Free.
" zinc, seamless drawn	28	10 p.c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under 1½ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1½ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass-covered, not over 1½ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada	28	Free.
Tubs	24	25 p.c.
Tufa, calcareous, now classed among "articles not enumerated," and therefore pays duty	32	20 p.c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Turmeric	24	Free.
Turnip seed	24	"
Turpentine, raw or crude	24	"
" spirits of	14	10 p. c.
Turtles	20	Free.
Tuscan plaits	24	"
Tweeds (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. per lb. and 20 p. c.
Twine, cotton	17	1c. per lb. and 25 p. c.
" for fisheries (*see* fish hooks)	19	Free.
" all kinds, N.E.S.	19	30 p. c.
" sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 "
" for harvest binders, of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed	19	12½ "
" rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders	24	10 "
Twist, silk	16	25 "
Type for printing	28	20 "
" metal	28	10 "
Type-writers, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing body of said schools, and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented	21	Free.
U		
Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp	24	Free.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials	24	30 p. c.
Umbrella materials (*see* Tubes)	24	Free.
" sticks or handles, N.E.S.	24	30 p. c.
Unenumerated articles, *see* articles not enumerated	28	30 "
Union cotton and paper, in rolls or sheets, not glazed or finished	24	15 "
Union cotton and paper, in rolls or sheets, glazed or finished	24	20 "
V		
Varnish and [illegible]	24	Free.
Vaseline, N.E.S.	24	30 p. c.
Vegetable [illegible]	24	Free.
Vehicles [illegible]	24	30 per c.
[illegible] N.E.S.	24	30 per c.
[illegible]	24	25 p. c.
Vessels and [illegible] petroleum [illegible]	24	2½ per lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
V		
Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb. in weight each	14	6c. per lb.
Vegetables, in cans (*see* tomatoes in cans)	21	
" fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process	24	Free.
" fibres, for manufacturing purposes	24	"
" labels for (*see* labels)	1	15c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
" manures	24	Free.
" when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams	21	25 p. c.
Vehicles (*see* buggies)	10	
" settlers' effects (*see* settlers' effects)	10	Free.
Velveteens	17	20 p. c
Velvets, cotton	17	20 "
" silk (*see* silk velvets)	16	30 "
Veneers of wood, not over $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in thickness	24	10 "
" of ivory, sawn only	24	Free.
Venetian carpets (*see* carpets)	15	25 p. c.
Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry	14	Free.
Vermicelli	21	2c. per lb.
Vermouth (*see* spirits, *g*)	22	
Vessels, cast iron	28	$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Vessels and ships (*see* ships)	11	
Vestments, church (*see* silk velvets)	16	
Vines, grapes, costing ten cents and less	30	2c. each.
Vinegar (*see* acid, acetic)	22	
Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper	14	Free.
Vulture feathers, dressed	18	35 p. c.
" undressed	18	15 "
W		
Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
" not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
Waggons, farm (*see* buggies)	10	
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S.	24	25 p. c.
Wall papers (*see* paper hangings)	24	
Walnut lumber (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Ware, China and porcelain	26	30 p. c.
" earthen and stone (*see* earthenware)	26	
" enamelled iron	28	35 "
" galvanized iron	28	35 "
" japanned	28	35 "
" granite	28	35 "
" tin, stamped	28	35 "
" plated (*see* plated ware)	27	30 "
" table, cut, pressed or moulded	26	5c. per doz., and 30 p. c.
Waters, medicinal (*see* proprietary medicines)	14	50 p. c.
" mineral, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs	22	Free.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Warps, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
" " on beams	17	1c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
" " No. 60 and finer	17	15 p. c.
" not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.	28	1c., per lb. and 25 p. c.
Washes, toilet (*see* perfumery)	22	30 p. c.
" " (*see* spirits, *c*)	22	
Waste, for paper (*see* rags)	31	Free.
Watch actions and movements	6	10 p. c.
" cases	6	35 "
Watches and jewels, cases for	31	10c. each and 20 p. c.
"	6	25 p. c.
Water colours, by Canadian artists (*see* paintings)	3	Free.
" " other (*see* paintings)	3	"
" lime (*see* cement, hydraulic)	12	40c. p. brl.
" limestone or cement stone	12	$1 per ton.
Waters, strong, mixed (*see* spirits, *d*)	22	$2.12½ per I. G. and 30 p. c.
" Cologne and lavender (*see* spirits, *e*)	22	
Water hog, tanned (*see* glove leather)	23	10 p. c.
Wax, paraffine	23	3c. p. lb.
" candles, paraffine	23	5c. "
Webbing, elastic	31	25 p. c.
" non-elastic	31	20 "
Wedges, iron or steel	9	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
Weighing beams of iron or steel	9	35 p. c.
Welding compound, cherry-heat	14	Free.
Well-pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Whalebone, manufactured	23	Free.
Whale oil	25	20 p. c.
Wheat	21	15c. per bush.
" flour	21	75c. per brl.
When wheat or grain grown in Canada is taken to the United States to be ground and the produce thereof in flour and meal returned to Canada, such produce may be returned free of Customs duty, provided the owner thereof resides near the frontier and more than five miles from any Canadian grist mill at which such wheat or grain could be ground, and that he observes and complies with the following rules:—		
1st. He shall report to the nearest Customs officer the exact quantity of wheat or grain which he is taking out, and such officer shall enter into a book to be kept for that purpose the name of the owner, the date of the transaction, the quantity in bushels and fractions of bushels so to be taken out, and the name and location of the mill and the proprietor thereof where the grinding is to be performed.		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Wheat flour—		
2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other.		
3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.		
If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.		
Wheelbarrows	10	30 p. c.
Wheels, part of (*see* hubs)	10	15 "
Whips of all kinds, except toy whips	10	50c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
" articles for manufacture of (*see* reeds, square)	31	Free.
Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured	23	"
White ash (*see* lumber)	24	"
" wood (*see* lumber)	24	"
" glass, enamelled	26	25 p. c.
" " obscured	26	25 "
Whiskey (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2.12½c. per I.G.
White lead, dry	14	5 p. c.
" zinc	14	5 "
Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting or Paris white	26	Free.
White shellac, for manufacturing purposes	24	"
Winceys of all kinds, N.E.S	15	22½ p. c.
" checked, stripped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Window glass, common and colourless	26	20 p. c.
Windows, stained glass	26	30 "
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent or less of spirits, of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent *ad valorem*.	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each, and more than one-half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,—the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent.	22	$3.30 p. doz. $1.65 p. doz. 82c. p. doz. $1.65 p. Imp. gal. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle, and 30 p.c.
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)		
Wine, spirits of (*see* spirits, *a*)	22	$2 12½c. p. Imp. gal.
" ginger (*see* spirits, *g*)	22	
Wire, of brass or copper	28	15 p. c.
" of brass and copper, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories	28	Free.
Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories	28	"
Wire, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel	28	1½c. p. lb.
" " (*see* steel strip)	28	Free.
" cloth of brass and copper	28	20 p.c.
" covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material	28	35 "
" fencing, barbed, of iron or steel	28	1½c. p. lb.
" crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.	28	Free.
Wire, iron or steel (*see* steel, No. 20 gauge)	28	"
" platinum (*see* platinum wire)	28	"
" rigging for ships and vessels	11	"
" rigging (*see* ships)	11	
" rods (*see* brass)	28	"
" rope, iron or steel, N.O.P.	28	25 p. c.
" all kinds, N.E.S	28	25 "
Woodenware, viz.: pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp	24	25 "
Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and North-west Territories	24	Free.
Wood mouldings, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain	4	30 p. c.
Wood mouldings, plain	4	25 "
Wood pulp	24	25 "
" redwood (*see* lumber)	24	Free.
Woods, sawn or split (*see* lumber)	24	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles	24	Free.
Wood, veneers of, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness	24	10 p.c.
Wool, class 1, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada	23	3c. p. lb.
Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat, and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S	23	Free.
Wool, carpets (*see* carpets)	15	
Woollen clothing (*see* clothing, woollen)	15	10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
" fabrics (*see* fabrics, woollen)	15	
" felt (*see* felt, pressed)	15	17½ p. c.
Woollen manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.:—blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz.:—shirts, drawers and hosiery, N.E.S	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	23	Free.
Worsted, manufactures of (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Wringers, clothes	9	81 each, and 30 p. c.
Writing slates	26	1c. each, and 20 p. c.
X		
Xylonite or xyolite, in sheets or in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough	14	Free.
Xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, collars of	18	24c. p. doz., and 30 p.c.
Y		
Yarns	21	25 p.c.
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Comptroller of Customs	15	Free.
Yarn, cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
" cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics	17	Free.
Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Y		
Yarns—		
the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the salvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only	17	Free.
Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" jute, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories	19	Free.
Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" " " bleached dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, &c. (*see* woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories	15	Free.
Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs	14	4c. p. lb.
Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb. or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb. or over, but not over 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	6c. "
Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in packages of less than 1 lb. in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	8c. "
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheating	28	Free.
Z		
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets	28	Free.
" chloride, salts and sulphate of	14	5 p. c.
" manufactures of, N.E.S	28	25 "
" seamless drawn tubing	28	10 "
" white	14	5 "

APPENDIX B.

CROWN LANDS OF CANADA.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA.
H. H. SMITH, LANDS COMMISSIONER, WINNIPEG.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

Conditions of homestead entry.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of $10.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

(1.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of perfecting the homestead entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of perfecting the homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from the date of perfecting the entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year

after the date of perfecting homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived for three months preceding his application for homestead patent, and subsequent to the performance of his other homestead duties.

(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry; or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of perfecting his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after perfecting his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

Any person who, being entitled to a second homestead entry, has made, or may hereafter make, entry for his pre-emption as such second homestead, may earn patent therefor by residing on the first homestead for not less than six months in each of the three years succeeding the perfecting of such second entry, and by bringing under cultivation an area of not less than forty acres of his second homestead, fifteen acres to be prepared for crop the first year after entry; the said fifteen acres to be cropped and an additional fifteen acres prepared for crop during the second year, and the thirty acres to be cropped during the third year, and ten acres in addition prepared for crop.

Power to purchase homestead.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres thereof under cultivation.

Or adjoining quarter-section.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time $3 per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of *bona fide* settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowleged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, &c. Power to create a charge on homestead.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead. Date of repayment.

4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior. Lands reserved.

5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants. Payments.

6. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use. Permits to cut timber for domestic use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash. Or purchase a wood lot.

Timber licenses.

7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

Coal lands.

8. The price per acre of coal lands is: for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, $10, and for anthracite coal, $20. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

Grazing lands.

9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate; and in the event of such settlement or sale the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining locations.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended $500 in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor $5 per acre cash, and

a further sum of $50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

11. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:— Regulations, Railway Belt, B.C.

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of $5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND REGULATIONS.

ONTARIO.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

Any head of a family, whether male or female, having children under 18 years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over 18 years of age, or a married man having no children under 18 residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. These lands are mostly covered with forest, and are situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province.

Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are—to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the end of the first five years, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared annually; to build a habitable house,

at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at le six months in each year.

In the Rainy River districts to the west of Lake Superior, consi ing of well-watered, uncleared land, free grants are made of 160 a to a head of a family having children under 18 years of age resid with him (or her); and 120 acres to a single man over 18, or to married man not having children under 18 residing with him; ea person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing acres additional, at the rate of one dollar per acre, payable in four a nual instalments. The soil of this district is a deep loam, and for area of nearly a million acres is very fertile.

QUEBEC.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, P.Q.

About 6,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed by the Provinc Government, for sale.

Lands purchased from the Government are to be paid for in the fo lowing manner:—One-fifth of the purchase money is required to paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly inst ments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. But the price at which t lands are sold is so low—from 20c. to 60c. per acre (15d. to 2s. 5d stg.) that these conditions are not very burdensome.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold with six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two yea He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundr held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at le 16 ft. by 20 ft. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization a the Lake St. John district; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maur and the Ottawa Rivers; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St Lawrence; Lake Temiscamingue, and Gaspé.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Halifax, N.S.

There are now in Nova Scotia about two millions of acres of u granted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almo totally unfit for cultivation, but there is some land in blocks of 200 500 acres which is really valuable and some of it the best in the provin and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The pri of Crown lands is $40 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres.

The grants of lands to the early settlers in this province contain no systematic reservation of minerals. In some instances gold, sil and precious stones only were reserved; in other cases the gold, silv

iron, copper, lead, &c., were retained for a source of revenue to the Crown. In this connection the rates of royalties paid are :—

On the gross amount of gold obtained by amalgamation or otherwise in the mill of a licensed mill-owner, a royalty of two per cent.

On coal, seven and a half cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine.

On copper, four cents per unit.

On lead, two cents per unit.

On iron, five cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of ore solid or smelted.

Tin and precious stones, five per cent of their value.

The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, limestones, fireclay, barytes, manganese, antimony, etc., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Surveyor-General, Fredericton, N.B.

It is estimated that there are about 7,800,000 acres of ungranted land in this province. Ten years ago the free grant system of settlement was introduced, and it was found a great success.

Crown lands may be acquired as follows :—

(1.) Free grants of 100 acres, by settlers over 18 years of age, on condition of improving the land to the extent of $20 (£4) within three months ; building a house 16 by 20 feet, and cultivating 2 acres within one year ; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years.

(2.) One hundred acres are given to any settler over 18 years of age who pays $20 (£4) in cash, or does work on the public roads, etc., equal to $10 (£2) per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 feet by 20 feet must be built and 2 acres of land c'eared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and 10 acres cultivated in that time, are required.

(3.) Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of $1.00 (4s. 2d.) per acre. Purchase money to be paid at once. Cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.

Any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over 18 years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land belonging to

the province west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 east of these mountains, at $1 per acre. Two months' leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the Chief Commissioner, can be had in each year till Crown deed is obtained. A certificate of improvement, showing that the claim has been improved to the extent of $2.50 per acre, is necessary before Crown deed can be issued. Timber and hay lands can be leased from the Government. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 10 cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut. Leases of land for other purposes may also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

There are about 45,000 acres of vacant Government land available in this province, consisting of forest lands of medium quality, and averaging in price about $1.00 an acre. Intending settlers are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase money bearing interest at 5 per cent and being payable in ten annual instalments.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

The company offers for sale agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west of fine quality. The lands within the railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from $2 (8s. sterling) per acre upwards.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the company over its railway.

For further particulars apply to L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg; or to Archer Baker, 17 James Street, Liverpool.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The land grant of the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company, only recently placed on the market, contains over 1,000,000 acres of land, well adapted for grain-growing and mixed farming, in a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the international boundary.

and from range 13 westward. The terms of purchase are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and applications to buy should be made to the same officers.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

Section No. 8, and three-quarters of section No. 26, in the greater number of townships, are Hudson's Bay Company's lands, and all settlers must be careful not to enter upon them, unless they have acquired them from the company. The prices vary according to locality. Applications may be made to C. C. Chipman, Chief Commissioner, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands within the grant to this railway company will be disposed of under the following regulations :—

The price of land may be obtained from the land commissioner at Winnipeg ; it varies from $2.60 to $6 per acre, the price being regulated by the location of the parcel and the quality of the soil.

If paid for in full at the time of purchase a discount will be allowed, but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :—

1. All improvements placed upon the land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The company reserves the right to take, without remuneration, a strip or strips of land 100 feet wide, to be used for right of way of the railway or any of its branches, wherever the same shall be located.

The lands of this company have been thoroughly examined by competent men, who made accurate diagrams of each section, and also a written description as to surface, soil, etc.

These diagrams and written descriptions of all the railway lands can be seen at the office of the company, at Winnipeg.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company owns, in the district of Alberta, in the North-west Territories, 400,000 acres of farming and grazing prairie lands. The lands are on the line of the company's railway from Dunmore (where it joins the Canadian Pacific Railway) to Lethbridge, the site of the coal mines.

The company have for sale blocks of land from 10,000 to 35,000 acres in extent, for grazing or colonization purposes, and are also willing to lease lands on favourable terms. Smaller farms, from 80 acres upwards, can also be obtained. Full information and plans may be obtained from the company's offices at Winnipeg, Dunmore and Lethbridge.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company's land grant consists of 1,900,000 acres of agricultural and ranching lands in Alberta, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The railway runs through the centre of the district in which the lands are situated, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

These lands are for sale at prices ranging from $2.10 per acre upwards, according to location and quality. At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at $3.10.

Terms, one-tenth cash and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at six per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE AND SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company's land grant consists of 1,500,000 acres of good agricultural land in the Saskatchewan district, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway runs through the district, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina.

These lands are for sale at prices ranging from $2.10 per acre upwards, according to location and quality. At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railroad) are offered at $3.10 per acre. Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

INDEX.

	Paragraphs. (All numbers inclusive.)
ACCIDENT insurance	1010
Accidents on railways in Canada	558 to 563
Accidental deaths	179
Administration of public affairs	93
Admiralty court	831
Agricultural produce, exports of, from Canada and United States	524
do imports of, into Great Britain	525 to 527
do exports and imports of	518 to 520
do imports from United States	518 to 520
do exports to do	518 to 520
do imports from United Kingdom	518 to 520
do exports to do	518 to 520
Africa, partition of	165
Alberta, shipment of cattle from	493
Allegiance, oath of	90
Apatite. (*See* Phosphate.)	
Archives	898 to 900
Area of British possessions	163
do Canada	1, 155 to 160
do Europe	156
do foreign countries	164
do provinces	159
do the world	158
Asbestus	759 to 761
Assets. (*See* Public Debt.)	
Asylums in Canada	887 to 891
BANK Act and principal provisions of	905
Banks, assets of	907, 908
do charters of	906
do clearing houses	925 to 929
do coin in circulation	903
do currency	901 to 904
do discounts, rate of	920
do deposits	912, 913
do Dominion notes	904 and 917
do Government deposits	916
do interest, rate of	919
do liabilities	907, 908
do notes of chartered	913
do number of	906
do particulars of, 1868-1892	910, 911
do proportion of assets and liabilities	909
do do liabilities to assets	915
do do specie and Dominion notes	917
do reserve fund	918
do savings. (*See* Savings Banks.)	
do specie	917
do sterling exchange	921
do statement of, 1891-1892	907, 908
do stocks, prices of	923, 924

	PARAGRAPHS.
Barley	466 to 470
do production of, 1880, 1890	472, 473
do world's production of	468
Beans, production of	472, 473
Beer, consumption per head	324
do duty per head	325
Beet sugar	516
Births, census returns of	186 to 190
do male and female	187, 188
do excess of, over deaths	189
Birth rate in Canada	190
Birth-places of the people	129 to 132
Bills, money	91
Boundaries of Canada	1
Breadstuffs, imports and exports of, 1868–1892	451
British Columbia, physical features of	14
do votes in	83
British possessions, area of	163
do excess of imports and exports in	362
do exports from, to United Kingdom	369
do exports to, from United Kingdom	367
do Governors of	111
do imports from, into United Kingdom	368
do imports and exports of	359 to 362
do imports into	367
do imports into, from Great Britain and foreign countries	367
do list of	111
do population in	163
do public debt in	263 to 266
do railways in	566 to 568
do revenue and expenditure in	219, 220
do shipping in	656
do taxation in	226, 227
do trade of	359, 360, 361
do trade of, with United States	366
Bond, articles remaining in	375, 376
Building societies	951
do particulars of	951
Building stone	763
Butter	509 to 511
CABINET Ministers	102, 106
Canada, area of	1, 155 to 160
do boundaries of	1
do climate of	15 to 22
do constitution of	67 et seq.
do discovery of	65
do events in history of	66
do Governors General of	69
do gulfs and bays of	8
do islands of	9
do industrial establishments of	44 to 55
do lakes of	4, 5 and 584
do latitude and elevation of principal places in	18
do mountains of	6
do minerals in	26 and 683
do natural industries of	27
do origin of name of	2
do Parliament of	70
do physical features of	3, 10 to 14
do rainfall in	19 to 22

	PARAGRAPHS.
Canada, rivers of	7
do temperature of	19 to 22
do Temperance Act	880 to 882
Canals, Burlington Bay	593
do Chambly	592
do depth of	589
do expenditure on, 1888-1892	608, 609
do freight carried, 1890-91	607
do Government expenditure on	597
do Murray	596
do Ottawa and Rideau	591
do revenue from	598, 599
do St. Lawrence system	582 to 589
do St. Peter's	594
do Sault Ste. Marie	586 587
do Suez, traffic through	587
do traffic through, 1887 to 1891	598 to 600
do Trent River system	595
do tolls	601 to 605
do Welland, grain through	606
Cape Race lighthouse	621
Capital Account, payments on	210, 211
Capital Invested, census, 1891	52 to 55
Cape Breton Railway. (*See* Government Railways.)	
Cattle. (*See* also Live Stock.)	
do ports to which shipped	489
do scheduling of	496
do quarantine of	497
do &c., N.W.T	528
do exports of	482 et seq.
do imports of	478 to 481
do transportation of	494, 495
Census, 1891	118 et seq.
do 1871-1881	113 to 120
Chambly canal	592
Charitable institutions	889 to 891
Cheese	512 to 514
Cigars, consumption of	323
Cities, progress of principal	136
Clearing houses	925 to 929
do London and Manchester	929
do operations of, in principal cities of North America	925
Climate of Canada	15 to 22
Coal	693 to 708
do districts, North-west Territories	693, 694, 704
do do Nova Scotia	694 to 698, 702
do exports of	705
do imports of	706
do in British Columbia	699 to 702
do production of, in Canada	694
do do in the world	708
Coasting and inland certificates	628
Coasting trade	653, 654
Coins in circulation. (*See* Banks).	
Commons, House of	77, 78, 79
do do names of members of	108
Constitution of Canada	67 et seq.
Consolidated fund	193
Copper	727 to 730
Copper coin, profit on	213
do exports of	729
do world's production of	730

	PARAGRAPHS.
Copyrights	897
County courts	833
Criminal statistics	844, 845
do ages of convicted	856 to 860
do birth-places of convicted	863
do commitments in England	871
do do per 1,000 of population	870
do convictions for drunkenness	877 to 883
do do number of, 1887-1891	846, 847
do do in certain countries	885
do do by provinces	873 to 884
do do urban and rural	854
do do to population	875, 876
do convict population of Canada	895, 896
do county jails, prisoners in	885, 886
do criminals, number of	851
do educational status of convicted	856 to 859
do females, convictions of	841, 853
do indictable offences, convictions for	849, 850
do persons more than once convicted	848
do murder, persons charged with	866
do occupations convicted	861
do penitentiaries. (*See* Penitentiaries.)	
do persons executed, 1867-1892	867, 868
do religions of convicted	861, 862
do residence of convicted	852, 854
do sentences passed, 1891	865
do sex of criminals	852, 853
do summary convictions	869, 872, 874
Crops in Ontario	434 to 437
do Manitoba	438 to 440
do Quebec	443
do Maritime Provinces	441, 442
Crown Lands of Canada	32 et seq.
do Provincial	43 and Appendix B
Currency, Canadian	901 to 904
Customs duties per head	226, 228
do revenue, collection of	229, 230
do valuations	282
do duties, amount of	226 to 232

DEAD letters, number of. (*See* Post Office.)

Deaths, accidental	179
do assigned causes	176
do census returns of	180 to 185
do from diphtheria	174
do do most fatal diseases	172
do do phthisis and lung diseases	173
do do suicide	171
do do typhoid fever	175
do do zymotic diseases	177, 178
do of children	169, 183, 184
do of illegitimate children	170
do per 1,000	178
Death rate in cities and towns	167, 168
Debt. (*See* Public Debt.)	
Departments. The several	93, 105
Dwellings in Canada, 1891	134, 135
Diphtheria, deaths from	174
Discounts, average rate of	920
Dominion lands	33 to 41

	PARAGRAPHS.
Dominion lands area set out for settlement	41
do area taken up, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892	34 to 35, 149
do entries cancelled	36
do receipts, 1873-1892	37
do receipts, total	40
do regulations	Appendix B.
do railway belt, B.C.	do
do revenue	38, 39
do Rocky Mountains park	42
Dominion Government, members of	102
do notes	257
Drunkenness, convictions for	877 to 883
Duty accrued on articles in bond	376
do collected at principal ports	377
do do on imports	289
EASTERN Extension Railway. (*See* Government railways.)	
Education	774 et seq.
do in British Columbia	813 to 818
do in Manitoba	808 to 812
do in New Brunswick	803 to 807
do in Nova Scotia	797 to 802
do in North-west Territories	822 to 826
do in Ontario	776 to 789
do in Prince Edward Island	819 to 821
do in Quebec	790 to 796
do statistical summary	827
do systems in each province	774 to 776
do universities and colleges	828
Eggs	515
Elections, general	85
do procedure	88
do provincial, voters at	98
Elevation of principal places	18
Emigration from United Kingdom	153, 154
Europe, area of	156
Exchange, sterling, average rate of	921, 922
Exchequer Court	831
Excise duties, amount of	226, 227, 231, 232
Experimental farms	529
Exports. (*See* also imports and exports.)	
Export of agricultural produce from Montreal	523
Exports, 1891-1892	330, 331
do 1868-1892	332
do 1890-91-92, value of	333, 334
do 1891-1892, compared as to quantity and value	291 to 299
do comparison of, by index numbers	300, 301
do of Canadian agricultural produce, 1891-1892, quantity and value compared	517
do of Canadian produce, by countries	355, 358
do to British possessions from United Kingdom	370
do to United Kingdom from British possessions	369
do average prices of	302
do agricultural, from Canada and United States	518, 524
do cattle	482 et seq.
do fisheries	675, 676
do of foreign produce	373
do to Great Britain, 1891-92	339, 341
do to United States, 1891-92	339, 341
do destinations of	358
do of Canadian produce, 1868-1892	355 to 357
do of Canadian produce, 1891-92	328, 329
do of horses	521

	PARAGRAPHS.
Exports of minerals	691, 692
do of provisions	506, 507
do of sheep	482, 486, 491
do value of since 1867	328
do 1888-1892	335 to 337
do 1871, 1881-1891	338
Expenditure, 1892. (*See* also revenue and expenditure)	195, 196
do 1891-1892, heads of	201, 202
do 1868-1892	197, 198
do on canals	597, 608, 609
do on capital account, 1867-1892	248
do on fisheries	673
do marine	632, 634
do on public works	247 to 251
do on railways by government from 1888	581
do postal	398, 399
FAILURES, business, in Canada	930 to 938
do business, in Newfoundland	939
do business, in United States	935 to 937
Farms, experimental	339
Fiscal year, the	191
Fish, quantities of principal kinds of	679
do by provinces, 1891	665
do value of since 1868	675, 676
do do by provinces	679
Fishing bounties	669
Fish hatcheries	670 to 672
Fishery laws of Canada	681, 682
Fisheries protection service	666, 667
do of the great lakes	680
do value of, 1891 and 1892	661, 662, 663
do do by provinces, 1891 and 1892	661
do expenditure	673, 674
do hands employed	664
do exports of, 1868 1892	675, 676
Fishery intelligence bureau	668
Fishing vessels, &c., number of	664
Food, imports of, into United Kingdom	525 to 527
Foreign countries, area of	164
do imports and exports of	363 to 365
do mileage in	569
do population of	164
do public debt in	267, 268
do revenue and expenditure in	221
do shipping in	657
do taxation in	238, 239
Foreign currency, conversion of	192
French speaking Canadians	133
Fur reserves, North-west Territories	12
do trade	13
GAS, natural	743, 744
Gold in Canada	709 to 713
do in Australasia	716
do in United States	716
do production in Canada	710 to 713
do do the world	714, 715
do coinage of the world	714
Government lines of railways. (*See* also railways)	570 to 581
do do Cape Breton	574
do do Digby and Annapolis	574

	Paragraphs.
Government lines of railway. expenditure on	571, 581
do do Intercolonial	570 to 577
do do Oxford Branch	574
do do Prince Edward Island	578, 579
do revenue and expenditure	571, 572
do lines of railways, Windsor Branch	580
do savings banks. (*See* savings banks.)	
do The Dominion	102
Governor General, The	69
Governors General of Canada	100, 101
Guarantee insurance	1010
Gypsum	762
HARBOUR Police	624
Hay, export of	522
do production	475, 476
High Commissioner in London	110
Homestead entries, 1892	149
Horses. (*See also* live stock.)	
do exports of	482
Horse-breeding	521
Hospitals, marine	625
Hospitals (*See* charitable institutions.)	
House of Commons	77, 78, 79
do members of	108
Houses inhabited	135
Hudson's Bay company, fur trade	13
ILLEGITIMATE children, deaths of	170
Immigration, 1892	145, to 151
do bonus to settlers in North-west Territories	151
do demand for farm labour	150
do female help, demand for	150
do from United Kingdom	153, 154
Imports, dutiable and free	314
do by countries, 1891 92	346, 347
do duty collected on	289
do entered for consumption, 1868 1892	349 to 352
do do do 1890, 1891, 1892	305 to 308
do do do by provinces	309, 310, 311
do do do 1871, 1881, 1891	312, 313
do do do 1891, 1892	348
do excess of	288
do from Great Britain	315, 339, 340
do from United States	315, 339, 340
do into Ontario and Quebec	374
do of food into United Kingdom	492, 525, 526, 527
do of crude articles into Canada	326, 327
do of manufactured do	326, 327
do of wheat into United Kingdom	456, 464
do and exports of agricultural produce	518 to 520
do do by countries, 1892	342 to 345
do do 1868-1892	285, 287
do do 1891 1892	283, 284, 285
do do compared as to quantity and value	291 to 299
do do summary of, 1891-1892	284
do do of each port	377
do do 1892	342
do do classification of	283
do do per head, 1868 1892	286
do do of British possessions	359 to 362

	PARAGRAPHS.
Imports and exports of farm produce	518 to 520
do do of foreign countries	363 to 365
do do of wheat and other breadstuffs, 1867-1892	451
do do with Great Britain and United States	339
Indian population, particulars of	137 to 145
do voters	81
Industrial establishments of Canada	44 to 56
Industries, natural, of Canada	57
Infantile mortality	169, 183, 184
Inland marine insurance	987, 988
do and coasting certificates	629
Insane asylums	887, 888
Insurance, accident	1010
do deposits with government	1013
do to trustees	1014
do guarantee	1010
do fire, United States companies, business done by	933
do do amount at risk, 1869 1891	956
do do British companies, business done by	952
do do business done, 1891	951
do do Canadian companies, business done by	954
do do losses paid, 1891	958
do do do 1869 1891	959
do do number of companies	957
do do premiums received, 1891	953
do do do 1869-1891	979, 980
do do proportion of payments to receipts by British and United States companies	985
do do proportion of payments to receipts by Canadian companies	986
do Inland Marine	987, 989
do Life, amount at risk, 1869 1891	995
do do do effected, 1875 1891	998
do do do do 1869 1891	993
do do assessment companies	1000
do do average amount of policy, 1891	999
do do business done, 1890 1891	992
do do death rate	1000
do do expenditure, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891	1006
do do financial position of companies	1005
do do in force, 1887 91	994, 995
do do valuation of policies	1008
do do lapsed	997
do do number of companies	991
do do payments to policy-holders	1003, 1004
do do proportion of payments from income	1007
do do premium income	1002
do do receipts, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891	1006
do do terminated	1001
do number of companies of all kinds	1012
do ocean marine	988, 989
do plate glass	1011
do total receipts	1015
Interest on public debt per head	278
Intercolonial railway. (See Government railways.)	
Interprovincial trade	290
Iron, bounty on pig	719
Iron and steel	717 to 726
do association, visit of	685
do exports of	721, 722
do imports of	723

	Paragraphs.
Iron and steel, production of, in Canada	720
do do in United Kingdom and United States	724, 725
do world's production of	724 to 726
Iron ore, home production and consumption of	718 to 720
do exports of	721
Islands of Canada	9
JUDGES, appointment of	829
do list of, in Canada	480
LAKES of Canada	4, 5, 584
Land sales in Manitoba and North-west Territories	148
Latitude of principal places	18
Legislatures, provincial	94, 95
Letters. (*See* Post Office.)	
Lieutenant Governors, names of	109
Lighthouses, &c., number of	611 to 613
Live stock in Canada	498 to 503
do in British Possessions	504
do in the world	505
Loan Companies, particulars of, 1891	951
Loans, public, since Confederation	261, 262
Lung diseases, deaths from	173
Lumbering in Canada	28, 29, 30
MACKEREL, decrease in catch of	677
Magistrates	833
Manitoba, crops in	438 to 440
Manufactures, output of, Census 1891	53
Manufacturing industries	44 to 55
Malt, manufacture of	320
Marine divisions	
Ontario	614
Quebec	615
Nova Scotia	616
New Brunswick	617
Prince Edward Island	618
British Columbia	619
Marine Department, revenue and expenditure of	632 to 635
do hospitals	625
Masters' and mates' certificates	627
Members, proportion of to population	86, 87
Meteorological information	17 to 25
Military College	961
Militia Act	954
do active and reserve	956
do command-in-chief of	954
do early history of	952, 953
do expenditure	963, 967
do marine	968
do military districts	959
do number of men available	968
do pensions	965, 966
do period of drill	958
do do service	957
do permanent corps	960
do persons comprising the	954
do do exempt	955
do revenue	964
do strength of	962
Minerals of Canada	26, 683
do exports	691, 692

	PARAGRAP
Minerals, list of Canadian	
do production of in Canada, 1891, 1892	688,
Ministers, Cabinet, from 1867	104 to
Model Museum	
Money Bills in Parliament	
Money Order system and transactions	40 to
Mountains of Canada	
Mounted Police, particulars of	969 to
NATURALIZATION	
Natural gas	743,
Natural industries of Canada	
Navigation, opening and closing of	
Newfoundland, short account of	36 to
Newspapers, &c. (*See* Post Office.)	
Nickel	
North-west Territories, Legislative Assembly	
do physical features	
Nova Scotia, crops in	
OATS, production of	469 to
do do 1880 and 1890	472
do average yield of	
Oath of allegiance	
Ocean mail service	416 to
Ontario, crops in	434 to
do mineral resources of	
PARLIAMENT, authority of	
Parliament buildings, cost of	
do duration of	102.
do of Canada	
do privileges of	
Patents, duration of	
Patent Office, The	892 to
Pease, production of	472.
Penitentiaries, cost of prisoners in	
do deaths in	
do offences of prisoners in	
do particulars of prisoners in	840.
do prison of isolation	
do punishments in	
do value of	
do number of convicts in	834
Pensions	
do in United States	
Petroleum	732 to
do average price of	
do consumption of	
do exports of	
do in Burmah	
do in Russia	
do in United States	
do production of Canadian	734, 73
Phosphate	753 t
do exports of	75
Phthisis, death from	
Physical features of Canada	3, 10
Pigs. (*See* also Live Stock.)	
Pigs, importation of	478 t
Plate glass insurance	

	PARAGRAPHS.
Police, Harbour	624
do Mounted, North-west, particulars of	969 to 976
Population, 1871, 1881, 1891	119
do by sexes, 1891	126, 127
do birth-places of, 1891	129 to 132
do density of	161
do estimated	215
do in British Possessions	163
do in foreign countries	164
do the Indian, particulars of	137 to 145
do urban, 1891	122 to 125
do United Kingdom	128
Pork, supply of	508
Post Office Act, 1868	380
do agreements with United States	382, 383
do dead letters, number of	407, 408
do excess of expenditure	399
do free delivery of letters	403
do letters in principal countries	419
do money order system and transactions	409 to 415
do number of letters	391, 392
do do do by provinces	396, 397
do do newspapers, books, &c	393, 394
do ocean mail service	416 to 418
do operations, 1867-1892	401, 402
do proportion of offices to area	395
do rates of postage	381
do registered letters, number of	405, 406
do revenue and expenditure, 1868-1892	398, 399
do revenue and expenditure by provinces	404
do savings banks. (*See* Savings Banks.)	
do stamps, revenue from	400
do transfer to colonial authorities	379
Postal union, admission of Canada to	385
do the	384 to 390
Potatoes, production of	475, 477
Prices, average export	302
do do since 1873	303
do decline in	304
Precipitation	22
Prince Edward Island Railway. (*See* Government Railways.)	
do voters in	83
Principal events in Canadian history	66
Privileges of Parliament	89
Privy Council, members of	102
do of Canada	68
Provinces, subsidies to	203
Provincial debts, assumption of, by Dominion	245, 246
do Legislatures	94, 95
do do names of members of	109
do do particulars of	109
do public debts	269, 270
do revenue and expenditure, 1891	217, 218
Provisions, exports of	506, 507
Public affairs, administration of	93
Public debt, 1868-1892	241
do assets per head	258
do assets, details of	252, 253
do assets and liabilities, 1868-1892	241
do assumption of provincial debts	245, 246
do Dominion notes	257
do expenditure on public works	247 to 251

PARAGRAPHS

Public debt, gross
do in British possessions 263 to
do increase in 1892
do do accounted for 247 to
do do 1867-1892
do interest on 254 to
do do per head 258
do loans since confederation 261
do net
do objects of 244 to
do in foreign countries 267,
do per head 258
do proportion to revenue
do Provincial 269 to
do proportion of national wealth
Public Works, expenditure on 247 to

QUARANTINE

RAILWAYS, accidents on 558 to
do capital, particulars of 553,
do cost, actual and theoretical 548,
do cost per mile of, in principal countries
do development
do earnings, 1892 538 to
do expenses, 1892 538 to
do freight carried in principal countries
do freight, particulars of 556,
do gauge of Canadian
do Government aid to
do in British possessions 566 to
do Government expenditure on 571,
do mileage in foreign countries
do opening of, in various countries 566,
do passengers and freight, per head of population 564,
do do do mile of line open
do proportion of expenses to receipts
do do to area 566,
do do of revenue to cost
do do of traffic to miles in operation
do do do to cost
do receipts per mile 543, 550,
do do per ton
do do and expenditure 541,
do rolling stock 553 to
do statistics, 1891-1892 538 et
do do 1875-1892 535, 536,
do subsidies to 204, 206, 213,
do Government. (*See also* Government railways) 570 to
Rainfall, 1892
Ranches, number of
Registered tonnage of the world 628
Religious statistics 705 to
Revenue and expenditure, 1892 195
do do 1868-1892 197
do do 1892, estimated
do do 1868-1892. Heads of
do do in British possessions 219
do do in foreign countries
do do of marine department 632 t
do do of provinces, 1891 217
do do per head, 1868-1892 217

	PARAGRAPHS.
Revenue and expenditure, postal	398, 399
do do do by provinces	404
do collection of customs	229, 230
do from postage stamps	400
do from taxation	222 to 233
do heads of, 1891 1892	199, 200
do Inland	232
do Militia	964
do proportion of, to public debt	213
do sources of	194
do surplus and deficit of	197, 198
Rivers of Canada	7
Rocky Mountains Park	42
Rye, production of	472, 473
SALT	745 to 748
do exports of	747
do production of, in Canada	745, 746
do do in United States	748
Sault Ste. Marie Canal, traffic through	586, 587
Savings Banks, Government and Post Office, disposal of deposits	946
do do particulars of, 1891 and 1892	950
do do	941
do do interest, rate of	942
do do number of	941
do Post Office, deposits in	943 to 945
do do depositors in	944
do do deposits in United Kingdom and colonies	947, 948, 949
do do establishment of	940
do do interest, rate of	942
do do particulars of, 1890-91-92	950
do do do 1892	944
do do progress of	943
Scott Act, the	80 to 82
Senate, The	71 to 76
do names of members of	107
Sessional indemnities Dominion	99
do Provincial	97
Sheep. (See also live stock.)	
do exports of	482, 486, 491
do importation of	478 to 481
do imports of, into United Kingdom	487, 491
Ship building industry	636 to 638
Shipping in British possessions	636
do seagoing in Canada	639 to 643
do inland	644 to 646
do total in Canada	647 to 650
do in foreign countries	657
do of Montreal	651
do at principal ports	655
do in United States	659
do coasting trade	653, 654
Silver	749 to 742
do coin, profit on	213
do ore, export of	750
do production of, in United States	751
do production of the world	714, 752
Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries	112
Spirits, consumption of	324
do duty per head	325
do manufacture of	317, 318, 319
Steel, world's production of	724

Page

Steam-boats, number of
Steamers, Government
Stillborn, number of children
Stocks, principal, dividends and prices of
Storm signal service
do warnings
Subsidies to provinces
do railways
Suez Canal, traffic through
Sugar, beet
do consumption of
do production of the world
do duties, remission of
Suicide, deaths from
Superannuation
Superior Courts
Supreme Court

TAXATION, amount derived from
do do 1868-1892
do by customs duties
do by excise duties
do heads of, 1868-1892
do in British possessions
do in foreign countries
do receipts from, per head, 1868-1892
Tea, consumption of
Telegraphs in Canada
do in provinces
Telegraph lines, Government
Temperature, Interesting Records
Telephones in Canada
Temperance Act
Temperature, 1892
do of principal places
Territories, Territorial Revenue
Timber, production of
Tobacco, consumption of
do entered for consumption
do consumption of Canadian
do duty per head
Trade, distribution of, of United Kingdom, 1840-1891
do marks
Typhoid fever

UNITED Kingdom, customs duties per head in
do distribution of trade of, 1840-1891
do emigration from
do exports from, to British possessions
do do to from do
do imports into do
do do of agricultural food
do do of animals into, for food
do do wheat into
do proportion of sexes in
do trade of, with her possessions
United States, trade of, with United Kingdom
do do with British possessions
do shipping in
do wheat in

	Paragraphs.
SELS, fishing, number of	664
lo new, number of, built	637, 638
lo registered in Canada	637
lo sold to other countries	637, 638
l statistics	166 to 190
ers, disqualified	84
at provincial elections	98
qualification of	80 to 84
in British Columbia	83
in Prince Edward Island	83
North-west Territories	82
REHOUSE, articles in	375, 376
es, Census, 1891	54
ther predictions	25
ghts and measures	280, 281
at, average yield of	474
do value per acre	463
area and production of, in Canada, 1880-1890	461, 462
price of	452, 453
consumption in various countries	449
do per head, in Canada	449, 450
crop of Canada, 1891	445
do do 1892	444
crops of the world	465
estimated production and distribution of	446 to 448
in India	459
production of, in United States	455, 457, 458
imports and exports of, 1867-1892	451
do of, into United Kingdom	456, 464
crops of principal countries exporting	454
e, consumption of	324
duty per head	325
dsor Branch Railway. (*See* Government Railways.)	
cks, number of	629, 630
MOTIC diseases, deaths from	177, 178

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

This book is under no circumstances to be taken from the Building

Form 410